"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES.

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THE WEATHER.

Increasing cloudiness; rain or snow in evening; southerly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¼c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. White of California completed his speech against the Hawaiian annexation treaty. The House spent most of the day discussing the forthcoming sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The Democrats urged that the Administration should be instructed to insist on full payment of the company's debt to the Government, and, failing to get it, should take the road. The Republicans took the ground that the Administration could be trusted to look out for the interests of the country.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—China has appointed Robert Bredon Deputy Inspector General of Customs. A great famine prevails in Russia and peasants have used the thatches of their huts to feed their cattle. Miss Mary Moore, the English actress, is betrothed to Alfred Beit, the South African millionaire. Donna Elvira, daughter of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has obtained a judicial separation from Count Filippo Folchi in Italy. An almost perfect fresco by Ghirlandajo has been discovered in Florence. Six persons were killed and four injured in a railway collision in Scotland. M. Alexandre Millerand was wounded in a duel with M. Louvertujon, another French Deputy, in Paris.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A horse that was being ridden down Broadway yesterday afternoon ran away near Nineteenth Street, threw its rider, smashed a showcase on the sidewalk, and caused a panic among the shoppers.

Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, who is responsible for the decree excluding American fruit, says American horses develop influenza after importation in Germany, and that a quarantine will be necessary. American fruit is now excluded in spite of the modification of Dr. Miquel's decree by the Bundesrath. It is surmised that the modified language will mean a practical prohibition.

President Cram of the Dock Board announced at the board's meeting yesterday that the city had been swindled out of $150,000 by the transfer of water-front property on the Harlem River. He charged that ex-Controller Fitch made the transfer without the knowledge of other members of the old administration. Mr. Fitch says the transfer was authorized by a special act of the Legislature, and was passed on by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mayor Van Wyck's Commissioners of Accounts reported the results of their investigation of the Rapid Transit Commission to the Mayor yesterday. They charge that the books are badly kept, and that the counsel, engineer, and Secretary of the board have received excessive pay for little work. Replies were made for the commission, showing that the accused officials served the city a large part of the year without pay, paid out of their own pockets heavy expenses in working for the city, and have received much smaller compensation than they would have obtained from private corporations.

Page 2.

Miss Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, will leave Washington to-night for Havana. She goes to Cuba to succor the sick and starving.

Mrs. B. M. Dutton of Chicago, formerly of Brooklyn, has begun a suit for $150,000 against John H. Hanan, the shoe manufacturer. The cause of action is not announced.

It is reported in Washington that the Cuban insurgents will offer to purchase the liberty of the island by assuming Spain's debt on account of Cuba, and that the United States Government will guarantee the fulfillment of the contract.

The Committee of Fifty-three issued a statement last night, which is practically a reply to the letter received from Levi P. Morton and others. It rejects the overtures for harmony, saying that it cannot yield now without surrendering everything. Last night was the second night of enrollment.

Joseph H. Choate was the guest of honor last night at the annual banquet of the Bar Association of Chicago. He made an address on "Our Profession," in which he maintained there was no nobler intellectual pursuit and no higher moral standard than inspire and pervade the ranks of the legal profession.

Page 3.

Plans have been drawn for a self-supporting hotel, with 1,000 rooms, for working-women. The capital of the enterprise will be $1,000,000.

Miss L. S. Peterson committed suicide yesterday at Young's Hotel in Boston. She is not known in Tarrytown, where she was supposed to belong.

On the arrival of the St. Louis Special at Jersey City yesterday, a human foot and a pocket torn from a coat were found on the trucks of the Adams Express Company's car.

Russia having decided to send an Ambassador to the United States, the rank of Ethan A. Hitchcock, the United States Minister to Russia, has been raised to that of Ambassador.

Senator Lindsay yesterday replied to the demand of the Kentucky Legislature that he resign his post on account of his opposition to free coinage. Mr. Lindsay questioned the right of the Legislature to make the demand. He said he was not the tool of the Legislature, but the representative of a people which last year gave twelve of its thirteen Electoral votes to the sound-money candidates.

Both Houses of the New York Legislature adjourned yesterday until Monday evening, when the resolutions censuring Senator Murphy for supporting the Teller resolution in the United States Senate will be considered. It is understood that the resolution offered by Senator Brush will be substituted for the one presented by Mr. Weekes in the Assembly, and that it will be pushed through both Houses by the Republicans. The Democrats are anxious to avoid discussion of the silver question, and will endeavor to direct the debate toward other issues.

Page 4.

H. B. Gerow, the policeman indicted for perjury, was arrested last night for assault.

The feathered population at the Poultry Show was nearly doubled yesterday by additions from the incubators.

The books of the Chemical National Bank are being overhauled to find out just how the affairs of the bank stand. James A. Roosevelt, one of the Directors, said yesterday that the bank would not be reorganized.

Page 5.

A euchre party given by Miss Emily MacElroy, teacher in the Embury Methodist Church Sunday School, has led to her resignation and the secession from the school of most of the members of her Bible class.

There was a sharp dispute in General Sessions between Recorder Goff and Assistant District Attorney Unger when the Recorder, in defining the powers of the Grand Jury, said they exceeded those of the District Attorney.

Mrs. Blakely-Nellis, the real estate broker, during her examination in supplementary proceedings, yesterday, declared that she has never paid any rent for the house she occupies, no demand for it ever having been made by her landlord, W. E. D. Stokes.

Page 6.

At the auction sale of pictures of the Stewart collection last night fifty-eight pictures and some art pieces brought $276,850. W. A. Clark, the mine owner, obtained Fortuny's "The Choice of a Model" after a brisk bidding contest with George Gould.

Page 7.

A Third Avenue cable car and a wagon were wrecked in collision yesterday and two men were injured.

Page 9.

In the suit of the Newburg Savings Bank against the City Assessor and other officials, Justice Hirschberg of the Supreme Court has decided that the bank's surplus is not taxable.

An application for the appointment of a receiver for the Hudson Telephone Company of Jersey City was made in Trenton yesterday, and at the same time, the company was sued for alleged infringement of patents.

Page 10.

The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the murder of the Lattimer strikers was continued at Wilkesbarre. Miss Grace Coyle, the teacher, said the children were frightened at the approach of the miners.

Page 12.

The Police Board yesterday fixed the salaries of the Brooklyn police and the Bridge police.

A plot to rescue two men from the prisoners' ward of Bellevue was discovered and foiled by the police.

The cruiser Brooklyn left the navy yard yesterday for Hampton Roads, where she will wait orders from Washington.

The budgets of several city departments were heavily cut by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, the Department of Bridges being the most severely dealt with.

Charles E. Anderson, a guard on the Second Avenue elevated road, was struck by a train on the bridge of the road over the Harlem River. He escaped with slight injuries and a ducking.

The Corporation Counsel advised the Controller yesterday that the 5 per cent. tax penalties should be collected in Richmond and that a friendly suit should be arranged to settle whether the city is entitled to them or not.

The Directors of the New York Central Railroad consummated yesterday W. K. Vanderbilt's scheme to unite the Central and the Lake Shore Roads, and authorized an issue of $100,000,000 in bonds to buy Lake Shore stock.

Mrs. Maria Lange was sandbagged in bed early yesterday morning at her home, at 114 Grand Street, Hoboken. Two men identified by her as her assailants were arrested and held on the charges of assault and attempted robbery.

David Goldstein, who a week ago caused the arrest of two private detectives for following him, was himself arrested yesterday and was held in $7,500 bail on a charge of arson in the second degree. Other similar arrests are expected soon.

Corporation Counsel Whalen gave an opinion for Controller Coler yesterday to the effect that the Black civil service law was repealed, so far as New York City was concerned, by the charter, and that the civil service law of 1883, with some exceptions, and the rules of the old Civil Service Commission, were in force now, and would remain so till the new commission's rules were approved by the State board.

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A DINNER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary Bliss Entertains Cabinet Officers and Other Guests in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary and Mrs. Bliss this evening entertained the President and Mrs. McKinley and the members of the Cabinet at a dinner which, in point of service and decoration, was one of the most elaborate ever given in Washington.

The apartments at the Arlington were transformed into a veritable tropical forest, the mass of palms and giant ferns about the room shutting out all view of the walls, and the luxuriant branches of the flowering and foliage plants overspreading the guests as they were seated at the table. The table itself was in the form of an ellipse, containing forty covers, and its decorations were of maidenhair ferns, yellow orchids, and pink roses. Great branches of the latter flower mingled with the tropical luxuriance of the palms about the edge of the room.

The guests present were the President and Mrs. McKinley, the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Alger, the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Long, the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis, Secretary to the President Porter.

The Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, Mr. Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Senator Hale, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Alger, Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Miss Taylor of New York, Miss Bliss, and Mr. C. N. Bliss, Jr.

A NEW MATCH COMPANY.

Concern with $3,000,000 Capital to Have Factories East and West.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 4.—The Diamond Match Company is soon to have a rival, to be known as the Consolidated American Match Company. The men concerned are mostly Philadelphians. Frank M. Young of Decatur is the one man here who will be interested in the new scheme. He has a five-story building, and the property will be used for a factory. A new match machine, with a capacity of 6,000 a minute, will be used.

At Portland, Me., there is a toothpick factory which has sold its product to the trust, and the new company has the option on that plant, and will convert it into a match factory. There is also a match factory in the East, which has been secured by the Consolidated American Match Company. The company is said to have a capital of $3,000,000.

HORSE DASHES AMONG SHOPPERS

Threw Its Rider, Smashed a Showcase, and Caused a Panic on Broadway.

While a horse was being ridden down Broadway yesterday afternoon it became frightened at a piece of paper that had been blown into the air by a gust of wind near Nineteenth Street and ran away. It threw the man who was riding it, and dashed on to the sidewalk among the shoppers on the west side of the street. Men and women scattered in all directions, many taking refuge in the stores.

The horse knocked over a glass showcase in front of Forsythe's furnishing store at 865. The case was broken, and the contents dumped on the sidewalk. The animal then ran on to Seventeenth Street, where it was stopped by a policeman. It was not injured. The rider came up a few minutes later, having received only a slight cut from the fall, mounted the horse, and rode off.

Secretary Alger Much Better.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Alger's condition has so far improved that he has been indulged in his desire to give some attention to the business of the War Department. This morning he signed about seventy commissions which have been awaiting his signature for some time. It has been decided that he will go to Fort Monroe the early part of next week.

Praying While Starving to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—In a padded cell at the City Receiving Hospital C. Dordano, a nephew of Francisco Deunas, ex-President of Salvador, is trying to starve himself to death. For two days he has stood in an attitude of prayer, and has not tasted food or drink. The hospital surgeons believe that he is insane.

Suicide in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—James F. Baynard of the firm of Cahall & Baynard, commission merchants, committed suicide by sending a bullet through his head while alone in the office of the firm, at 312 South Front Street, to-day. The cause of the deed is not known, but is attributed to worry over business troubles.

Crockett's New Story.

"The Woman of Fortune," begins in "The Commercial Advertiser" this afternoon.—Adv.

MAY BAR AMERICAN HORSES

Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten Says They Develop Influenza After Importation in Germany.

HE SUGGESTS A QUARANTINE

His Connivance with Dr. Miquel Resulted in the Fruit Decree—It Was Issued Without Authority of the Cabinet or Bundesrath.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, the Minister of Agriculture, at to-day's session of the Prussian Diet, declared that American horses developed influenza after importation. He added:

"If the importations increase, we shall certainly be forced to adopt a suitable quarantine in order to protect ourselves."

GERMANY EXCLUDING FRUIT.

The Decree Enforced in Spite of the Modifications Secured by Ambassador White.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Under the heading "Order—Counter Order—Disorder," the Tageblatt to-day describes the bungling of Prussia with American fruit and asks: "Are we really drifting into a fierce tariff war with the United States because we have petted the Agrarians' desire?"

The Vorwaerts publishes an article headed "Agrarian Attack On America," detailing the stupidity which the different revenue stations display in interpreting the prohibitory decree, and other Liberal newspapers make similar comment.

The issue of the decree was brought about as follows:

The Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, saw Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance and Vice President of the Ministry, on Jan. 30, and, pleading earnestly, he asked that a decree be issued forthwith prohibiting absolutely the importation of all American fruit, fresh and dried, and all products of American nurseries. Dr. Miquel telegraphed the order to all revenue stations, making it effective on Feb. 1. The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, immediately vigorously remonstrated at the Foreign Office, both in writing and verbally, and the decree was temporarily annulled on Feb. 2. During the annulment the fruit was released at Hamburg, Emmerich, and Dusseldorf. The decree was re-established on Feb. 3 in a milder form, being made enforceble against fresh fruit only.

In the meanwhile Mr. White continued making strong protests to Baron von Buelow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, in consequence, had a special audience with the Emperor yesterday morning on the subject, resulting in the Bundesrath yesterday afternoon holding a meeting and issuing yesterday's resolution, the text of which has not yet reached Mr. White. But it is known that the wording is so loose as to be open to a score of interpretations. It is generally surmised that it will practically mean prohibition.

Mr. White yesterday evening lodged another formal protest with Baron von Buelow, as, in spite of the Bundesrath's resolution, American fresh fruit is still everywhere excluded.

The United States Consul at Dusseldorf telegraphed to-day that only dried fruits had been released and that there were about 1,000 barrels of apples in the bonded warehouses there.

The United States Embassy during the week has been flooded with appeals from fruit merchants, dealers, and shippers who have been injured by the decree, and several of them have thanked Mr. White for the vigorous measures he has adopted.

It appears that Dr. Miquel and Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten issued the decree without the authority of the Prussian Cabinet or of the Bundesrath.

The Reichsanzeiger this afternoon publishes the following:

"The American Agricultural Department's report on the San José shield louse led to an official inquiry here as to the circumstances under which American fruit is imported. Prof. Frank, on Jan. 29, found on Californian pears, arriving at Hamburg, numerous living, breeding shield lice absolutely identical with the true San José shield louse. He, consequently, expressed the opinion that the home fruit cultivation was exposed to a grave material danger thereby. A conference of other prominent specialists and the reports of the Imperial Office of Health confirmed this view in every particular. Thus, the necessity for prompt measures for protection was fully demonstrated."

The Reichsanzeiger then describes the "extraordinary harmfulness" of the San José louse, according to publications of the Washington Agricultural Department, and the measures taken in America, notably in Oregon and British Columbia, and continues:

"It is thus the unavoidable duty of the Government to give efficacious protection to the home fruit industry from the danger of disease here."

The Reichsanzeiger then gives the regulations adopted, as already cabled, and concludes with pointing out phylloxera as an example of the danger of not adopting immediate protective measures, while the Colorado bug, it is added, is kept out in time.

The official statement of the Reichsanzeiger on the subject of the measures taken to prevent the importation of "affected" American fruit, &c., was communicated to-night to the officials of the United States Embassy. The Agrarian newspapers thank the Government for the prohibition.

The Tageblatt asks why the importation of healthy living plants is prohibited, and says:

"Such extreme measures will doubtless provoke retaliation."

MOVEMENT TO STOP TRADE.

Horse Quarantine Regarded in Washington as Part of a General Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—When the cable as to the prospective quarantine of American horses was shown to Chairman Hitt of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he said this move was clearly a part of a general movement toward exclusion shown by the recent action against American fruit. His colleague on the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, said the dispatch suggested that it was time to discover a bacillus in German wines, and it would be desirable also to determine as to the sanitary character of the process of making German sugar sent to the United States. Mr. Cousins of Iowa, another member of the Foreign Committee, said:

"Our State Department should give distinct notice that if there is any desire to stop trade with us this should be done in a straightforward way, and not by indirectly attacking our products on sanitary grounds."

Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee said this was in line with the German action on American fruit. A quarantine was not an absolute prohibition, however, Mr. Dingley said, and it remained to be seen whether a quarantine so vigorous as to be a prohibition would be put in force.

Dr. Salmon, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said when his attention was called to the dispatch: "So far as the Department of Agriculture is aware, there is no influenza prevalent in this country. If an animal has the disease it will recover or die before the transatlantic journey is made. The duration of the disease is about two weeks, and as it takes from two to three weeks to ship the animals across the ocean, it is apparent that all danger is passed by the time the other side is reached."

The shipment of American horses to Europe in 1897 aggregated in value $4,769,265, as against $718,607 in 1893. The value of those sent to Germany in 1897 was $822,250, as compared with $79,950 in 1896.

SHIPPERS CAN CLAIM INDEMNITY.

United States Would Sustain Just Demands Against Prussia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The State Department has been notified by Ambassador White at Berlin of the modification of the original decree issued by the Prussian Minister of Finance, Dr. Miquel, prohibiting the importation of American fruit.

If the decree as originally promulgated had been applied to shipments of fruit in transit, as its terms indicated, the shippers would have had a right to claim indemnity from Prussia for the damages sustained by them, and it would have been regarded by the United States Government as a matter of duty to sustain the demand for indemnity.

It is hoped that the examinations of the fruit may not be made unduly severe, for, it is believed, as in the case of meat products in the early stages of the exclusion decrees, it will be possible to make these inspections so harassing to importers of fruit that there will be no inducement to continue the trade.

Neither the President nor any of the members of the Cabinet were disturbed by the incident or disposed to prejudge the case in the absence of definite information. Secretary Wilson understood, he said, that the total exportations of fruit to Germany during the last year had amounted to about $1,000,000, but during the last five or six years American fruit had grown in favor rapidly in that country, and the indications had been that within the next few years the exportations would have aggregated several millions of dollars.

When full data is at hand he will probably direct an investigation into the question of the shipment of fruit and the danger, if any, which exists of its being infected with pests that will do harm after they are fully developed.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

The Cologne Gazette Takes Exception to Mr. Dingley's Remarks.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Referring to utterances of United States Senators and Representatives on the subject, and especially to Congressman Dingley's remark, that Prussia had prohibited American fruits in order to avoid the provisions of the commercial treaties, the Cologne Gazette says:

"The German fruit growers' supplies are generally sold out, and, therefore, there is no ground for speaking of flooding the German market with American fruit. After all, every one acquainted with German relations knows that Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, could in no circumstances approve a measure which presented the appearance even of intentional violation or limitation of commercial treaties, and that, on the contrary, his prompt declaration that the treatment of German sugar imported into the United States was a violation of Germany's right to the most favored nation treatment, was immediately admitted by the American Government."

FITTED UP AS GAMBLING HOUSE.

A Raid on a New Establishment in West Forty-fifth Street.

Alfred Hallenbeck, forty-six years old, and claiming to be a speculator, was arrested in his establishment, 107 West Forty-fifth Street, last night, by Detective Brown and several policemen of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, acting under instructions from Capt. Titus. Two roulette tables, a faro outfit, 4,300 chips, and half a bushel of cards, with numerous other accessories to a first-class gambling house were taken to the station in the same patrol wagon that carried Hallenbeck.

He is charged with keeping a gambling house. The place is a four-story brownstone mansion, and was handsomely equipped. It was opened only a few days ago. Hallenbeck was released on bail, Willard F. Fitzgerald of 243 West Forty-fourth Street signing the bond. Magistrate Flammer dropped in at the station for the purpose of releasing the prisoner.

SUIT ABOUT A TOMBSTONE.

Kentuckian Objects to the Inscription "He Fell by an Assassin's Hands."

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Feb. 4.—The words, "He fell by an assassin's hands," appear on the tombstone over the grave of Brooks Larue Shobe, who is buried near Smith's Grove, in this county, and they are the basis of a suit for $20,000 damages.

The plaintiff is John Harvey, a young man of the county, and the defendants are Dr. T. B. Larue and E. A. Shobe, two of the most prominent and wealthy men in the Smith's Grove section.

Ten or twelve years ago, while schoolboys, Harvey and Shobe, now deceased, engaged in a fight at school, and Shobe was fatally stabbed. A bitter prosecution resulted. The jury disagreed on the first trial, and on the second trial Harvey was acquitted. About a year ago the objectionable tombstone was erected.

MOORE'S FINANCIAL RECOVERY.

Chicago Money Men Comment on His Rehabilitation of Biscuit Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Financial men to-day discussed the remarkable recuperative powers of William H. Moore, who engineered the Biscuit consolidation. Moore Brothers' failure Aug. 3, 1896, closed the Chicago Stock Exchange for three months, loaded banks with Match and Biscuit stocks, used nearly a million dollars of the Match Company's surplus, and crippled many bankers and brokers.

In the face of this overwhelming failure Moore got on his feet almost immediately and proceeded to rehabilitate the Biscuit Company. The result of his labors has been the formation of the new organization with a capitalization of $55,000,000.

That he has been able to accomplish this is held to be evidence of the fact that he still holds the confidence of financially great men.

Sudden Death of Daniel Pomeroy.

As one of the Bridge trains was nearing the Brooklyn terminal at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was noticed that one of the passengers, an old man, was seriously ill. When the train stopped he was carried down into the waiting room. Ambulance Surgeon Samuels was summoned, but the man died of heart disease in a few minutes. He proved to be Daniel Pomeroy, head of the Pomeroy Company, dealers in surgical instruments of 17 Union Square. He lived at 60 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Pomeroy was sixty-two years old, and had been for forty years in the surgical instrument business. Mr. Pomeroy was connected with the Swedenborgian Publishing Company, and was a prominent member of the Rev. Dr. J. C. Ager's Swedenborgian Church in Brooklyn.

Frozen to Death in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—William Morgan was found frozen to death at an early hour this morning in the entry to his home, 2,662 Prairie Avenue. The man had fallen on the stairway, sustaining injuries which rendered him unconscious, in which condition he remained till exposure to cold caused his death. Morgan was sixty years old. The old man went out and remained until a late hour last night. When he returned he attempted to ente. the premises through a basement door, but, slipping on the stairs, fell and was stunned.

Run Down by Chief Croker.

Harry Holmes, twenty-three years old, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was knocked down by Battalion Chief Croker on his way to a fire, at Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, last evening. He suffered a contusion of the left knee, which was dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Lasalle of the New York Hospital. Battalion Chief Croker is a nephew of Richard Croker.

STRANGE DOCK BOARD TALE

President Cram Says the City Has Lost $150,000 by a Transfer of Property.

ALLEGED SECRET TRANSACTION

Ex-Controller Fitch Says the Legislature Authorized It by a Special Act and that the Board of Estimate Passed on It.

Considerable surprise was created at the meeting of the Dock Board yesterday, when it was announced that a large strip of property on the north side of the Harlem River at Fifth Avenue, which had formerly been used by the Department of Docks, had gone out of the possession of the city. An application had been made to the board by the Consolidated Ice Company for the rental of the frontage between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets. The matter had come up at a previous meeting of the board, and it had been practically agreed to grant the concession.

When the question came up again yesterday President J. Sergeant Cram said that he had some disclosures to make regarding the property. He said that at 1:55 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 31 the title of the city's property on the Harlem River, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, was transferred to the estate of Isaac Bernheimer in exchange for the block between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets, on the river. He stated that all the title and exterior rights of the property had been transferred without consultation with the old Dock Board, and without the slightest notice to the new administration. In discussing the matter with the board he stated that the Dock Board of the former administration had spent $150,000 in improving the property between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets on the river front, and that it was extremely valuable.

Says Mr. Fitch Arranged It.

"The city was deliberately swindled out of the money that it spent in improving that property," said he, "and no one seems to know how it happened. According to the papers now in our possession, the transfer was arranged by the Controller of the then corporation, Mr. Fitch. The city is minus $150,000 that it spent in improvements. All the permits that have been given for the use of the dock in question must necessarily be revoked by the present board, as it has no control over the property."

A deed was recorded in the City Clerk's office on Dec. 31 last setting forth that "for $1 and other valuable considerations" this land had been transferred by the old Board of Estimate and Apportionment to Meyer A. Bernheimer, Charles E. Bernheimer, and Max Drey, executors of the estate of Isaac Bernheimer.

Ex-Controller Fitch, when seen at his home last night, expressed surprise that the Dock Board should have been totally ignorant of negotiations, which had been in progress for years. "Suit had been pending for years," said he, "over the ownership of the frontage on the Harlem River, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets. The executors of the estate of Isaac Bernheimer, the banker, contested the ownership of the property with the city.

Special Act of the Legislature.

"The matter was called to the attention of the Legislature during its last session, and by special act the city was authorized to make a final settlement of the matter by the transfer of the property between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets to the Bernheimer estate, the city to come into the absolute ownership of the property involved between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets.

"The final negotiations were delayed for various unavoidable reasons for some time, but the transfer was finally made with the full approval of every member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"That the deed was recorded Dec. 31 was probably because of the fact that a multiplicity of similar transactions were rushed through during the last few weeks of the administration's term in order to clear up its business. I think this was one of about eighty similar transactions.

"I do not think the city lost anything by this transfer. On the other hand, I think it distinctly gained by it. Furthermore, I never heard that the Dock Board had ever made $150,000 worth of improvements on the property. In fact, I feel sure that that amount of money was never spent there. If the old Dock Board made such improvements and never knew that the transfer had been authorized, it was their own fault."

Absurd, Say Mr. Einstein.

Edwin Einstein, Treasurer of the Department of Docks under the last administration, said in reference to the story:

"These are the most absurd statements I ever saw. The old board spent no money on improving property anywhere in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. No such sum as $150,000 would be spent in improving a dock, nor one-tenth of that sum. Furthermore, such a transfer of property could not be made without its being published in the papers.

"The city could not sell the property without a special act of the Legislature, and the transfer could not be made unless the papers were signed by the Mayor, the Controller, and others."

SOUTHERN CAR SHOPS SOLD.

United States Car Company's Works Bought by R. R. Rogers.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 4.—The properties of the United States Car Company, composing car manufacturing plants in Anniston and Decatur, Ala., sawmills and timber lands in Etowah, Calhoun, and Cherokee Counties, were sold at Anniston yesterday.

The sale was made by Special Master Smith of the Federal Court, and the property was bought by Richard Reid Rogers of New York, representing the reorganization committee, for $60,000. The property is now being operated by the Illinois Car and Equipment Company, a corporation formed by the reorganization committee.

SEX OF THE UNITED STATES.

"She Is Now a Full-Grown Man," Says a New York Representative.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—One of the New York Representatives gave way yesterday under the enthusiasm over the Government's foreign policy. Discussing the Fortifications bill, he said:

"This is a grand country. It is no longer weak and cowering. It is time, Mr. Chairman, she asserted herself and showed to the world that while she was once an infant she is now a full-grown man, with arms of iron and the heart of a lion."

The Congressional Record gave no intimation this morning of the Gotham member's "break." In the still watches of the night the blue pencil had removed all doubts as to the country's sex.

Capt. Carter's Court-martial.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 4.—Henry Bug, a shipchandler, was the first witness placed on the stand in Capt. Carter's court-martial trial this morning. In 1891 Bug went upon the guarantee of John M. Gaynor, bidding for work in Cumberland Sound. To this he signed an affidavit that he was worth $50,000 when he was worth about $2,500. He said he was told that he was putting his name to a small bond.

LORD ABERDEEN ATTACKED.

Sir Charles Tupper Forced to Withdraw His Words in the Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 4.—To-night Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the opposition, made an attack on the Governor General, who, he said, had violated every British and every Canadian precedent by his action against the late administration and in supporting the present Government.

No member of the House is permitted to say anything disrespectful of the Governor General, and the Speaker demanded a withdrawal of Sir Charles's remarks. Sir Charles said that he would withdraw anything he had said against Lord Aberdeen personally, but maintained that he had a right to make the attack, as the Government had assumed responsibility for what Lord Aberdeen did.

Sir Charles denounced the 10 per cent. royalty on gold in the Yukon, and advocated the idea of keeping Americans from holding claims in that region.

Sir Charles said that he was surprised that the Premier had accepted the title of Member of the Legion of Honor from France, and there was a statute in England which would not permit the sanction of her Majesty to be given to any such title.

Sir Charles said he was offered at one time a similar honor from Belgium, but he could not accept it, as her Majesty's consent could not be obtained.

BRYAN AND THE COTTON MILLS.

He Writes that the Cut Is Hardly in Keeping with Promises.

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 4.—C. W. Davis of this place has received from W. J. Bryan a response to a telegram informing him of the cut in cotton mill wages, as follows: "On Jan. 17 I received your telegram. I have noticed the reduction of wages in New England, and while I have not sufficient knowledge of all the facts to enable me to pass judgment, it seems to me that the reduction is hardly in keeping with the promises made by the advocates of the Dingley bill. Very truly, W. J. BRYAN."

DUEL IN A GEORGIA HOUSE.

Col. Vann of Thomasville Exchanges Shots with a Masked Man.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 4.—Col. James Vann and his family had an exciting experience last night between 8 and 9 o'clock. They were passing away the evening pleasantly around their fireside when some one, heavily masked, entered the house from the rear and made his appearance in the family room.

Col. Vann asked the intruder what he wanted.

"I want you," he replied.

The man had a revolver in each hand.

Col. Vann quickly drew his revolver. Firing began at once. A number of shots were exchanged, and finally the masked man was driven out of the house. Whether he was wounded is not known; Col. Vann escaped injury, and so did all the members of his family.

Col. Vann has no idea who his assailant was.

GEORGIA POST OFFICE BOYCOTT.

The Negro Postmaster at Hogansville Anxious to Resign.

HOGANSVILLE, Ga., Feb. 4.—The negro Postmaster here, I. H. Loftin, is thinking seriously of throwing up his job. He has written a letter to President McKinley asking that he be given another appointment. When he was commissioned, six months ago, the white people of the town instituted a boycott against him. This boycott is so complete that Loftin, in his letter to the President, says he has only made during his term an average of 11 cents a day, whereas his predecessor made a thousand dollars a year.

The Government, in an effort to break the boycott, has directed that all mail cars passing through the town be locked. This has only had the effect of strengthening the boycott. The mail each day is carried, on orders from the merchants and other citizens, to a store in the town and there distributed from the boxes used during the former Postmaster's term. All outgoing mail is sent to other offices. Loftin says he is tired of such treatment, and proposes to retire.

LONG WALK ON LOOSE ICE.

Marcus Lounsberry, Jr., Performs a Hazardous Feat at Fishkill.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Marcus Lounsberry, Jr., yesterday performed a feat that was witnessed by hundreds of people on this side of the river. Lounsberry is employed by the Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company as a deck hand. The river has been frozen over between this place and Newburg only a few days. People only began to cross on it yesterday. All Winter the ferry has been running.

Just below where the ferry has its slip is the route of the big transfer boat William T. Hart, owned by the New England Railroad, and used for transporting cars over the river. Between the two slips is a narrow strip of ice, which is frequently broken by the two lines. The ice is shoved backward and forward as the boats move across. Yesterday Lounsberry started to walk across the ice between these two slips. He was noticed by the people here and in Newburg as he was part way across. It was a sight never before witnessed here. The ice was broken up in places, but he managed to walk within fifty feet of the Newburg shore, when the ice was broken into such small pieces that he could go no further. He was taken on board the ferryboat Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, none the worse for his hazardous walk.

A Prominent Cherokee Dead.

TAHLEQUAH, Indian Territory, Feb. 4.—D. W. Bushyhead, one of the most prominent Cherokees, died here yesterday of Bright's disease. He was seventy-five years old, and had in turn filled every office in the Cherokee Nation. He was a member of the recent Dawes Commission on the part of the Cherokees.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm Thursday night in Eastern Montana has moved to Wisconsin, and has caused much warmer weather from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast and somewhat colder weather, with snow or rain, in the middle and upper Missouri Valley. It will probably move east-northeastward, and will cause snow or rain in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and in New England, and possibly light rain in the Middle Atlantic States this evening. It will grow warmer in the Atlantic States and colder in the Mississippi Valley and the lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	23	11	14
6 A. M.	25	12	15
9 A. M.	25	15	18
12 M.	26	21	26
4 P. M.	26	27	30
6 P. M.	26	28	30
9 P. M.	26	28	28
12 P. M.	22	27	27

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23¼
Weather Bureau	21¼
Corresponding date 1897	24⅞
Corresponding date for last 20 years	29

The maximum temperature yesterday was 29 degrees, at 2:15 P. M.; the minimum was 11 degrees, at 1:00 A. M. The humidity at 8:00 A. M. was .68, and at 8:00 P. M., .67.

RAPID TRANSIT STRIFE

The Mayor and His Commissioners of Accounts Attack the Present Commission.

SHARP REPLIES FOR THE BOARD

The Criticisms Called Disingenuous and Grossly Inaccurate—Secretary Delafield and E. M. Shepard Give Facts and Figures.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday made public the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, who have been examining the books of the Rapid Transit Commission. The accountants complain of the bookkeeping of the commission, and report that no accurate data can be compiled from the books. They call special attention to the fees paid to counsel, to the lightness of the duties of the secretary of the commission, and to the salary paid to the Chief Engineer.

On receiving the report the Mayor showed his disapprobation of the Rapid Transit Commission by criticising the work of the counsel and expressing his belief that it would be better if counsel appeared before the Appellate Division in the interest of all the people, and not in the interest of the contractors who wish to build the underground road.

Findings of the Accountants.

The report in full is as follows:

"We transmit herewith a report of an examination of the expenditures of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission for the City of New York. The condition of the books of the commission is deplorable in the extreme, so much so that no accurate data can be compiled therefrom. Therefore an account of the disbursements for the entire period (Feb. 9, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1898,) had to be compiled from copies of vouchers found on file in the office of the Commission, verifying the same by original vouchers on the office of the Controller. In disbursements of the first commission, as shown by Controller's vouchers, $31,250, compensation to Commissioners, and $1,055.50 to Adams & Nealis, stenographers, have no voucher or book record in the office of the commission.

"The first commission, organized in February, 1891, under Chapter 4, Laws of 1891, was composed of Commissioners Eugene L. Bushe, John H. Inman, William Steinway, John H. Starin, and Samuel Spencer. The second commission, organized in June, 1894, pursuant to Chapter 4, Laws of 1891, as amended by Chapter 752, Laws of 1894, was composed of Commissioners Alexander E. Orr, William Steinway, Seth Low, John Claflin, John H. Starin, and John H. Inman.

"The total expenditure and incurred liability under both commissions from Feb. 9, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1898, including an undetermined liability for compensation to present commission for services since March, 1896, and for which they have made application to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, will bring the total amount of expenditures to Jan. 1, 1898, to about $430,000.

Counsel Fees Objected To.

"Attention is called to the increased fees to counsel, viz.: First commission, Feb. 9, 1891, to June 18, 1894, three years four and one-quarter months, $18,036.50; second commission, June 18, 1894, to Nov. 1, 1897, three years four and one-half months, $78,909.93.

"The office force of the commission now consists of the Secretary and a messenger. The Secretary receives a salary of $2,500 a year. His duties are very light, and only requires an exceedingly small portion of his time.

"The Chief Engineer, W. Barclay Parsons, receives $10,000 a year salary, and devotes only a small portion of his time to the duties. He also employs assistants.

The report is signed by John C. Hertle and Edward Owen, Commissioners. It says in a postscript: "We think it proper to mention that Charles Stewart Smith and George L. Rives succeeded William Steinway and John H. Inman, deceased, in the commission. It does not mention Commissioner Woodbury Langdon, nor does it refer to Mr. Low's resignation, thus leaving the impression upon those who have not followed the proceedings of the board that he is still a member.

Total Expenses by Years.

A tabulated statement accompanying the report shows these totals of expenses by years: 1891, $28,932.67; 1892, $78,919.98; 1893, $11,376.67; 1894, $55,194.08; 1895, $52,737.74; 1896, $90,511.88; 1897, $66,211.78—a total of $383,884.75 expended. To this are added incurred liability to engineering force to Dec. 31, 1897, $8,714.98; to counsel to the same date, $7,463.39, and undetermined compensation to Commissioners, estimated at $30,000, making a grand total to Dec. 31 last of $430,063.12.

Additional tables appended to the big table show that from Feb. 4, 1891, to May 7, 1894, John M. Bowers, as counsel, received $18,036.50, and that from June 18, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1897, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden and Tracy, Boardman & Platt received $78,909.93. As Chief Engineer from June to November, 1893, John M. Bogart received $2,500, and from June 18, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1897, William B. Parsons, as Chief Engineer, received $33,3[illegible]3.31.

The Mayor's Comments.

Commenting on the report, the Mayor said:

"I notice that Parsons, Shepard & Ogden and Tracy, Boardman & Platt received during a period of three years $78,909 fees as counsel to the commission. They still have a claim which has not yet been adjusted against the commission. I see by the newspapers that Mr. Shepard is about to appear before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to ask that body to reduce the amount of the contractors' bond, which had been fixed at $15,000,000, for the purpose of protecting the city against any loss.

"It would be well to ask Mr. Shepard if he does not think he has been paid enough by the city to go before that body in the interest of the people and not to appear against them in the interest of the contractors. It seems to me, in fact, that it is his duty to go before the court and seek to have that bond made as high as might be necessary to protect all the people.

REPLIES FOR THE COMMISSION.

Vigorous Answers from Mr. Delafield and Mr. Shepard.

The report of the Commissioners of Accounts and the Mayor's comments thereon were vigorously replied to yesterday afternoon by the Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission and by its special counsel. Secretary Delafield said that the position of the Rapid Transit Commissioners was unassailable, that "the community knows exactly who they are, and is quite competent to judge between them and the irresponsible underlings of the present administration."

Edward M. Shepard, speaking for his firm as special counsel of the commission, said that, so far from being overpaid, the counsel had received about the pay of "Police Justices." After reading what Mayor Van Wyck had said, Mr. Shepard gave out the following statement in reply:

"I have read the statement said to have been made by the Commissioners of Accounts and by the Mayor. By grouping together without any distinction the sums paid for professional services and the sums paid for mere disbursements, it is perfectly easy to create a false impression. As every one knows, the professional work incident to the proceedings of the present Rapid Transit Commission has been extremely onerous, enormous in its detail, and peremptory in its requirement. For the services of my firm, including the portion of the expenses of its office applicable to the work, it has been paid at the rate of $10,000 in each year, and no more, except that in 1896 it received no compensation for the large part of the year between the adverse decision of the Appellate Division upon the first plan and the systematic commencement of proceedings upon the second plan. Neither Mayor Van Wyck nor any one else, looking over the record of this work, will say that this compensation was other than extremely moderate. It was, as every intelligent man knows, very materially less than is customarily paid by private corporations or private clients for work of the same character.

Fees Less Than the Mayor Will Pay.

"I venture to say that the professional work done for the Rapid Transit Board has been done at a less cost than that for which any corresponding professional work has been done or will be done for under Mayor Van Wyck's administration. The comparison which the Commissioners of Accounts have made between 'the fees of counsel' paid by the first commission and those paid by the second commission is, to say the least, grossly inaccurate. The $78,909.83 paid to Messrs. Tracy, Boardman & Platt and to Parsons, Shepard & Ogden by the second commission, as the Commissioners of Accounts must have perfectly well known, for they had the accounts before them, included disbursements; that is to say, moneys actually paid out by them in the service of the city to the extent of upward of $23,000. The work of the first Rapid Transit Board was confined to a single plan and was finished early in 1892. There was after that no further occasion for professional work. The compensation paid by the second board has been at no higher rate than that paid by the first board.

Will Not Be Deterred by Affronts.

"So far as concerns the intimation of the Mayor about the propriety of my submission to the Appellate Division of the petition of the Rapid Transit Board as to the bond, I have only to say that in this case, as in all like cases, I do and shall do with all the zeal and skill I possess any proper thing that I am requested to do by my client. I feel particularly bound to this duty in the case of a board of citizens as competent and zealous as the present Rapid Transit Board. Nor shall I be deterred from doing this duty with all the energy I possess by the affronts of any person, however high in authority."

After making the above statement, Mr. Shepard said:

"The Mayor of New York has a perfect right to make any just criticism upon our work. That is a part of his duty, and no one will recognize his right to do this quicker than I; but he should know his facts before he draws conclusions. John M. Bowers, counsel for the first commission, really did his work in one year and received therefor $18,000. The questions involved at that time were not nearly so complex. There was no question of municipal construction. On the other hand, we have fought all questions through the courts and have, after laborious efforts, established the constitutionality of the law. We were not only paid less, in proportion, than former counsel, and much less than we should have received if our services had been engaged by corporations, but we waived our fees for a great part of 1896."

Secretary Delafield's Reply.

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, gave out the following statement:

"The first statement, to the effect that 'the condition of the books of the commission is deplorable in the extreme, so much so that no accurate data can be compiled therefrom,' is thoroughly disingenuous, in that it applies both to the books of the former commission, which was legislated out of office in 1894, and to the books of the present commission.

"What may be the condition of the books of the former commission I do not know, although the examiners in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts told me that they were in an unsatisfactory condition. So far as the books of the present commission are concerned, they are perfectly simple and absolutely accurate, as can be seen by any one who will take the trouble to go to the office of the board and look at them. They are open to public inspection and speak for themselves.

"I decline to comment upon that portion of the report which refers to myself. You must seek your information from some other source. But I must confess that I am somewhat indignant to discover the statement that Mr. William Barclay Parsons, the Chief Engineer, 'devotes only a small portion of his time to the duties of his office.' It is within my personal knowledge that since the organization of the present commission Mr. Parsons has devoted substantially all of his time to the service of the commission, and that he has served it with a degree of intelligence and fidelity for which any of the Commissioners will vouch if you apply to them, and which has challenged the admiration of the numerous outside engineers who have had occasion to inspect his work. I am told by other engineers that he is now regarded as the recognized authority upon works of this character.

The Fees Not Excessive.

"The fees of the counsel are not excessive. Messrs. Shepard and Boardman are both of them men of the highest professional standing, and their services to the board have not only been exceedingly arduous, but have been able and successful. Both of them attend all of the meetings, and I can state from my personal knowledge that hardly a week passes that questions of difficulty and importance are not submitted for their action. Their duties as counsel have occupied a large part of the time of both of them, to the extent of interfering very seriously with their other practice. I think that there has been hardly a day for the past four months that I have not had occasion to submit some question to Mr. Shepard, and Mr. Boardman unites with Mr. Shepard in all of his work.

"It is not improper that I should add a word which illustrates the devotion of the Chief Engineer and counsel to the work of the board. When the Appellate Division rendered its first, and adverse, decision, it seemed for a while that it might not be possible for the board to accomplish anything toward securing real rapid transit, and the engineer and both of the counsel at once, voluntarily, and without any suggestion from the board, surrendered their salaries and refused to accept any compensation until, after the lapse of some months, during which they rendered constant service, it became reasonably evident that, by a change of its plans, the board could secure rapid transit.

"So far as the Commissioners are concerned I need say nothing. The community knows exactly who they are, and is quite competent to judge between them and the irresponsible underlings of the present administration."

Chief Engineer Parsons said that so far as his fees were concerned, he had been allowed $10,000 a year; but that he had waived part of this amount in 1896, just as Secretary Delafield and the special counsel had done, and that he had paid out of his salary all his own personal expenses and the costs of a trip to Europe and trips to Boston, Baltimore, and elsewhere, in the interests of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Power of the Commission.

When asked if the Mayor or Council could defeat the rapid transit project, Mr. Shepard said:

"They cannot. They have no power over the commission, which is the creature of the Legislature. Nothing short of an act of the Legislature can dissolve the commission."

The Commissioners and their special counsel have taken the ground that the Mayor is powerless to make effective any opposition he may have toward the subway plan of rapid transit. They have said that the only obstacle to the building of the subway is the fifteen-million-dollar bond demanded by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It was said yesterday by one of them that if the court would allow a bond of $10,000,000 for construction and equipment the subway would be begun at once. It is usual, it is said, for such bonds to be made in one-fourth the total amount involved. This would mean $7,500,000; but if the court demands as large a bond as $10,000,000, the road will be built despite the opposition of the Mayor.

President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission said yesterday that he would at once write to George J. Gould in reference to the action taken by the board Thursday afternoon. He will probably write this letter to-day.

Mr. Gould said that he had not received any communication from the commission, but that the Manhattan Railway Company would be glad to confer with the committee appointed by the Rapid Transit Board. He said it was probable that the Executive Committee of the company would be selected to hold such conference. It was understood that the Manhattan Directors discussed yesterday afternoon the criticisms and proposition of the commission.

"CHRIS" GROGAN'S BRAVE ACT.

An Aged Chicago Flagman Killed in Saving Another.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—"Chris" Grogan, an aged flagman, was fatally hurt last night in trying to save the life of Patrick Morris, whose wagon was struck by a freight engine. The accident occurred at the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway grade crossing in Fortieth Street.

Morris jumped from his wagon as the locomotive dashed into it and escaped injury. Grogan, however, was buried under the wrecked vehicle and shoved along the track several rods. When picked up he was still alive, but he died an hour later in Mercy Hospital, where he was taken by the police ambulance.

MR. CHOATE IN CHICAGO

Warmly Received as the Guest of Honor at the Annual Banquet of the Bar Association.

TALKS ON "OUR PROFESSION"

Maintains Lawyers Lead a Noble, Intellectual Life and Are Pervaded by a High Moral Standard.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—At the annual banquet of the Bar Association, held to-night, Joseph H. Choate of New York was the guest of honor. Fully 300 of the leading attorneys of Chicago were present at the banquet. Mr. Choate delivered an eloquent address upon "Our Profession," which was interrupted frequently by applause. He was enthusiastically applauded as he closed. In responding to his toast, he said:

"I maintain that in no other occupation to which men can devote their lives is there a nobler intellectual pursuit or a higher moral standard than inspires and pervades the ranks of the legal profession. I do not, of course, mean to say that among the 90,000 lawyers, whom the census counts in our 70,000,000 of people, there is not much base alloy—I speak of that great body of active and laborious practitioners upon whom rests the responsibility of substantial litigations, and the conduct and guidance of important affairs; you will look in vain elsewhere for more spotless honor, more absolute devotion, more patient industry, more conscientious fidelity than among these.

"I am not unmindful of that ever mooted question, how we can with the strictest honor maintain the side that is wrong, and the suggestion that as only one side can be right in every lawsuit, we must half the time be struggling for injustice. But that vexed question has long been settled by the common sense of mankind. It is only out of the contest of facts and of brains that the right can ever be evolved—only on the anvil of discussion that the spark of truth can be struck out.

Why Lawyers Love the Law.

"We love the law because among all the learned professions it is the only one that involves the study and the pursuit of a stable and exact science. Theology, it is true, was once considered an immutable science, but how has it changed from age to age and even from year to year. We were bred to believe that every thing and every word within the four corners of Holy Writ was absolutely inspired truth. But now upon what unhappy times have we fallen, in which the props of our faith are being knocked from under us day by day.

"And then, as to medicine, how its practice and its theories succeed each other in rapid revolution, so that what were good methods and healing doses and saving prescriptions a generation ago, are now condemned as poisons and nostrums and all the past is adjudged to be empirical.

"Meanwhile, the common law, like a nursing mother, makes void the part where the fault is and preserves the rest, as it has been doing for centuries, and we are busy applying to each new case as it arises the same principles, the same rules of right and justice, which have been established for many generations. We preserve the real fruit and throw away the rind. The technicalities which have too long incrusted the law have been stripped away, and now, like Lord Mansfield, our Judges try to solve every case by common sense and the sense of justice and the sense of honor which in their highest manifestation constitute the most eminent and valuable judicial qualities.

American Bar Not Degenerate.

"We hear sometimes that the American bar has degenerated; that it does not equal its predecessors in power and character and influence, but this I utterly deny. To the demands which each generation makes upon it it is always adequate. Times change and men change with them. The intense pressure of modern life and business leaves its mark upon our profession as upon every other vocation. What once could be said in three days must now be said in two hours; what once could be done in a month must now be done in a day, and for one I do not hesitate to say that for skill, efficiency, utility, and power, the service which our profession lends to the community to-day has not been surpassed in any former generation. It must be so.

"There is one respect, I admit, in which we have declined, and which for one I do greatly deplore: The cultivation of the fraternal and social spirit among ourselves has been almost abandoned and it ought to be revived and transmitted.

"Let us get all the entertainment we can out of our work as we go along, for we may rest assured that if we postpone the fun of life until the work is done it will never come, for it will find us as dry and dusty as so many remainder biscuits after a voyage. So I trust that we in New York shall imitate your example, and that this occasion may be only the beginning of a real interchange of a living brotherhood between the bar associations of our two great and noble cities.

"There is one aspect in which the American bar has far outshone not only its brethren in England, but in every other country of modern times—I mean in its great share in the conduct and shaping of public affairs.

"I believe that with one consent the common judgment of mankind would point to Hamilton, Webster, and Lincoln as the three American lawyers whose actual public services had most largely contributed to the formation and preservation of the Constitution on whose continuance the hopes of civil liberty for all coming time depends.

Great Public Duties for Lawyers.

"But at all times, and especially in this, our day, great public duties await us. So long as the Supreme Court exists to be attacked and defended—that sheet anchor of our liberties and of our Government; so long as the public credit and good faith of this great Nation is in peril; so long as the right of property which lies at the root of all civil government is scouted, and the three inalienable rights to life, to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which the Declaration of Independence proclaimed and the Constitution has guaranteed alike against the action of Congress and of the States are in jeopardy, so long will great public service be demanded of the bar.

"Let us magnify our calling. Let us be true to these great occasions, and respond with all our might to these great demands, so that when our work is done, of us, at least, it may be said that we transmitted our profession to our successors as great, as useful, and as spotless as it came to our hands.

"With all of my heart I thank you. To the end of my life this radiance, this good cheer, this generosity will illumine my life and endear to me more than ever the profession which has honored me so much to-night."

Speech by Mr. Uhl.

Edwin F. Uhl, ex-Ambassador to Germany, followed Mr. Choate, speaking to the toast "International Arbitration." In the course of his address he said:

"The establishment of the contemplated permanent tribunal of arbitration between the mother country and our own, the rights of each being properly safeguarded with the power of nomination of judges and umpires with jurisdiction in the premises and its limitations defined, would prove a substitute for hostilities not only among English-speaking races, but its influence would sooner or later be sensibly felt among other nations to the uttermost parts of the earth.

"With such a treaty in force between this and other nations, the great shocks to the business of the country, to which it has been occasionally subjected by the appearance of the war cloud on the horizon, or the disclosure of differences between this and other nations, would be avoided.

"It is to the honor and glory of the American people that they have assumed the leadership in the matter of international arbitration, and this glory should not be dimmed by final rejection of the permanent treaty submitted to the Senate."

Mr. Uhl ended his speech with the words of Mr. Depew: "The closing of the nineteenth, the most beneficial and progressive of centuries, would be made glorious by giving to the twentieth this rich lesson and guide for the growth of its humanities and the preservation and perpetuity of civilization and liberty."

Ex-Senator Vilas's Address.

Ex-Senator William F. Vilas of Wisconsin responding to the toast, "Lawyers in Civics," said:

"The chief ends of man in free institutions would often seem to glorify the boss and to serve him forever. Public policy frequently appears to be craft which can draw the populace after false lights on fatuous courses that lead to the power and gains of the 'combine.' Statesmanship seems often to consist in the manufacture of alluring phrases to hoodwink perception of the truth, of fact and principle, and the invention of new devices to smite the springs of money for supplies to election machinery. And when in the circle of years some obvious course of evil legislation or recklessness brings resultant trade depression, instead of greater moderation and composure, a whirlwind of popular excitement, not always unfomented by the greed for power, sends spinning to the skies the spiral storm of dust and splinters torn from the wreck of industry, and baleful shadows fall on the cradles and hearthstones of the land.

"Nobody but the mere politicians fails to see that the best political successes have always responded to genuine, honest appeals to the integrity and high sense of principle of the American people. Our public evils appear mainly due to a want of coordination of the forces that should naturally uphold the right side.

"In the movement of social thought toward deliverance from evil, nothing carries better promise than the increasing tendency to respect and exalt the character of independent citizenship. In modern, as in ancient, days the glittering fraud of the golden calf, despite its cheat and folly, more easily bends the knee than the worship of the true God, with all its blessings.

"But even the chance observer can see a vast progress. The truth, albeit slowly, has at last won realization that the man who measures up to the character of a great and useful citizen deserves a higher respect than the man who simply occupies a great office. No matter what his calling, whether he win a livelihood by brainwork or handiwork, he stands in the front rank of men conscious of his manhood, carries himself as a good citizen, independent in opinions, but always for his convictions of right."

After citing evidences of the gaining power of this doctrine, Mr. Vilas paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Choate as an example of the independent citizen.

Mr. Mason on "Lawyers' Ideals."

In his address on "Lawyers' Ideals," Edward G. Mason of Chicago said that to lawyers no more than others was given the realization of cherished ideals. An ideal cause, Judge, jury, or fee never was granted. He quoted Carlyle's disgusted description of his fellow-jurymen, and said these were the jurymen who disagreed with you, while the ideal Judge was he who was on your side.

He divided ideal fees in four classes—the retainer, the refresher, the comforter, and the satisfier. The ideal brief should not be like Van Buren's political documents, "reading as well upside down as the other way."

Becoming more serious, Mr. Mason said that the ideal of the lawyer who studies the history of his profession goes beyond mere success, and his ambition is to use his attainments in some sphere in which his predecessors have achieved, not simply fame, but lasting benefit to their own and to succeeding ages.

Among the guests from out of the city present at the banquet were Adlai E. Stevenson, James P. Ewing, Judge Woods, Judge Jenkins, and Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Woods of St. Louis, Judge Dwyer of Milwaukee, and Judge Samuel Williamson of Cleveland.

L. Crist Delmonico
166 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 21st and 22d Streets.
HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS.

RUTGERS STUDENTS' FUN.

Freshmen Capture a Sophomore and Spoiled Their Rivals' Dinner Plans.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 4.—The Rutgers College students were in a turmoil to-night. The sophomores had planned a dinner at the Mansion House, and the freshmen were determined to prevent it. At about 6 o'clock the freshmen, who had gathered around the hotel, captured an approaching sophomore, Eugene Higgins. He was hustled to a trolley car and taken to Bound Brook. Fifty or sixty sophomores followed, and a conference was held. The police of Bound Brook were called in, and the prisoner was allowed to go.

When the sophomores had returned here it was almost midnight, and the hotel proprietor refused to serve the dinner. He was finally prevailed upon to do so, but limited the time to less than a half hour. The freshmen surrounded the place and enjoyed their rivals' discomfiture.

DUELL TO BE SWORN IN TO-DAY.

Will Assume the Office of Commissioner of Patents This Forenoon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Charles H. Duell will be sworn in as Commissioner of Patents to-morrow morning. Mr. Duell said to-day that he could not tell what he would do about making changes. Generally speaking, he had no radical ideas in this regard. Before he made a move he would acquaint himself with the situation thoroughly. It was his purpose to carry out the reforms inaugurated by the late Commissioner Butterworth, especially those which referred to a betterment of practice before the department.

In 1876, when his father was Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Duell was an Assistant Examiner, and after a bout with politics he went to Syracuse in 1880 and took up the practice of patent law. Of late years his business has been for the most part confined to litigations. He was kept on the stump about the country a good deal in campaign times. He often complained that he hardly had an opportunity to keep on speaking terms with his family. Mr. Duell said to-day that one of the very first things he proposed to do was to move his family to Washington.

Mr. Duell emphasized the statement that while he was Commissioner there would be no star-chamber proceedings, but everything would be "wide open" for the inspection of the people.

JURY BLAMES FAITH CURISTS.

Rev. C. L. Pridgeon and Two Women Held for a Death in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Rev. C. L. Pridgeon, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg, and Miss Ella McMillan and Mrs. Dora Holliday, members of his flock, were to-day held by a Coroner's jury at that place to answer to a charge of criminal negligence in failing to provide medical attention for Mrs. Jennie O. Whiteside, aged sixty-one, who died late Wednesday night.

The three had attended her for several weeks during an attack of acute dementia, and tried the faith-cure plan, at the Rev. Mr. Pridgeon's instance.

He is a revivalist of some note, and has been pastor of the First Church in Canonsburg for eight years. The jury found that Mrs. Whiteside came to her death from exhaustion, produced by her violent spells, while suffering from mental derangement, the result of the gross neglect of the Rev. C. H. Pridgeon, Miss Ella McMillan, and Mrs. Dora Holliday, by their refusal to call in a doctor and give her proper medical attention, and recommended that they be made to answer to a court.

Coroner Fitzpatrick communicated with District Attorney Brownlee at Washington, Penn., who is expected to swear out warrants charging the three with criminal negligence, resulting in the loss of life. In his testimony the Rev. Mr. Pridgeon to-day said medicine was merely a fashion. Then he preached the funeral services over the victim of faith cure.

Accused Cabin Boy Goes Free.

The first case tried in the new Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn was that, yesterday, of Joseph Breeze, the cabin boy of the ship Origen, who was accused of assaulting the steward, John Dinnick. It was charged that the Breeze boy, who is only seventeen, had struck the steward with a club while the latter was asleep. John U. Shorter was appointed by the court to defend the lad, and he argued that the evidence was circumstantial and that the assault might have been, so far as the evidence showed, committed by any other person who was then on shipboard. The court released the boy. The Origen will sail to-day for Barbados.

TO BUY LIBERTY FOR CUBA

Report of an Offer to be Made by the Insurgents, Backed by the United States.

TO PAY SPAIN'S CUBAN DEBT

The State Department Said to Have Been in Communication with the Cubans—Plan Indorsed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A report, for which it is impossible to obtain any official corroboration of the most important particulars, has been heard here. It is that the insurgents of Cuba, confident that they have an opportunity, with the aid of the United States, to get rid of Spanish domination, will offer at a convenient time, through the United States, to assure the payment of the bonded indebtedness of Spain on account of Cuba. It is intimated that the State Department has been in communication with the insurgents with a view to bringing about this settlement, and it is asserted by those who favor it that the President will announce it as one of his plans if it shall become apparent that autonomy does not bring about the results expected.

In preparation for this movement, it is said the Montgomery has gone to Matanzas, and other ships near Cuba will presently appear at other Cuban ports. With the failure of the Blanco campaign in the field and of the scheme of autonomy in Havana, the hope is entertained that the proposition to buy the freedom of Cuba will be assented to by the Spaniards.

SPANISH NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Ciudad de Cadiz to be Turned into a Cruiser and Sent to Cuba—Vizcaya at Las Palmas.

BARCELONA, Feb. 4.—The Prefect has stopped the departure from this port of the Spanish steamer Ciudad de Cadiz, and has returned the fares of passengers booked to sail on board of her. The Ciudad de Cadiz will be armed and used as a cruiser to escort the Spanish torpedo flotilla to Cuba. The Ciudad de Cadiz has been recently in the trade between Barcelona and Havana. She is of 1,845 tons register.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Feb. 4.—The first-class armored cruiser Vizcaya of the Spanish Navy arrived here to-day from Carthagena. She will sail again to-day for New York.

100,000 COLONISTS FOR CUBA.

Fourth of July Excursion Planned by a Minneapolis Man.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Feb. 4.—"Jim" Patterson of Minneapolis, who is well known throughout the Northwest, has been in Aberdeen working on a scheme to take 100,000 men to Cuba, and land them there on the Fourth of July. He says he is backed by a syndicate of Americans, who have large land interests in the island, and who are anxious to cut up their large holdings, and dispose of small plantations to able-bodied men on long time and at a low rate of interest. They require no cash down, and all the money the intended purchaser needs is enough to pay his expenses from here to Cuba.

Mr. Patterson says excursion rates have already been arranged for, and that there will be enough steamers at New Orleans on July 3 to carry the 100,000 excursionists to Havana and other ports on the island where they intend to land. The company guarantees protection from Spanish interference from New Orleans to Cuba, and when the men arrive they will be such a formidable body that Spain will not dare to interfere in the peaceful pursuits the immigrants intend to pursue.

Mr. Patterson says he has been very successful in securing men from the two Dakotas, Montana, and Minnesota. He intends to leave for Eastern points Sunday night to prosecute his work of securing volunteers for the big land seekers' excursion.

AMERICAN DESERTS THE CUBANS.

Major Henry W. Faim in Havana on His Way to New York.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—Advices from Gibara, the port in the northern part of Santiago de Cuba, say that an American, who has been serving with the insurgents as a Captain of artillery, and who had $5,000 in a belt, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities there. It is added that the Captain took this step because the insurgents had failed for some time to give him his pay as agreed upon.

Major Henry W. Faim, the officer who surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Gibara, arrived here this evening. He denies that he ever received or requested pay from the insurgents, or that he ever belonged to the United States Army, as was at first reported. He is an American, and belongs to a New York family, whom he is about to visit. He landed in Cuba about a year ago near Baracoa. The insurgents in that district, he says, are well supplied with provisions and ammunition, but are badly off for clothing. He never saw Gen. Maximo Gomez, but served under Insurgent Leader Vidal. A son of Gen. Luque, the Spanish commander, has just suffered the amputation of a leg.

The insurgents have captured fourteen men, including six volunteers, who were bathing in the river near Gibara. The fate of the prisoners is not known.

THE MONTGOMERY AT MATANZAS.

A Small Cruiser to be Sent to Havana to Relieve the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Navy Department has received a telegram from Commander Converse of the cruiser Montgomery announcing the arrival of that vessel at Matanzas, Cuba, yesterday. The Captain said that he fired a salute which was duly responded to by the Spanish forts, that visits were exchanged between himself and the local officials, and that he had been received with the greatest courtesy.

Everything is unusually quiet at Matanzas, added Commander Converse. He will leave the place in the Montgomery to-morrow for Santiago, on the south side of the island, and his stay there will be brief.

The battleship Maine will be relieved from her station in Havana in the course of a few days. It was not the purpose of the Navy Department to keep the ship there for any length of time when she was ordred across the strait, and it is felt that the ship's crew must feel discomfort lying close aboard ship in the Harbor of Havana. The Marblehead or the Detroit, which are better adapted to comfortable existence in such a climate as that of Havana than the battleship Maine, probably will be sent to relieve the latter.

A CACHALOT TAKEN OFF CUBA.

Species of Whale Weighing 4,000 Pounds Caught Near Matanzas.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—The capture is announced, off the coast of Matanzas, of an immense fish, called a cachalot, a kind of whale. It is pronounced to be six and a half yards long and one and a half yards wide. The fish is said to weigh 4,000 pounds.

The cachalot is the best-known of the sperm whale, and attains the largest size of any of the species, reaching sometimes a length of 75 feet, so that the Matanzas specimen is a very small one. The cachalot is blunt-headed, and has a straight mouth and a throat big enough to swallow a man, whereas the Greenland, or right whale, has more of a pointed head, with a much larger curved mouth, which is big enough to take in a ship's long boat, but a throat which could be choked with a man's fist. The cachalot is the most savage of the whale family, but will not attack man if left alone. When interfered with, it uses its tail and teeth as weapons of offense. They generally travel in herds of from twenty to fifty, and a large cachalot will yield eighty barrels of the finest kind of sperm oil. The right whale is the most valuable for whalebone.

MISS BARTON TO GO TO CUBA.

Missionary Will Leave To-night for Havana to Aid the Sick and Starving.

In response to an urgent request from the editor of The Christian Herald, Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, and well known through her Armenian work, will leave Washington to-night for Havana, to minister to the sick and starving in the provinces of Cuba.

Dr. Louis Klopsch, proprietor of The Christian Herald, wrote Miss Barton the first of the week, saying that he would meet all expenses up to $10,000 per month for several months. He recommended that 200 trained nurses accompany her. In accepting, Miss Barton said that, on her arrival in Havana on Tuesday next, she would investigate the needs and formulate a plan for carrying out the work with the greatest success. She has already secured letters from the Secretary of State and the President. The Spanish Minister at Washington, in a letter given her, expresses the full approval of her mission by the Spanish Government.

The Cuban Relief Committee, which announces Miss Barton's departure, further announces that the condition of the Cubans is daily growing more pitiable.

"MAME" HOGAN CARTS SNOW.

A Plucky Coney Island Girl Makes $23.68 in One Night and "Squelches" a Tug Captain.

Among the many vehicles pushed into service by the demands of the Street Cleaning Department in removing snow in this city on Thursday night was a big double sand cart, which was brought all the way from Coney Island by "Mamie" Hogan and her young brother. The girl, who is nineteen years old, drove the team herself and helped shovel snow into the wagon during the entire night.

The girl and her brother reached this city at 3 P. M. Thursday, and at once went to work. They quit the job at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, after carrying thirty-seven loads of snow, which they dumped off the end of Pier 7 East River. She received 64 cents for each load, making her total earnings for the night $23.68. After getting rid of the last load, the young woman drove to a feed store, stacked her wagon full of oats and hay, and sent her brother home with the load, going home herself on the cars.

"Mame," as she is familiarly known at Coney Island, where she drove a stage last Summer, managed to conceal her sex for some time after going to work on Thursday. She was clad in woman's attire, with a man's heavy overcoat over it, while a hood concealed her long hair. It is said that the Captain of a tugboat which put into Pier No. 7 for water first discovered that a girl was driving a big snow cart which was then being dumped.

Thinking to "have some fun" with her, he playfully turned the hose toward her, when, quick as a flash, she reached over, and, drawing a loaded revolver from no one knows where, leveled it at the man and told him that she took no nonsense from any one.

The Captain apologized before a crowd of other drivers, and "Mame" jumped on her cart and drove away. Once during the night "Mame" applied to the ticket man on the pier for a larger shovel, saying hers was too small. The plucky young woman was not working down town last night.

JOHN H. HANAN SUED.

A Chicago Woman Wants $150,000 from the Shoe Manufacturer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—A suit for $150,000 against John H. Hanan, the wealthy shoe manufacturer of Brooklyn, in which the plaintiff is a woman, has been begun in the Superior Court in this city. The suit was begun Wednesday, but news of it was suppressed in the hope that service might be had on the defendant, who was in Chicago during the present week on business. The plaintiff is Mrs. B. M. Dutton, who at present resides in Chicago. Formerly she was a resident of Brooklyn, where she knew the shoe manufacturer.

Mr. Hanan came to Chicago last Monday. He did not register, and although the hotel was besieged by men who were sent to watch his movements, he succeeded in getting out of the city on Tuesday. Mr. Hanan on that day went to St. Louis, and from there has since returned to Brooklyn without being served with a summons in Mrs. Dutton's suit. The attorney for the Chicago plaintiff has now given up hope of securing service, as he claims to have information that Mr. Hanan will sail from New York to Europe on a business trip within a few days.

The attorney for Mrs. Dutton said to-day that the suit of his client grows out of events which occurred previous to Mr. Hanan's meeting with Mrs. Smith, now Mrs. Thompson, against whom the shoe manufacturer began suit about two weeks ago at Newport, R. I., for the recovery of about $150,000 worth of real estate and jewelry which he had given her. That suit was compromised just before Mr. Hanan's visit to Chicago. Mrs. Dutton's attorney refused to say what the relations were between his client and the defendant.

New Rochelle Hospital Mortgage.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The New Rochelle Hospital is able to pay off a mortgage of $5,000 which rested upon it. A few days ago a committee of the managers visited Adrian Iselin and consulted him as to the best means of disposing of the mortgage. He advised them to obtain subscriptions, and agreed to duplicate every dollar subscribed, if needful. Later Mr. Iselin paid in $2,100, that being the amount necessary to raise the mortgage after others had subscribed. Of the total amount raised the Iselin family, including Adrian Iselin, gave $3,300.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN.

1:50 A. M.—45 Stone Street; R. W. Cameron; damage, $500.

2 A. M.—412 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Charles Myers; damage slight.

4:20 A. M.—135 Cedar Street; John Mehan; damage slight.

4:15 A. M.—300 West Thirty-sixth Street; Frank Golden; damage, $15.

10:40 A. M.—248 West Seventeenth Street; James Harris; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—468 Second Avenue; Blum & Baker; damage, $100.

11:15 A. M.—215 Park Row; Thomas Lane; damage, $100.

12:45 P. M.—801 Fifth Avenue; G. L. Lurwig; damage, $25.

2:30 P. M.—1 University Place; Edward King; no damage.

5:25 P. M.—323 East Eighty-fifth Street; Mary Stumfield; damage, $200.

6:15 P. M.—1,849 Washington Avenue; Julius Frink; damage, $5.

6:20 P. M.—Nineteenth Avenue and King's Bridge Road; S. Fulton; damage, $800.

8:25 P. M.—251 Pearl Street; occupant unknown; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—22 Hancock Street; Charles Nilsi; damage, $5.

8:45 P. M.—404 West Forty-seventh Street; Mary Barry; damage, $5.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

2:45 P. M.—Jefferson Avenue, between Jamaica and Steward Avenues; Eugene Preston; damage, $3,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Feb. 4.—Bartlett's Novelty Wood Works, of which Herbert E. Bartlett is proprietor, were burned this morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $7,800.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 4.—The Watkins Academy Building was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is not given. The academy was insured for $5,000. Many costly books and instruments were burned.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Feb. 4.—The building owned by the Bridgewater Box Company, and occupied by McElwain & Co., shoe manufacturers, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $80,000; partly covered by insurance.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 4.—Last night's fire, which destroyed the Young Men's Christian Association Building and other structures is estimated to have caused $160,000 damage, against which there was insurance amounting to $90,000.

WAYNE, W. Va., Feb. 4.—Fire last night destroyed Walker's dry goods store, Dean's grocery house, Burgess's millinery store, Walker's Hotel, Prichard's Inn, Smith's Hotel, and several smaller buildings. Loss estimated at $60,000, with little insurance.

PLAINFIELD, Feb. 4.—The residence of David Eastman, on East Front Street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The members of the family escaped. Mr. Eastman is the President of the Derby Razor Company of New York. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

NO HARMONY IS POSSIBLE

Reply of the Committee of Fifty-three to the Overtures of Mr. Morton and Others.

HOLDS TO ITS PRINCIPLES

To Yield Now Would Be to Surrender Everything—The Issue Between Rank and File and "Bosses" —Second Day's Enrollment.

The Committee of Fifty-three has received the letter of Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, and others in reference to harmonizing the two factions of the Republican Party, and will probably return to-day an emphatic rejection of the proposals. Such an answer has not yet been sent, and it was said last night that the Ways and Means Committee of the Committee of Fifty-three is opposed to the action taken by Chairman W. H. Kenyon. According to this report this committee considers Mr. Kenyon's statement, published yesterday morning, as too hasty.

However this may be, Mr. Kenyon, as Chairman of the larger committee, and speaking for it, said last night that the movement he and the committee represent is a movement of the rank and file against the machine. He gave out the following statement from the committee:

"Mr. Quigg was re-elected Chairman last night and the Ford Primary Election bill approved. Whom the gods are about to destroy they first make mad. The re-election of Mr. Quigg is an indorsement of the greatest political folly of the decade, and an indorsement of the lowest level that Republican politics have fallen to in a quarter of a century. The approval of the Ford Primary Election bill is an effort under the garb of reform to secure from the laws of the State a legalization of the present machine which is denied it by its own constitution, for confessedly most of the election district association in the city were dissolved by the voters last November, and they had no right or power to hold primaries in December or to elect delegates to conventions, or those conventions to elect a County Committee.

"The appointment of a committee of twelve to confer with Levi P. Morton, Cornelius N. Bliss, and their associates and with a committee of the Committee of Fifty-three is futile. The reorganization movement that is now represented by the work of the Committee of Fifty-three had its origin in two ideas, that took shape soon after the election of last November: First, that a complete reorganization of the Republican Party in this county was necessary, and, second, (and no less important,) that such a reorganization must be had under auspices wholly apart from the machine. These two ideas grew quickly into action, and have become the foundation principles of the movement.

"Our movement is a movement of the rank and file against the bosses. Nothing is excluded from the new organization except bossism. This is the simple issue that is before the voters of this county. If the Republican voters of 1900 believe in the cause of the rank and file against the bosses, they will enroll in the new organization. For the Committee of Fifty-three to return a favorable answer to the letter of Levi P. Morton and the other eminent gentlemen associated with him in the supposed work of harmony would be to repudiate the very principles that called them into being. If they should attempt it they would not be followed by the voters of the county, who demand the extermination of the party boss."

The second day's enrollment was completed last night. Reports were not sent in from the 114 enrolling places, but full returns will be made to the headquarters to-day. Chairman J. Bayard Backus of the Committee on Enrollment said last night that the prospects were good for a much larger enrollment than was had on the first night.

The last enrolling night will be Feb. 10, (next Thursday,) from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

City Club Preparing Two Bills.

The City Club is preparing a primary bill that it will submit to the Legislature shortly. The Council of the club was working upon the draft of this law last night, and it is expected that the bill will be finished by next Tuesday. It is said that it will embody the "Kentucky idea" of enrolling and registering at the same time and place. The Council is also engaged upon a bill to amend what is known as the Corrupt Practices act, in order to make the publication of election expenses more definite.

Gouverneur Hospital in Darkness.

Gouverneur Hospital was in darkness for several hours last night. The gas pipes were frozen. There are several excavations about the old building made on account of the improvements in progress, and the workmen carelessly left the gas mains exposed. Early in the evening the gas began to give out, and by 7 o'clock the hospital was in darkness. The nurses made a hasty canvass of the neighboring groceries and a number of candles were found. A few lamps were borrowed from people living near, and the more pressing duties were thus performed under trying difficulties, until between 10 and 11 o'clock, when the gas was again turned on.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:05	Sun sets...5:23	Moon sets...6:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:27	Gov. Isl'd....6:46	H. Gate....8:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:01	Gov. Isl'd....7:18	H. Gate....9:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alexandra, London	....	
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
El Sol, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Hull	....	
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Naples, & Genoa.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Key West and Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Minnewaska, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Origen, Barbados and North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Fred. Hendrik, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Gilles, Cape Colony, and Natal	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores and Italy		
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 8.		
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Havel, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, and Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.		
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 10.		
Alliança, Colon	10:00 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. †13 at 6:30 P. M. †Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates, Hongkong, Jan. 6, Shanghai, Jan. 10, and Yokohama, Jan. 18, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Rio Janeiro, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Monday, Feb. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 5.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Dunstan, Para, Jan. 25.
Fallodon Hall, Gibraltar, Jan. 9.
Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 22.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 29.
Niagara, Nassau, Jan. 31.
Oevenum, Lisbon, Jan. 20.
Paris, Southampton, Jan. 29.
Southery, Havre, Jan. 12.
Strathdilian, Barry, Jan. 22.
Venus, La Guayra, Jan. 30.

SUNDAY, FEB. 6.

El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 1.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 29.

MONDAY, FEB. 7.

Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 28.
City of Washington, Havana, Feb. 3.
Madiana, St. Lucia, Feb. 2.
Normannia, Gibraltar, Jan. 31.
Strathclyde, Hamburg, Jan. 23.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 27.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Jan. 27.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 3.
Galileo, St. Lucia, Jan. 31.
Menantic, Swansea, Jan. 25.
Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 2.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Jan. 27.
Westernland, Antwerp, Jan. 29.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

Capua, Hamburg, Jan. 26.
Megantic, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Rosenorran, St. Lucia, Feb. 1.
Yucatan, Havana, Feb. 5.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

Andalusia, Hamburg, Jan. 29.
Munchen, Bremen, Jan. 29.

Arrived.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, from Savannah, Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS New York, Johnson, from San Domingo, &c., Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:55 A. M.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Moller, from Santos, &c., Jan. 8, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Alesia, (Ger.,) Krech, from Hamburg Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, from Bristol, &c., Jan. 16, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Lord, from Leith, &c., Jan. 15, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Comanche, Pennington, from Jacksonville, &c., Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Dorado, Baker, from New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, from Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, from Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Matheson, from Santos, &c., Jan. 7, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:39 P. M.

SS Kennett, (Br.,) Rodham, from Matanzas, Jan. 30, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Jordan, (Br.,) Gasson, from Natal, &c., Jan. 1, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 4, 9:30 P. M.—Wind S. S. W., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Lackawanna, for Liverpool.
SS Morgan City, for Seattle, &c.
SS Georg Dumois, for Sanchez.
SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Parahyba, for New Orleans, &c.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
Bark Autocrat, for Portishead.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Bark Athlon, (Br.,) Capt. Sprague, from New York for London, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, from New York, arr. at this port yesterday.

SS Rosse, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Christiania, (Ger.,) Capt. Martins, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Urd, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, from New York, arr. at Singapore.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Dickens, for New York, sld. from Swansea to-day.

SS Benedick, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, for New York, sld. from Palermo Jan. 29.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Leal, for New York, sld. from Lisbon Jan. 31.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, for New York, sld. from Bordeaux Feb. 1.

SS St. Leonard's, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS Taurio, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from New York for Flushing, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York, arr. at Fiume Jan. 30.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day at 10:10 A. M.

Ship Buccleuch, (Br.,) Capt. Robbins, from New York, arr. at Yokohama to-day.

SS Scindia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Palermo, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS R. F. Matthews, (Br.,) Capt. Innes, from New York, arr. at Cork to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Hollinwood, (Br.,) Capt. Kipp, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Jan. 7 in latitude 13 south, longitude 34 west.

Bark Inglewood, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, from New York for Bombay, was spoken Jan. 12 in latitude 34, longitude 62.

Miscellaneous.

United States cruiser Brooklyn, for Newport News, &c., passed out Sandy Hook at 10 A. M.

The tug Nimrod picked up the tug R. J. Moran and two dump scows in the Narrows at 5 A. M. yesterday and towed them to Stapleton, S. I., the Moran's machinery being disabled.

DUNKIRK, Feb. 4.—The British ship Andora, Capt. Passmore, bound from Junin, Oct. 1, for here, when near the harbor, went ashore. The crew is jettisoning some of the cargo.

LEITH, Feb. 4.—The British steamer Croma, which arrived here Dec. 24, from New York, seriously damaged from having been ashore on Inchkeith Island, off this port, as before reported, has been repaired and left the dry dock yesterday morning.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 4.—The German ship Else, which was wrecked at Maasvlakte, (Holland,) on Jan. 22, while bound from Savannah for this port, as before reported, has gone to pieces.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 4.—The British steamer Apex, Capt. Tate, which sailed from Baltimore Jan. 13 for this port, and which has been reported overdue, arrived safely to-day.

DUNDEE, Feb. 4.—The British steamer William Storrs, Capt. Daniels, from Calcutta Dec. 17 for this port, arrived last evening. The fire which was reported to have been found in her starboard coal bunker, while she was lying in the harbor of Colombo, between Dec. 25 and 27, did not cause any serious damage.

CARDIFF, Feb. 4.—The British steamer Bona, Capt. Muir, which arrived here on Jan. 24 from New York via Halifax, and which has not yet completed discharging, took fire in her engine room last evening. The city fire brigade was called out and got the fire under control. The damage was trifling.

LIMERICK, Feb. 4, via London.—The larger part of the cargo before reported washing up from the British steamer Lord O'Neill, wrecked at Blasket Islands, while bound from Baltimore for Dublin, is strewn along the shore of Valentia Island.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, Feb. 4.—The British steamer Bawtry, Capt. Staveley, from Charleston, Jan. 1, via Hampton Roads, Jan. 26, for Manchester, has put in here with the coal in her bunkers on fire.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the following unlighted iron buoys in the Lower Bay of New York have been removed for the season and markers substituted therefor: Outer entrance of Gedney Channel, G, GE, GE2; Mid-channel, B1, B2, B3; False Hook, N. W. end buoy; Palestine Shoal; Palestine Shoal, west, No. 4; Flynn's Knoll, No. 6; Flynn's Knoll, No. 8; Southwest Spit, Southside, No. 10; Southwest Spit, No. 12, (turning buoy;) Chapel Hill Cut, C2; Chapel Hill Cut, C4; Chapel Hill Cut, C6; Swash Channel, S1, S3.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that all the electric-lighted buoys in Gedney and Bayside Channels and at Southwest Spit, New York Lower Bay, are extinguished, and that it will be impossible to relight them until the running ice has been carried off.

GATES AJAR.

They are always ajar for all who do right, deal on the square, and sell genuine articles, in their purity. The recording angel has them down on the right side of the ledger, and the invalids with restored health rise up and call them blessed. Moral: Sell to the public the genuine

"OLD CROW RYE"

as you receive it from the sole bottlers,

H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton St.
Also Broadway and 27th St.

Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.
Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

SENATOR LINDSAY'S REPLY

Rejoinder to the Kentucky Legislature's Request that He Resign on Account of His Silver Views.

NOT THE LEGISLATURE'S TOOL.

Rather the Representative of a People Which Last Year Gave Twelve of Its Thirteen Electoral Votes to Sound Money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Lindsay in the Senate to-day answered the request for his resignation by the Kentucky Legislature. He said:

"With the relations existing between a Senator and his constituency this body has generally no concern. But there are exceptional cases in which a Senator may be justified in calling attention to transactions, semi-official in their character, which if left unexplained might create the impression that he stands officially charged with conduct which would render him unworthy of a seat on this floor and an unfit associate for his fellow-Senators.

"I hold in my hand a paper purporting to be an official copy of a resolution recently adopted by the two houses of the Kentucky General Assembly, and which, it is due to myself and to the Senate, shall be fully understood.

"While this professes to request my resignation, it is couched in language which disregards the ordinary amenities of life, and is, in effect, a demand that I shall surrender my place in order to create a vacancy, and thus make room here for some one holding political views in harmony with the author and promoters of the resolution. I desire to protest against this usurpation of ungranted power, and, inasmuch as the resolution has been made a matter of record on the journals of the two houses of the State Legislature, to which I have no access, I propose to give it a place on the records of the Senate, and in that connection to make such comments as I deem necessary and proper under the circumstances.

Has Fairly Represented His People.

"It is to be observed that in the arraignment which precedes the resolution there is no charge that I have ever disobeyed the expressed will of the people of Kentucky. There is no charge that any act of mine as Senator is subject to animadversion or complaint; no intimation that I have ever given a vote which did not reflect the views of a majority of my constituents, or that I have at any time failed to look after their interests, or have been wanting in any duty owing to them or to the country, or that I am now opposing legislation which a majority of the people of Kentucky regard as essential to the public welfare, or that my personal conduct at any time or in any respect has been to the slightest degree incompatible with the high position of an American Senator.

"By the silence of the arraignment in these regards the resolution affirmatively implies that my conduct as Senator is free from all blame and open to no criticism, even by those who are evidently moved by the spirit of bitter political proscription and intolerance.

"The substance of the complaint is that I am opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that I opposed the election of the nominees of the late Chicago Convention, and by so doing betrayed the trust reposed in me by my constituency.

"I shall not discuss the Presidential campaign of 1896. It is not necessary to do that to meet the charge that I betrayed the trust of my constituents by opposing the election of the Chicago nominees. My constituency is made up of the people of Kentucky, and that people voted against those nominees, and twelve out of the thirteen of the electoral votes of Kentucky were registered against them. If to be opposed to the free coinage of silver and in favor of maintaining the parity of our gold and silver dollars is to be deemed a betrayal of trust, then I may be pardoned for calling attention to the history of current politics in Kentucky from 1893, when I was first elected to the Senate, up to the time of the second election.

"I was elected to fill an unexpired term in February, 1893. In August of that year Congress met in extra session to consider the proposed repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, commonly called the Sherman law. In October, 1893, I voted against a proposed amendment to the bill providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. I voted against an amendment providing for the re-enactment of the Bland-Allison Act. I voted against the amendment providing for the free coinage of silver upon condition that the Government should receive in the way of seigniorage the difference between the market and coinage value of silver bullion. In the discussion of the bill I declared that I would vote for no amendment which merely experimented with a change of ratio or that did not provide reasonable safeguards to insure the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver dollars.

His Course Uniform and Consistent.

"These votes and that declaration were known to all the intelligent people of the State of Kentucky. In the month following the adjournment of this extra session, the General Assembly, charged with the duty of selecting my successor, was chosen. It convened in January, 1894. My name was the only one presented to the Democratic caucus, and when the election came to be held, I received the vote of every Democratic member present. My views on the silver question were as well known then as they are known to-day. They were then the views of an overwhelming majority of the Democrats of Kentucky and of an overwhelming majority of the Republican Party in that State.

"I stand to-day precisely where I stood when I received that unanimous indorsement by the Democrats of Kentucky. If those who were in accord with me four years ago are not so to-day it is because they have changed their opinions, while I have remained steadfast. I criticise no one for changing his opinions, but I protest against being denounced as a betrayer of my trust because my views remain unchanged.

"I deny the right of self-seeking political changelings, who were with me in opposition to free silver when free coinage was unpopular, and are against me now when free coinage seems to meet Democratic approval in Kentucky, to sit in judgment on my Democracy or to call in question my fealty to the constituency I represent.

"I will remind those who voted for the resolution that I am not the mere agent of the Kentucky Legislature. I do not exercise my Senatorial duties subject to legislative supervision, nor hold my place at the legislative will. I represent not merely a party or a faction, but all the people of Kentucky. My constituency is equal to the combined constituency of all the members of the present General Assembly, and I feel the utmost confidence that my views on all questions exciting public interest are the views of a decided majority of voters of my State.

"My term of service is fixed by the Constitution of the United States. It cannot be abridged by the action of the Kentucky Legislature, and an attempt by certain members of that body to abridge it is the assertion of a right which does not exist, and could not exist, without imperilling the independence of this great branch of the Federal Legislature.

Legislature Overstepped Its Powers.

"Resolutions emanating from State Legislatures touching matters pending in the Federal Congress, are entitled to most respectful consideration, and always receive it, but they cannot determine the duty of a Senator or relieve him from the responsibility of his position. His judgment and conscience are at last to guide his conduct. I am a Senator from Kentucky, but I am also a Senator for the United States. In questions local to Kentucky I am always ready to serve her interests to the best of my ability, consistent with the obligations of honesty and fair dealing, and regardful of the limitations of the Constitution.

"When great public interests, affecting alike every portion of the Union, are to be acted upon, they are to be considered from the standpoint of the broadest patriotism, and this I propose to do, no matter who may condemn my action or who approve it. There are occasions when considerations of local favor and party discipline must for the time give way, and if a Senator who acts upon that principle is to be driven from his place by his State Legislature whenever he may contravene local sentiment, or temporary passion, the dignity of the Senate will soon be a thing of the past.

"A scrupulous regard for the division of powers between the State and Federal Governments, and the careful observance of the boundary line which separates those powers, is a cardinal doctrine of Jeffersonian Democracy; yet we have here the spectacle of a controlling majority of a State Legislature boldly overstepping that line of demarcation, and in the name of Democracy demanding that I shall surrender my commission, because, in their estimation, I have ceased to be a Democrat. Ignorant of the underlying principles of the historic Democratic Party, or else regardless of their obligation to observe those principles, their right to impeach my Democracy or to put me upon the defense of my record as a Democrat, I utterly and absolutely repudiate.

"This much I have thought it proper to say, and with these remarks, I dismiss the so-called legislative request for my resignation."

SUICIDE IN A BOSTON HOTEL.

The Victim, Miss L. S. Peterson, Not Known in Tarrytown, Where She Was Supposed to Belong.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Miss L. S. Peterson, believed to be the daughter of a banker of Tarrytown, N. Y., was found dead in a room at Young's Hotel this forenoon. She had committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. Nothing was found to indicate the motive for the act.

The woman arrived at the hotel yesterday forenoon. She had no baggage. The strong odor of gas from her rooms this morning led to an investigation and the body was found. The preparations for suicide had been made most carefully and deliberately. The little cap on the gas-jet had been removed and the rubber tubing slipped over the end of the pipe. Then the woman had undressed and placed herself on the bed, in the meantime fastening the other end of the tube to her wrist with her handkerchief in order that it should not slip from her. The other end of the tube was placed in her mouth and thus the young woman ended her life.

A physician who was summoned said she had been dead twelve hours. This would place the time of the suicide at before midnight. The woman was apparently about twenty-two years of age. Apart from her clothing, her personal possessions consisted of a black leather wallet containing $1.35, a nail-cleaner, and a small perfumery bottle. The medical examiner gives the following description of the victim:

Five feet tall, 125 pounds weight, brunette, gray eyes, dark brown hair, oval face, dressed in a brown cloth dress with brown turban to match. The dress was trimmed with narrow ribbon. She also wore a rough cloth sack and a small muff of brown cloth and fur. In addition to the usual underclothing, she had on black stockings with white toe-pieces and a green silk underskirt. There was a dark-blue feather in the turban. Her boots bore the mark, "Andrew Alexander, New York."

The woman left no letters of explanation, nor did she attempt to destroy anything which would indicate her identity. A point which supports the theory that the name under which she registered is her correct name is found in the inscription on the handkerchiefs which she had, notwithstanding the fact that they are a man's handkerchiefs. They were marked "L. Peterson."

TARRYTOWN, Feb. 4.—Miss L. S. Peterson is not known in Tarrytown. There is a banker in Tarrytown named Robert A. Patterson. He is the President of the Tarrytown Savings Bank, but he is a young man. Banker Patterson said to-night that he did not know who the Boston suicide was. The Tarrytown and North Tarrytown police and the Postmasters in the two villages never heard of Miss L. S. Peterson.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Kansas Populists are preparing to make the conduct of the insurance business by the State an issue in the coming campaign. E. C. Little, private secretary of Gov. Leedy, is preparing a handbook on the subject.

The lower house of the Virginia Legislature has passed a bill outlawing companies which unite to fix insurance rates. The measure is aimed at the existence of the Southeastern Tariff Association, and will meet vigorous opposition in the State Senate from that body. The Virginia press is practically unanimous in condemnation of the measure, on the ground that it may tend to drive insurance capital from the State.

The Executive Committee of the Tariff Association met yesterday morning. Some twelve other members of the association were present by especial invitation. At the meeting on Tuesday the Rate and Deviation Committees were present. Other conferences will be held, and it is the intention of the committee that every member of the association shall be present at some one of these conferences by specific invitation. The report of the committee to the association in regard to the general situation, which will be presented at the February meeting, it is now expected, is likely to embody some measure of recognition for the brokers.

A special meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday at the instance of the Committee on Laws and Legislation. The committee reported the facts in regard to the Bondy bill, pending in the Assembly at Albany, which measure proposes that domestic fire insurance companies be taxed 2½ per cent. of their net premium income, and foreign companies 5 per cent. of their gross premium receipts. Vice President Washburn of the Home Insurance Company then offered a resolution protesting against the passage of the bill, which was adopted with little debate, President F. C. Moore of the Continental casting the only negative vote. In pursuance of this resolution, the Committee on Laws and Legislation has appointed a sub-committee to oppose the bill at the hearing, which has been set down for next Tuesday. Mr. Washburn, it is expected, will present the main argument.

Chicago fire insurance men are much disturbed over the situation confronting the Chicago Underwriters' Association. The new rule allowing but three agencies to each company went into effect on Wednesday, and on that day an informal meeting was held by a number of managers and several conferences have since been held, with the result that the leaders in the movement are circulating for signatures an agreement, binding the signers not only to retire from the Underwriters' Association, but to co-operate in the formation of a tariff association. Among the backers of this proposition are Darrow & Cumming, William E. Rollo & Son, W. F. Braun, D. T. Devin & Co., and J. L. Whitlock. Such companies as the London Assurance are referred to as sympathetic. The New York Underwriters, the Hamburg Underwriters, and the Western Underwriters are determined to retain three agents, whatever the results.

Food Show at Macy's Next Week.

The fifth floor of R. H. Macy's store, on the south side of Fourteenth Street, is in the hands of the decorators, in preparation for the first Annual Food Show, which is to begin next Monday. The new Fourteenth Street Annex is being thrown open and will be used for the first time. Skilled drapers are fitting out booths for the various displays. Japanese and Indian rugs and tapestries are principally in use, and dainty ornaments of all descriptions are to be seen. The exhibits will include every kind of food kept in Macy's grocery department, with the addition of many novelties now for the first time introduced. Samples of breads, biscuits, salted peanuts and almonds, gelatine products, soups made from capsules and from stock, and other food stuffs will be given to visitors. Tea, coffee, and chocolate of various brands will be served. New kinds of flour and cooking compounds, each designed for some particular use, will be on exhibition, and the process of manipulating each will be shown. It was intended that the food show continue for one week only, but already crowds of customers are flocking around the uncompleted booths, and it is probable that the time will be extended to two weeks.—Adv.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

New Jersey—West End, D. W. Wardell.

New York—Ellenburg, S. W. Garlick; Lafayette, James J. Conan; Medway, Francis H. Simmons; New Baltimore, Chester Tompkins; Quogue, Marcus E. Griffin; Raquette Lake, John E. Tillson; Union Grove, Emery Jenkins.

Col. W. E. Haskell Acquitted of Libel.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—The jury in the criminal libel case against Col. W. E. Haskell, manager of The Times, to-day brought in a verdict of not guilty. The article on which the indictment was based attacked the management of the Minneapolis Trust Company as receiver of the Guaranty Loan Company.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Discussion in the House with Reference to the Sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

DEMOCRATS WANT SOME ACTION

Desire the Administration to be Instructed to Collect the Company's Full Debt or Take the Road—No Need of Legislation, Mr. Powers Says.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the House to-day there was considerable discussion of the projected sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.,) asked unanimous consent to set aside next Monday for the consideration of the bill to grant additional powers to the President in the matter of the sale. Mr. Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Chairman of the Pacific Railroads Committee, said the consideration of the bill would be a waste of time, as it already had been demonstrated that the Senate would not pass a similar measure. He also said the President already had sufficient power.

This disposed of the matter for the time being, but later, when a pension bill was under consideration, Mr. Fleming took advantage of the latitude allowed for debate to discuss the question of protecting the Government's interest at the approaching sale.

The claim of the Government, he said, was over $13,000,000, and while it was alleged the road could be paralleled for $3,000,000, the engineer who built the road, Senator Harris of Kansas, estimated its value at from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. The average earnings of the road for the past ten years, $1,255,675, were 4 per cent. interest on $30,000,000.

Mr. Shattuc (Rep., Ohio,) said that while Senator Harris might be a very competent civil engineer, he knew no more about computing the earnings or value of a railroad than the portrait alongside of the Speaker's chair.

"Did you hear his speech on the Pacific roads?" asked Mr. Shafroth, (S. Rep., Col.)

"I read it," replied Mr. Shattuc, "and there is nothing in it. It is wind, nothing more."

Mr. Fleming said Senator Harris by the facts he had furnished the Government had saved the Treasury $27,000,000 on the sale of the Union Pacific.

"The press of the country built a fire under the Administration," said Mr. Fleming, "and forced it to act."

Mr. Fleming said he had appealed to the Speaker and to Mr. Powers, the Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, to aid the consideration of the measure reported by the committee.

"They were both courteous," said Mr. Fleming, "but I failed to get the Speaker to use his influence with Mr. Powers or Mr. Powers to use his influence with the Speaker. Yesterday I tried to get recognition from the Speaker. I caught his natural eye but I failed to catch his official eye. To-day when I did get recognition it availed nothing because the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Powers, said he would object."

Mr. Fleming said he did not think it commensurate with the dignity of the House to wave aside indifferently the millions involved. If the sale took place and the Government only bid the principal of the debt, the responsibility would be on the majority. The only hope that remained lay in the press. It could force the Administration as it did in the case of the Union Pacific.

Mr. Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) said the law required that the Government should collect the full amount of the debt or take the road and he believed the law should be obeyed.

"In other words you want Government ownership of railroads?" interposed Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.)

"I want to collect the Government debt," replied Mr. Maguire.

"We had better have Government ownership of railroads than railroad ownership of Government!" cried Mr. Terry, (Dem., Ark.)

Mr. Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, alleged that the whole purpose of those who were opposing the sale was the Government ownership and operation of railroads.

"The gentleman has heard me to little purpose for the past five years," interrupted Mr. Maguire, "if he imagines I desire Government operation of railroads. I am in favor of the Government owning the highways of commerce, but not of operating trains any more than wagons."

"I am glad the gentleman has made his proposition more ridiculous than I could," observed Mr. Powers.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) objected to Mr. Powers's statement of the position of the Democrats. He said it was not a question of sacrificing the Government's debt or Government ownership and operation of railroads.

"On this side," said he, "we believe the Government can collect the debt, and, as a prudent creditor, that it should collect every dollar of it."

Mr. Powers said he did not believe the Administration should be required to bid the full amount of the debt, principal and interest. The officers of the Government had full knowledge, and he was willing to trust the matter to the officials who had obtained every dollar due from the Union Pacific.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE.

Mr. White Delivers the Third and Last Part of His Speech Against Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator White (Dem., Cal.,) concluded his three days' argument in opposition to the annexation of Hawaii in the executive session of the Senate to-day.

At the beginning of to-day's speech he made some additional points against the availability of Hawaii for defensive purposes. It was 500 miles, he said, from the outside islands of the group to other islands. This fact demonstrated that numerous points must be guarded from hostile assault, and that a powerful navy would be required to accomplish this. The immense expenditure in this direction would be without benefit to our defenses on the continent, Mr. White said. Moreover, as soon as Hawaii was acquired, it would be contended that our domains should be extended to other islands, and we would finally embark upon the foreign acquisition business, involving an outlay of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. White then took up the question of labor. The Chinese and Japanese, he said, were receiving $15 per month, without board. He ridiculed the pretension that the Anglo-Saxon race could labor in Hawaiian sugar fields. He read from a recent Consular report to show that the coffee business was at best problematical, and that even in this work laborers only received $15 per month, without board.

Mr. White denounced as absurd the assertion that trade would be diverted from the United States if annexation was defeated, and said that even with the present treaty out of the way the Hawaiians would do business with us.

Mr. White then took up the Dole Government, insisting that it was irregular and a fraud. He said in this connection that it was universally conceded that the Hawaiian natives were well educated, and would be citizens of this country in case of annexation, and contended that they should be consulted. This Government, based upon the will of the people, could not, he said, afford to incorporate a large number of persons, who would be eligible to citizenship, against their will. He declared again that the "entire power behind the throne" was the sugar combination of Hawaii, whose personal interests always had been consulted regardless of the effect upon the public.

He criticised the action of President Dole in coming to Washington at such a time, and said he asked what would have been thought of the taste of the Prince of Wales had he come here at the time that the treaty of arbitration was under consideration for the purpose of influencing our action.

Senator White quoted at length from a speech made in the Senate in 1894 by Senator Turpie, in which the Indiana Senator said that, however desirable the acquisition of the islands might be, the United States could not afford to take them by "stealth, by any process of furtive legerdemain, or gilded larceny sprung from the bandit maxim, miscalled the policy of success."

One is instinctively attracted by the natural fragrance of Lundborg's perfumes.

BRAZIL'S MINISTER ENTERTAINS.

German and French Ambassadors and Other Diplomatic Guests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonça entertained this evening at dinner the German Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Minister of the Netherlands, the Minister of Chile and Mme. Gana, the Minister of Venezuela and Miss Andre, the Minister of Switzerland and Mme. Pioda, the Argentine Minister, the Belgian Minister and Countess Lichtervelde, the Peruvian Minister and Miss McKenna, Miss Gary, Mrs. MacBean, and the Misses de Mendonça.

FOR WAR ON COUNTERFEITERS.

Secretary Gage Asks for an Appropriation of $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The recent discovery of the one-hundred-dollar counterfeit silver certificate has led to a request made to Congress by Secretary Gage today for an increase of the appropriation for suppressing counterfeiting for the next fiscal year from $95,000 to $100,000. The Secretary says the magnitude of the operations of the counterfeiters of our own and foreign currency during the past two years and the great number of persons engaged in the work necessitates the increased vigilance and extended operations to be at once initiated by the Secretary by the Secret Service.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S ITINERARY.

He Will Visit Buffalo, Cleveland, and St. Louis on His Way West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—President Dole to-day accepted the invitation extended by Representative Alexander of New York for a visit to Buffalo. He will leave Washington Sunday night, going by way of Canandaigua and Rochester, but not stopping and arriving at Buffalo at 10 A. M. Monday. There he will be entertained by the Pan-American Association, and in the evening be the guest of honor at a reception and banquet.

On Tuesday he will go to Cleveland for a visit to his sister, and thence to St. Louis, remaining there until Thursday, when he will take the Southern Pacific for the coast to sail home to Hawaii.

EUROPEAN SQUADRON'S CRUISE.

Commodore Howell's Ships to Rendezvous at Lisbon and Go Northward.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—It is said at the Navy Department that the vessels of the European squadron will rendezvous at Lisbon in a short time. When Commodore Howell passed through Washington recently on his way to take command of the European station, he asked if the Navy Department objected to his making a northern cruise with his squadron.

He was told that the ships had been kept in the Mediterranean by Admiral Selfridge of his own volition, after the subsidence of the disturbances resulting from the Turco-Grecian war, and that the department left the movements of his ships entirely to himself. He therefore has announced that he will bring his force together at Lisbon. A cablegram from him announces that he relieved Admiral Selfridge and took command of the European station at Genoa on the 2d inst. It is expected that he will take his flagship, the San Francisco, and the gunboat Bancroft around to Lisbon very soon.

POSTMASTER BEMUS CLEARED.

Charges of Bribery at Jamestown, N. Y., Dismissed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices to-day began the investigation of charges made against Emmett H. Bemus, who has been nominated to the office of Postmaster at Jamestown, N. Y., upon the recommendation of Congressman Hooker.

The charges were filed by John F. Jones, also of Jamestown, who made a preliminary statement at the forenoon session of the committee to-day, expecting to follow it up at the afternoon meeting. His charges are that a Mr. Price, who was an applicant for the office, had been influenced to get out of the way of Mr. Bemus by receiving a lucrative office in Washington through Mr. Hooker, and also by the receipt of $1,000 in cash from Mr. Bemus's friends. Mr. Jones said there were persons on their way to Washington who would substantiate his charges. Mr. Hooker denied the accusations. He said he courted the fullest investigation.

After a hearing this afternoon the committee voted unanimously to confirm Bemus. All persons implicated in the case appeared and entered an explicit denial of the charges and the committee decided that Jones had not made out a case.

AN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

Minister Hitchcock Raised to the Highest Diplomatic Rank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Ethan A. Hitchcock of Missouri, now Minister to Russia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Russia. Mr. Hitchcock is named an Ambassador under the law authorizing such rank where foreign countries name Ambassadors to the United States.

The next representative in Washington of the Russian Government will be an Ambassador in the person of Count Cassini, according to official advices received by the State Department. The Count is now in Russia, and the Legation here is in the care of a Chargé, M. De Wollant, who has been acting since the departure of Mr. Kotzebue last Summer. This move on the part of the Russian Government has been long expected in diplomatic circles.

Senator Kenna's Widow Turned Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The appointment of O. A. Petty to be Postmaster at Charleston, West Va., has been made after a hard fight. The present occupant of the office is Mrs. Kenna, the widow of Senator Kenna, and her friends have made every effort to prevent any successor being named. It is said that confirmation will be resisted by the friends of the late Senator.

Appointments in the South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—At to-day's Cabinet meeting the dispensation of Federal patronage in the Southern States where the Republican Party has no representatives in Congress was considered. It is probable that several important appointments will be made in the South soon, though the President has not yet absolutely and finally determined on them.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasury—THOMAS A. LAKE, Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Connecticut; HUTSON B. SAUNDERS, Marshal for the District of Maine.

Postmasters—Connecticut: EDWIN F. TOMLINSON, Plainville.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Platt (Rep., N. Y.,) offered a resolution in the Senate yesterday which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, directing the Secretary of War to return to the Seventh Regiment Artillery, (formerly the One Hundred and Thirteenth New York Volunteer Infantry,) the flags of the regiment.

The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce gave an extended hearing yesterday on the Hepburn bill to create a department of commerce and industries. Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, President of the National Business Men's League; Theodore B. Search of Philadelphia, President of the Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and John W. Ela of Chicago, made arguments urging the proposed legislation.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Democrats Perturbed by the Attack on Senator Murphy's Free-Silver Vote.

WANT TO EVADE DISCUSSION

The Brush Resolution to be Substituted for That Offered by Mr. Weekes and Pressed by the Republicans.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Democrats in the Legislature are much perturbed by the combined Weekes-Brush attack on Senator Murphy for his free-silver vote. When Mr. Weekes passed his resolution up to the Clerk's desk Monday night the Democrats defied it and the Republicans laughed at it. Neither side took it seriously.

Since then, however, there has been a change. The Republicans suddenly discovered that the resolution, while admittedly partaking of the nature of buncombe, might prove a handy weapon to force their opponents to a "show-down" on the financial issue. Coming on the heels of the discussion of the canal scandals, they scented in it, too, a source of distraction from that troublous topic. The moment this thought dawned Senator Nixon and his lieutenants began to warm up to Mr. Weekes, and consultations were had with him as to the programme to be pursued when the resolution should come up for debate.

The Tammany members quickly discerned the change of feeling on the Republican side, and the smiles with which they first greeted the resolution faded into a worried look which they have since worn. They saw that a call of the House and a vote on the resolution would put them in the attitude of indorsing free silver, and, whatever the personal opinions of the Democratic legislators may be, they do not care to go on record just now. Many plans have been proposed for meeting the issue. One was to let the resolution go through without a single speech on the Democratic side. Another was to seek to drown the political effect of the vote with ridicule by loading the resolution down with amendments to declare Hanna's seat vacant on account of bribery in Ohio, to censure Gov. Black for the conduct of the canal business by his appointee, Superintendent Aldridge, and like propositions.

Question to be Evaded.

While the Assembly Democrats were cudgelling their brains to evade the effect of a square discussion and vote on the Weekes resolution, Senator Brush sprung his resolution in the upper house. There are reasons for the conclusion that this resolution was drawn after consultation among the Republican leaders, with the intention of having it take the place of the Weekes proposition. That course has already been practically decided on. The Senate is expected to take up the Brush resolution Monday night and pass it. A call of the house, an unusual proceeding in that body, is talked of, with a view to having every Democratic Senator go on record. The Brush resolution will then be sent to the Assembly and passed there.

The last stage of the Murphy matter is perceived by the Democrats to be worse for them than the first. Freed from the call on Murphy to resign, and not even mentioning the Senator's name, they see that the Brush resolution will be harder to fight than its predecessor. There was much confabbing together among the Democratic leaders in the two Houses to-day. No definite course has been decided on, but the Democratic attitude, as far as settled, will be substantially this:

To contend that Senator Murphy's vote in the Senate is not a matter on which the Legislature is called on to act; that he is answerable to the people for that vote; that the bringing forward of the matter by the Republicans is for the purpose of obscuring the real issues before the people of the State—the canal scandal and the excise and anti-trust laws; that no amount of abuse heaped on Senator Murphy by the Republicans will be allowed to turn the Democrats from keeping these real State questions before the people; that, as for the approval of Mr. McKinley's recent remarks, nobody takes an after dinner speech seriously and "actions speak louder than words."

No effort will be spared by the Democratic leaders to avoid any direct discussion of the merits of the money question. If any Democratic orator wanders off into such a discussion, it will be strictly against orders. It may be done in the Assembly, where Leader Donnelly has found his men more or less intractable in the past.

Meanwhile, the New York members will seek strength and instruction from Mr. Croker at the Democratic Club between now and Monday night, and Assemblyman Palmer, representing the interior Democrats, will confer with David B. Hill.

Advice from Perry Belmont.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont has sent to Mr. Donnelly a long letter of suggestions as to the course to be pursued in defending Senator Murphy from the attack made upon him. Mr. Belmont, who was a gold Democrat in the campaign of 1896, calls attention to the vote of President McKinley in Congress in 1878 on the Matthews silver resolution, which he says was exactly the same vote as that cast by Mr. Murphy on the Teller resolution. He does not, therefore, see how a Republican Legislature can chastise or condemn a Democratic United States Senator for doing the same thing for which its own representative at the head of the Nation had set a precedent.

Mr. Belmont's letter was not received with anything bordering on enthusiasm by the Democrats. Mr. Donnelly declined to discuss it at all and would not say whether or not he would make use of its contents in his remarks on the floor of the Assembly. Senator Cantor also declined to comment on the letter for publication. Less conspicuous members of the minority were not correspondingly cautious, however, and by several of them the letter was referred to as an unwarranted intrusion and its suggestions were resented.

There is a disposition among the Tammany representatives to look upon Mr. Belmont's unsolicited tender of advice as a sort of preliminary boom for his Gubernatorial candidacy. Recalling his record as a gold man, they regard him as not best qualified to act as Senator Murphy's defender in the present contingency, and it is by no means unlikely that his suggestions will be disregarded altogether in the debate.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Mr. Brennan Amends His East River Bridge Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Mr. Brennan of Kings has introduced an amendment to his East River Bridge bill which provides that if one of the four Republican Bridge Commissioners mentioned in the bill dies or resigns the other three shall name his successor. If one of the two Democratic Commissioners resigns or dies his successor shall be selected by the remaining Commissioner and the Mayor and Controller of the City of New York.

Other bills of interest to New York and vicinity have been introduced as follows:

Senator Cantor—Amending the New York charter to authorize an appropriation of a sum of money at the rate of 38 cents a day for each child received and maintained by the Hebrew Infant Asylum.

Senator Wray—Providing for a reduction in telephone rates in New York City.

Mr. Brennan—To secure a uniformed force of steam engineers, machinists, oilers, and firemen in the Departments of Water Supply and Sewers in the City of New York.

Mr. Tiffany—Forbidding the construction of railroads upon East Fourteenth Street in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Davis—Forbidding the construction of railroads on Rush and Clymer Streets and Division Avenue in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Donnelly—Amending the act incorporating the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the City of New York by providing that it may hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000, and that it may mortgage its property or any part thereof from time to time and may sell and convey its property, and may divide its property into shares of stock, transferable as personal property.

Mr. Graney—Amending the New York charter by providing that each Captain of Police heretofore relieved and placed on the roll of the Police Pension Fund who, at the time when relieved, was receiving an annual salary of $2,750, shall hereafter receive an annual pension of $1,375.

Mr. McKeown—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to include in their annual statements and estimates the sum of $2,000 to be paid to the Immaculate Conception Nursery of Brooklyn.

Mr. De Graw—Allowing a pension of $200 per annum to disabled volunteer firemen of Brooklyn and Manhattan, whose names appear on the original rolls of these boroughs, such pensions to be paid quarterly from any available funds.

Mr. Sandford—Amending the charter of Mount Vernon relative to the appointment of four Police Commissioners.

Also to establish the office of Controller of the City of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Graney—Extending to May 15, 1898, the time for the collection of taxes in the towns and cities of Westchester County.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The following bills of general interest were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Bondy—Compelling owners of mines over 250 feet deep to provide no less than two outlets at least 150 feet apart whenever subterranean work is being carried on.

Mr. De Graw—Providing, when three or more performances are given at a theatre in a week, that the sale of admission tickets shall not be greater than the seating capacity.

THE WEEKLY ADJOURNMENT.

Assembly Canal Investigation Bill Received by the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day until next Monday evening. In the absence of a quorum, no business was transacted by the Assembly this morning.

In the Senate, the Canal Investigation bill passed by the Assembly yesterday was received and referred to the Finance Committee. Chairman Higgins gave notice that on some future day he would move for the suspension of rules to secure consideration of the bill.

In Committee of the Whole the Senate advanced several bills to third reading, including Senator Cantor's bill to mature all debts upon the day of an assignment.

WAGES ON THE CANAL.

Contractors Directed to Pay Laborers 15 Cents an Hour.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—There are 35,000 men employed by contractors and sub-contractors along the canal, and Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge says that the majority of them are working for 12½ cents per hour, instead of 15 cents, which he claims is the regular price. In a letter to the contractors, he says:

"I hereby direct that if you do not already allow your common laborers wages of at least 15 cents an hour, you forthwith adopt a scale for such labor at not less than the rate named. In case of failure to comply with this direction, I shall feel called upon to exercise the right given me by law to declare your contract void and of no effect."

To Limit the Use of Proxies.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—In the Assembly today Mr. Snyder introduced a bill providing that an officer or employe of a corporation formed under or subject to the banking or insurance laws shall not act as proxy for any stockholder, member, or policy holder at any meeting of such corporation. A proxy must be in the issuer's writing and be acknowledged as a deed. Proxies are invalid at the end of five months. One person shall not act as proxy for more than five members.

To Limit Bond Issues in Queens.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—A bill which its author says is intended to protect that portion of Queens County lying without the city limits from the part that has been taken in, will be introduced in the Assembly Monday by Mr. Wallace. The bill provides that the Board of Supervisors of Queens County cannot vote bonds on any town in the county except with the approval of the Supervisor representing that town.

A Park at Jones's Wood.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Another park is proposed for New York City in a bill prepared by Assemblyman Sinsheimer for introduction Monday. It takes in the old Jones's Wood locality, between Sixty-eighth and Seventieth Streets and Avenue A, and the exterior street parallel with the East River, a space of two square blocks. The city is to bear the expense, no local assessments being levied.

Position for a Railroad Man.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Ashley W. Cole, President of the State Railroad Commission, announces that the commission is searching among the railroad employes of the State for a suitable man to take charge of the State Grade Crossing Bureau, which the board is about to establish. The person selected must be thoroughly acquainted with railroad construction and operation, and must be able to conduct important correspondence.

HOTEL FOR WORKINGWOMEN.

Plan for a Self-Supporting Enterprise with 1,000 Rooms and $1,000,000 Capital.

Another attempt to establish in New York a well-equipped and well-managed hotel exclusively for self-supporting women, and to meet their needs, is being made. The preliminary prospectus was issued yesterday through Charles D. Kellogg, agent of the Organized Charities, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The capital will be $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares.

The proposed building will accommodate 1,000 guests, and will be fire-proof and provided with good service and all modern conveniences. The upper floors will be arranged for studios and isolated music rooms, and there will be sun parlors and promenades on the roof.

The figures, revised by experienced hotel men, give an income of $435,456, on a basis of 844 guest rooms filled. The rooms will range in size from 9 by 12 to 9 by 17, with two alcoves, and will be offered at from $3 to $8 a week. Board in the hotel restaurant is estimated at $3 a week. The restaurant is expected to take in $250 a day from the public. Baths at 10 cents each, and laundry at 25 cents per guest per week are other items of income. The estimated expenses are $253,000, including the managing staff at good salaries, and a total of 219 servants. Food for guests is estimated to cost 30 cents for each per day, and for servants, 25 cents each. In addition, the estimated expenses of $40,000 for taxes, water, insurance, and contingencies will be calculated on.

Among the promoters of the enterprise are Thomas W. Wood, F. S. Church, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Bishop Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Frank Damrosch, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Roderick Terry.

Canadian Murderer Hanged.

BERLIN, Ontario, Feb. 4.—James Allison was hanged here this morning for the murder of Mrs. Orr, wife of Anthony Orr, near Galt, on Aug. 9 last. Allison was a farm hand employed by Mr. Orr.

SILVERWARE "ROGERS"

Frequently offered for sale as

Because the name is so favorably known, but the discriminating buyer should ask,

WHICH ROGERS?

Almost every year sees a new one added to the list.

If you want spoons, forks, knives, etc., of the old original brand, which has been before the public for over HALF A CENTURY and has made the name famous, look for the distinguising mark, 1847, thus

1847 ROGERS BROS.

BOY LOST; MAY BE DEAD.

It Is Feared Albert Anderson Was Killed in the Storm.

Albert Anderson of 52 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, fears that his young son's fondness for running away may have led to his death in the storm. Some time ago the boy, who is eleven years old, and whose name is Albert, disappeared, and got work in a grocery store, after telling the grocer that his parents were dead. He was found later, and taken home.

On Friday of last week he ran away again. Diligent search has been made, but no trace of the child has been found, and it is feared he has perished in the storm. Anderson called at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday, and asked the police to aid him in finding his son.

HUMAN FOOT ON A CAR TRUCK.

Discovered on the Arrival of the St. Louis Special at Jersey City.

When the Adams Express Company's car attached to the St. Louis Special, reached Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the car cleaners found under the forward truck a human foot. On the rear truck was a pocket that had been torn from a cloth coat. In it was an envelope on which was printed: "Albert Barber, Mutual Reserve Life Association; A. M. Trimmer, agent, Harrisburg, Penn." It is supposed from this that some person was run over at or near Harrisburg.

The railroad officials said they had no knowledge of any accident at that point or anywhere along the line, but had notified the Harrisburg authorities.

A New Ferry.

PERTH AMBOY, Feb. 4.—Major Butman, Superintendent of the South Amboy Railway, Dock and Ferry Company, announced today that he expected to have a ferry in operation within three months from Tottenville, S. I., to South Amboy.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. D. R. McDonagh, Detroit.

GRAND—D. D. Johnson, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Frank Cannon, Murfreesborough, Tenn.

MANHATTAN—Julius J. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.; Francis R. Shunk, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—F. H. Thayer, Boston.

WALDORF—F. H. Paine, Boston; C. H. Wilkinson, London; D. M. Cutcheon, Detroit.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; 676 Broadway; Netherland Hotel.

Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., Columbus, Ohio; H. C. Bancroft, domestics; 320 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks and velvets; 8 Greene Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. D. Mortin, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel. Hoffman House.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. F. Brooks, infants' wear; C. W. Conklin, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Bohm Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Bohm, underwear; Holland House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Denver, The Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. R. Owen, ladies' and infants' wear; 447 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Gusky, M., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Gusky, clothing, Holland House.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass; B. Sonmer, infants' wear, cottons, underwear, and corsets; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss I. V. White, skirts, wrappers, and underwear; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldsmith, J., & Son, Trinidad, Col.; M. J. Goldsmith, notions and fancy goods; Belvedere House.

Herz, A., Terra Haute, Ind.; E. Bauer, cloaks and suits; 524 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Jones, W. C., & Co., Sherman, Texas; E. L. Jones, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Loveman, Jaros & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; J. Loveman, notions; 476 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

Monash, The, Fair Company, Denver, Col.; S. Straus, laces; Hotel Albert.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; Miss E. Cox, millinery; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; J. G. Nugent, furnishing goods; G. E. Passmore, fancy goods and notions; 377 Broadway; Gerlach Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; T. K. Stanley, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. A. Gay, silks and dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, dress goods; 57 White Street.

Rider, S. D., South Bend, Ind., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharp, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Rosenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Robinson, J. M. Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Walton, white goods and laces, 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Solomon, S. & B., Wilmington, N. C.; S. Solomon, notions and shoes; Union Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Shwartz, S. J., & Brother, New Orleans, La.; S. H. Reinberg, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Bosch, dry goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. K. Craemer, lace curtains and upholstery goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, silverware; Broadway and Tenth Street; Sturtevant House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Miss D. Hermance, trimmings; 335 Broadway.

CHEAP LIGHT AND POWER.

Under this title a long letter appears in The Paris Figaro urging the use of municipal gas for running dynamos to furnish electric lighting, and also for supplying consumers with power and heat. The writer shows how the existing system could be very speedily and profitably changed in such a way that in two years' time the municipal gas plant could give the consumer gaslight or electric light, power, or heat, as he might choose. We, in this country, do not have to ask this of the public authorities. The gas companies have themselves taken the initiative, and are already prepared to give their customers just what this French engineer asks for. It will sound strange to some, but it is true, that from the single gas pipe entering your house you can draw both light and heat, the best fuel with which to cook, and the cheapest power for dynamo or workshop.

GOING TO ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to every day queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

Goodall, Perkins & Co., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

The Progress of Two Sales

OF the 77,253 yards of Ginghams offered Thursday morning at 8½c. a yard, there remain this morning 38,639 yards. At this rate of selling there will be none left after Monday. Almost exactly one-half has gone in two days. They are 12½c. goods in 253 styles.

The February Sale of Chamber Furniture is establishing a new record for itself. All grades of Bedroom Suits and Odd Pieces except trash grades, at an average saving of one-third.

In the Clothing Store. THINKING of a new business suit or an overcoat? We've grouped a lot of such clothing, well made and fashionable, to sell at

very little prices. Bring your sons with you—the little fellows from 3 to 12 years—they'll be interested in the stock; prices on their wearing apparel are also greatly reduced.

FOR MEN
- At $5—25 patterns men's all worsted trousers; neat effects. $7 quality.
- Men's overcoats in blue and black kerseys, at $8.50, were $12; at $10, were $15; at $12, were $18.
- At $7—Young men's fancy cheviot suits; sizes, 13 to 19 years, $10 to $13.50 qualities.

FOR BOYS
- At $3—Sailor suits in plain and fancy colors; 3 to 12 years. $5 to $7 grades.
- At $3.50—Double breasted jacket suits, in fancy all-wool cheviots, $5 to $6 grades.
- At 50c.—All-wool knee trousers. Special value.
- At 75c.—English corduroy knee trousers, $1 quality.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Gloves. A Great Sale. OVER 5,000 pairs of women's glace gloves, four buttons, heavily embroidered, go on sale to-day at 75c. a pair—no house in this country has ever sold these gloves at less than $1, and many of them get $1.25 for them. White, black, and every desirable color. Ample selling space has been provided at special tables. You can have one pair or a dozen—no limitation.

Pure Candy—Not High Priced. STRICTLY pure—made under the personal supervision of our candy chief, and the prices are uniformly less than those generally asked for the same goods. For instance, you are required in many places to pay 80c. for fine mixed chocolates, glace fruits and bon-bons. Not here, however. We ask 60c. for our very best, which are *the* very best;—try for yourself.

Chocolate-covered caramels—the 30c. kind—here for 20c.

Low Prices on Jewelry

A Novelty in Sales

THE story behind this sale is the common one of a maunfacturer who came to us for a quick outlet, but in this case the application is unusual, for the goods in question are articles of jewelry. A trade sale in jewelry is somewhat unique, but this will prove quite as interesting as our sales in general, and rather more than usually profitable to the purchaser.

All the gold in this lot is 14 karat. All the jewels are genuine, of course. Don't let the little prices deceive you into believing them imitations.

Some of these articles are costly,—diamonds and rubies cannot be little-figured even in a Wanamaker sale. But they are all *cheap*, in the best sense of that much-abused word. Straight through the stock, from the dollar-and-a-half stickpins to the fifty-dollar brooches, there is a saving of about one-third over regular prices. We mean *low* regular prices; jewelry prices are not mathematically fixed and often depend on other matters than intrinsic worth. Some of these goods would be double these figures in exclusive jewelry stores.

STICK PINS—From $1.50 to $59.
- At $2.25—14 kt. gold, winged wheel, set with pearls, regularly $3.
- At $3—Mercury wings, with pearls; value $4.
- At $8—Gold serpent, ruby eyes, diamond head; value $11.
- At $17.50—Cluster of olivines, diamonds and pearls; regularly $24.

BROOCHES—From $6 to $60.
- At $6—Circlet of Mercury wings in colored gold, with six whole pearls; regularly $8.
- At $12.75—Of gold and enamel, diamond center; regularly $17.
- At $11—Miniature brooch, hand painted on ivory, gold setting; worth $15.
- At $13.50—Miniature brooch, hand painted on ivory, with 18 whole pearls; regularly $18.
- At $60—Miniature brooch, hand painted on ivory, gold setting with 14 diamonds; regularly $80.

SLEEVE LINKS—From $4.25 to $38.
- At $5—Of Etruscan gold, Louis XIV. pattern; regularly $6.75.
- At $10.50—Jade, slender, oval shape, gold set; regularly $14.
- Others in bloodstones, onyx, carbuncle, amethyst, topaz, and garnets; prices up to $38.

BIB-PINS—$2.75 to $15.
- At $2.75—Plain gold, large size, neat pattern.
- At $4.50—Etruscan gold, chased pattern, with turquoise; regularly $6.
- At $15.50—Plain gold, sapphire and two diamonds; regularly $21.

SIDE AND BACK COMBS—From $2 to $38.
- At $2—Real amber, neat gold back in beaded pattern; regularly $2.75.
- At $23—Real shell, gold back, diamonds and pearls.

HAIR PINS—$2.50 to $48.
- At $2.50—Real shell, gold mounted.
- At $7—Real shell, two prongs, elaborate open work design in gold; regularly $9.50.
- At $48—Amber, three prongs, beautiful gold back, 2 rubies, 3 diamonds; regularly $65.

FRIENDSHIP RINGS—$1.50 to $5.
- Butterfly, fleur de lys, and other patterns; pearls and turquoises.

LOCKETS—$3.75 to $35.
- At $3.75—Heart-shaped, Roman gold, chased pattern; regularly $5.
- At $6.50—Heart-shaped with diamond center; regularly $8.75.
- At $6.75—Of gold and platinum, circular shape; regularly $9.
- At $31—Very heavy, gold and platinum, diamond center.

Women's Imported Capes at Half

ONLY a small number of them—about seventy-five—but all stylish and beautiful. Exclusive, too, for there are no duplicates nor are there likely to be. You may select one of these without fear of encountering its counterpart anywhere. They were fairly priced two months ago. At present figures the offering is a rare one, indeed.

AT $25—Of ox-blood red Broadcloth, handsomely trimmed all over with black soutache braid, collar, front and bottom edged with black Thibet fur; lined with black satin; 25 in. deep. Was $55.

AT $35—Of Bengaline silk, fitted back; beautifully appliqued all over with black velour, edged with silk embroidery; black satin lining; storm collar of Alaska sable. Was $70.

AT $40—Two styles. One of resida green Broadcloth with fitted back; effective trimming of black soutache braid; collar and bottom edged with moire astrakhan fur; black satin lining. The other, of velour, with fitted back; beautifully embroidered with jet and appliqued with brocade mohair; collar, front and bottom edged with ostrich feather trimming. Both garments were good values at $80.

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's Wear at Small Cost. ALL of the winter Caps and Bonnets are ordered to move quickly to make room for crowding new Spring arrivals. So

too with many little gowns and skirts. Prices are just half on the following:
- At $1 to $4—Handsome silk Bonnets, trimmed with pretty ribbons, fur and chiffon. Were $2 to $8.
- At 25c.—Children's Flannelette gowns, pink or blue stripe.
- At 15c.—Children's Flannelette skirts with waists; 1 to 3 years.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Dresses. TWO lots—very desirable dresses to you, too—meet with a pitiless price-cut to-day. Some are marked at only a third original values.

No. 1. At $2.50 to $8.75—In one and two piece suits; some of the latter with Eton jackets, deep sailor collar, braid-trimmed; in serges and fancy mixtures; plain colors and plaids. Sizes 6 to 14 years; values $5 to $17.50.

No. 2—Of serges, cheviots and high-class novelties; stylish waists, trimmed with embroidery, chiffon, silk and satin, and velvet ribbon; sizes 14 to 18 years. Values up to $30.

Second floor.

Two Good Hosiery Items. THEY'RE hose for women, just here from Germany. Not sensationally cheap, but an obvious and straightforward value that can't fail to appeal to you powerfully.
- At 3 pairs for 50c.—Of fine gauge cotton, seasonable weight, with high spliced heels and reinforced soles. A 25c. a pair value.
- At 25c. a pair.—Medium weight; fast black cotton, unbleached feet; regular value, 38c. a pair.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE BIRDS AT THE GARDEN

Garrulous Population Nearly Doubled Within Twenty-four Hours by Additions from Incubators.

A MOUSE CLUB ORGANIZED

Unique Pair of Silver-Blue Rabbits Sold for $200—Annual Meetings of Clubs Held—National Bantam Association Dissatisfied.

The garrulous colony at the Garden nearly doubled its population yesterday, the fourth day of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association's exhibition. For this addition, the incubators in the annex were responsible, for most of them had been timed to hatch yesterday, and some 2,900 cheeping thoroughbreds first saw light through the dirt-veiled Garden windows. The brooders, beside the hatching machines, seemed almost a solid mass of fluff and down.

Such an event incited the farmyard gossips to greater conversational efforts. Other topics for gossip among the feathered folk were afforded by the rudeness of an apparently sedate biddy, that, when surrounded by a crowd of sightseers, suddenly began to scratch showers of sawdust over the garments of all, and by the pained expostulations of a young woman who tried to pull a feather from the tail of a prize turkey and was not quick in getting away with her booty.

In attendance an even gain has been noted each day and yesterday was not an exception. Some of those seen about the cages were Hugh J. Grant, Joseph Lawrence, Augustus Brandes, Duncan Bailly Blanchard, French Consul at Boston; Adrian Iselin, Jr., Dr. Robert Morris, Samuel Willets, A. Belmont Purdy, and Frederic Bronson. To insure satisfaction for those who intend to visit the exhibition to-day no exhibit will be allowed to leave the Garden until after the time of closing in the evening.

Among the sales reported yesterday, good prices being obtained in each instance, was a pair of silver blue rabbits, entered by Anton Rottmueller of Newmarket, N. H. They were purchased for $200 by Augustus Brandes of White Plains. This pair are of a newly evolved class and are the only two of the kind in America. An offer of $100 was refused for a Japanese rabbit doe, imported and owned by G. P. Reynaud of Mount Vernon, who values the animal at $250.

Most of the special club prizes were awarded after an anxious period of deliberation by the judges.

In the committee rooms a number of animated meetings of clubs in the association and others took place. The Barb and Carrier Club elected officers, and voted to hold their next annual meeting at the next New York Show. The American Mouse Club came into existence as a result of a meeting of a number of pet stock breeders. H. C. Scheel of New York was elected President. For specials to be competed for at the next show $200 was raised.

At the annual meeting of the National Bantam Association a note of discord was struck, and it was decided hereafter to exhibit at some other show if better inducements were offered. From the entries $772 was obtained for bantams by the Poultry and Pigeon Association, and only $525 awarded in premiums.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Rules Formulated Regarding the Work of the Students.

The committee of the Columbia University Council appointed by President Low last week to examine into the standing of athletes representing Columbia met yesterday and formulated the following rules:

Any student not permitted to continue in the class in which he entered the university will not be permitted to continue as a member of any athletic team.

A student coming from another institution must be in the university a full year before he will be permitted to participate in athletics.

No student will be allowed to belong to any athletic team representing Columbia unless he has been thoroughly examined by the physical director, and pronounced strong enough to endure the training required for the sport in which he wishes to compete.

The schedule of the various teams must be approved by the Athletic Committee.

No athletic association or club shall enter any team in any contest if it has an outstanding obligation.

These rules are not to be forced upon the various athletic societies, but the committee presents them expecting the clubs will adopt them voluntarily, with whatever modifications they may think are beneficial. If any, however, refuses to adopt the rules the committee, by the authority of the University Council, will enforce them without regard to any such society.

By the rules of the university a student failing in one subject is not permitted to go ahead with his class, therefore any athlete falling behind in one study will be barred from continuing in athletics.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Maidens, purse, one mile. Rio Frio won, Sing Wing second, Nilhau third. Time—1:47.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, five furlongs. Briar Sweet won, Medrica second, Himera third. Time—1:03.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, one mile. Claudiana won, Satyr second, Queensafe third. Time—1:45¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, seven furlongs. Eddie Jones won, Libertine second, Prince Tyrant third. Time—1:30¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. Harry Thoburn won, Myth second, San Mario third. Time—1:43¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, selling, seven furlongs. Bonito won, Catawba second, Glorian third. Time—1:30¼.

Close of Kennel Club Entries.

The entries for the annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club, to be held in Madison Square Garden from Feb. 21 to 24, will close to-night. All entries bearing the date of Feb. 5 on their post marks will be received. Nearly all the old exhibitors, and many new ones with some very fine dogs, have already made entries. Although the French Bull Dog Club of America has withdrawn its special prizes, the regular prizes of the Westminster Club remain and have drawn plenty of both the bat-eared and rose-eared dogs. Both will be judged by George Rapee. A number of special prizes have been offered for St. Bernards.

STARTER FITZPATRICK DEAD.

The Famous Jockey and Wielder of the Flag Expires at Saratoga of Pneumonia.

SARATOGA, Feb. 4.—William J. Fitzpatrick, jockey and starter, known on every running track in the United States and Canada, died of pneumonia to-day. He was born at Mount Holly, N. J., thirty-six years ago. He is survived by a widow and three children.

Fitzpatrick was one of the most fearless jockeys the American turf has ever known. He could squeeze through on the rail with a mount or fight his way through a "pocket" with any of the famous jockeys of his time, among them McLaughlin, Garrison, and Murphy, and no turn on the track was too sharp to deter him when by making it an advantage was to be gained.

He learned to ride thoroughbreds while employed by Michael J. Daly, a brother of "Father Bill" Daly, and before he weighed 100 pounds he was riding steeplechases. His reckless daring on the timber-toppers attracted the attention of Pierre Lorillard's trainer, and Fitzpatrick was soon given a chance to ride in the famous turfman's colors. One of his most notable victories was on Troubadour, when the latter won the Suburban in 1886. It was in this race that Capt. Sam Brown of Pittsburg made his big coup, capturing, it is estimated, something like $60,000 from the bookmakers.

During his career as a jockey Fitzpatrick was usually among the jockeys who had mounts in the big races of the year. In his races for the Suburban he rode Rica in 1884, was third on Rataplan in 1885, won on Troubadour in 1886, rode Hidalgo, Banburg, and Elkwood in their races, respectively, in 1887, 1888, and 1889, and Raceland in 1892. His daring was never better shown than in the Kentucky Derby, in which Jim Gore, his mount, finished second. He was promised $2,500 if he won with the horse, and he told Amos McCampbell he would win if he had to carry the horse home. Jim Gore's leg gave way coming down the stretch, but instead of pulling him up, "Fits" only drove him harder with whip and spur, in the full knowledge that if the horse stumbled he would be trampled to death under the hoofs of the other horses in the race. The jockey never stopped plying whip or spur until he landed his broken-down mount second under the wire.

At different times in his career, Fitzpatrick rode for J. D. Morrissey, Ed Corrigan, Gideon & Daly, Marcus Daly, and Commodore Kittson. When he became too heavy to ride he started as a trainer, but abandoned this pursuit and became a starter. He wielded the flag successfully at Baltimore, Saratoga, Buffalo, Washington, Memphis, and in Canada, and was a candidate for the position of starter this year on the Metropolitan Circuit. Fitzpatrick was at one time said to be worth $300,000, but he was a heavy bettor, and died comparatively poor.

THE SEAWANHAKA CUP.

In a circular issued by the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club it earnestly invites the co-operation of other clubs for the purpose of obtaining the best American production to regain, if possible, the challenge trophy now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

The trial races will, as usual, be open to all, and will be sailed off Centre Island, Oyster Bay, on July 11, 12, and 13. The first and third races will be to windward and leeward two miles and return, sailed over three times, and the second of the series will be over the triangular course, one mile and a third to a leg, sailed over three times, making a total distance over either course of twelve nautical miles.

The yacht selected by the committee to represent the club shall be the one which in their judgment shall be the best adapted for the conditions that may be encountered on Lake St. Louis, where the international races will be sailed, and not necessarily the craft that wins the majority of the trial races. Entries will close on July 9, and must be made by the clubs to which the owners of the respective yachts belong.

Twelfth Regiment Shooting.

The match for the Rifle Club Trophy ended Thursday night at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. As was expected, Company B won the trophy, with a score of 673, made Thursday night. The scores:

COMPANY B.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. C. C. Smith	27	34	61
Lieut. S. S. Stebbins	27	32	59
Corp. A. H. Ahrens	25	33	58
Corp. G. Winkler	26	31	57
Corp. S. Granger	27	29	56
Sergt. C. Ott	26	29	55
Corp. D. Coughlin	25	30	55
Private J. Alexander	27	28	55
Private A. Hassler	25	30	55
Sergt. G. Gilleland	26	27	53
Corp. J. L. Sands	22	30	52
Private A. B. Van Husen	27	30	57
Totals	310	363	673
Company G	208	308	516
Company F	196	257	456
Company I	248	207	455

Interscholastic Chess.

The games in the Interscholastic Chess Tournament, in progress at De La Salle Institute yesterday, were long drawn out. Libaire, the De La Salle Institute expert, won his game with Mattison of Hamilton Institute, in thirty-three moves. Hankinson, Columbia Grammar School, won from Brown, Cutler School, in fifty-two moves. Engels, Columbia Grammar School, and Manson, Cutler School, battled for nearly two hours and decided to adjourn, after fifty-two moves. The game will be continued at Columbia Grammar School this morning.

New Yorks Win at Bowling.

The Niagara Falls Bowling Club played the opening series in the Inter-State Bowling League with the New Yorks at the Germania alleys, 292 Bowery, last night. They surprised the local men by winning the first game with apparent ease, rolling up the big total of 936 pins. The next three games were easily won by the New Yorks. Scores: First Game—New York, 885; Niagara Falls, 936. Second Game—New York, 874; Niagara Falls, 813. Third Game—New York, 875; Niagara Falls, 757. Fourth Game—New York, 936; Niagara Falls, 818.

CHEMICAL BANK'S LOANS

Overhauling the Books to Find Out Just How the Affairs of the Institution Stand.

PRESIDENT WILLIAMS TALKS

James A. Roosevelt, a Director, Says There Will Be No Reorganization—Grable's Friends Talk of "Politics."

The books of the Chemical National Bank are being overhauled since the departure of the former cashier, William J. Quinlan, Jr., whose resignation was required because he loaned $393,000 to John S. Silver and Francis C. Grable on questionable security. Quinlan's method of keeping books was of such a nature as to be termed "extraordinary" by James A. Roosevelt, a Director of the bank, and, although the latter expresses his complete confidence in the former cashier, he says that all accounts should be looked into, to determine the position which is to be met by Francis Halpin, the new cashier.

President Williams was asked if the books showed any other loans on security such as had been deposited by Silver and Grable, and his emphatic answer was "No."

"What do you anticipate will be the outcome of the examination?" he was asked.

"Nothing more, possibly, than that the system should be changed and put in such form that the Directors may be enabled at a glance to tell from day to day just what sort of loans have been made."

A Question as to Bonds.

Mr. Williams was asked if Mr. Quinlan had been under bonds, and he answered in the negative, and when asked whether Mr. Halpin would put up security, he replied: "That is a matter wholly private to the bank, and not discussable for publication."

He was asked about the $3,000 worth of stock which he had bought in Mr. Grable's "Town Site Company" and which netted him $2,700 in three years.

"I acknowledge," he answered, "that I did buy this man's stock and that it did net me the sum stated, and that the stock is seemingly good yet, but I do not think that has anything to do with this transaction. It was entirely a private matter involving my own money and not that of the bank. I suppose that a man is entirely at liberty to dispose of his personal possessions as he pleases."

James A. Roosevelt, seen at his office, 33 Wall Street, declared concerning the rumored possibility of a reorganization of the bank: "There will be none. Mr. Williams is the best President we ever had."

Views of Grable's Friends.

While there was a direct tendency at the bank to place all the censure for the deals with Silver and Grable on the shoulders of Mr. Quinlan, a different view of the matter was indulged in by the representatives of Mr. Grable at the office of the Inter-State Land and Canal Company, 100 Broadway. Francis G. Hamer of Kearny, Neb., who represents the promoter legally, declared that he believed politics at the Chemical National Bank had so shaped themselves that the desire was strong to get rid of Mr. Quinlan, and that the opportunity was only awaited to displace him.

"In any way you look at it," said Mr. Hamer, "you cannot but come to the conclusion that the officials of the bank acted queerly and to their own detriment. What good did it do them to make this thing public? They sowed against the wind and sent the stock which they held down so that now no one would buy it. I feel that they have wrecked the fortunes of my client. I am free to say that I believe they wanted Mr. Quinlan's fat job for some one else, and worked this thing up as a mere pretense."

John S. Silver called at the Chemical National Bank yesterday and said he would shortly pay $3,000 in cash and $200 in a few hours.

OFFICERS MUST BE TRUSTED.

Prominent Bankers Say that the Business Cannot Be Reduced to a Mechanical Basis.

The occasional occurrence of large losses to banking institutions, and in some cases losses which compel suspension, due to the dishonesty or incompetence of previously trusted officers, has given rise to the question as to whether or not it is possible to eliminate the human element and work on a system which, through its numerous checks and safeguards, shall insure absolute freedom from fraud. In an interview, in connection with the resignation of the cashier of the Chemical Bank, President Williams recently said: "Some one must be trusted."

A number of prominent bank officials who were seen yesterday said that this was the general feeling. The Presidents and cashiers of banks are elected, it was said, by the Boards of Directors, for the very purpose of removing the multitudinous responsibilities from the board as a whole. It was almost the unanimous opinion that a cashier or a President of a bank had it within his power, through the responsibilities vested in him and the confidence reposed in him, to make fraudulent transactions without the knowledge of the Directors. It was said, however, that the tendency of the banking system is toward more complete methods of checking and the introduction of more effective safeguards against dishonest officials.

Similar Loans Often Made.

A well-known banker said that loans which exceed those of Cashier Quinlan are frequently made without the knowledge of any official save the one making the loan. "In the case of banks in the Wall Street district," he said, "many large loans are made at such times and in such a manner that a consultation would be almost impossible. As a general rule all loans are reported to the Board of Directors at their regular weekly meeting. Different banks vary in their strictness of observing this rule. Old banks, like the Chemical, and banks where the stockholders and Directors are largely taken up with other monetary interests, are frequently less careful in making inquiries, and give greater freedom to their officers.

"Banks which do a smaller business, and which are frequently sought out by men of doubtful reputations, are more stringent in inspecting loans. However, in almost any bank a cashier or President might make a loan without the knowledge of any other officer, might make such an entry as would temporarily hide the transaction, and might not be discovered, because of his reputation among the clerks and employes who would see the record.

"As I understand the matter, Mr. Quinlan might easily have made the loans which he is reported to have made without being detected; nor, under existing systems, would other officers be held to account. It is deemed impossible for the entire responsibility to be eliminated, and it is requisite that Directors and stockholders choose officers whose every action shall be representative of their wishes.

A Cashier Should Be a Thinking Man.

"I believe that Mr. Quinlan's supposed fault was rather a misfortune. His mistake was in his failure to relinquish the routine of the bookkeeping and other clerical work. As a cashier he should have left that to subordinates, and should have mingled more freely with men of his own station and in circles where he would have put himself in a way to obtain wider information as to firms and men and their methods. The cashier of a bank must not only be a responsible man, but he must be a thinking man—one who can devote himself to getting to the bottom of the hundred and one schemes which are plotted against him daily."

Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, said that in his institution all loans were reported to the Directors only once a week. Directors were welcome to any information, and frequently were at the bank to investigate, but as a rule all loans were made without consultation other than between President and cashier.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, said: "President Williams is correct in saying that some one must be trusted. There may be banking institutions which are more careful than others in their checking methods, but the thing resolves itself down again to the confidence placed in Presidents and cashiers. If they are dishonest or careless, there is no practical way in which a bank may insure itself against loss."

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE LOAN.

A Bank in Asheville, N. C., Gets $60,000 and Then Fails.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 4.—W. J. Quinlan, the Chemical National Bank cashier, loaned the First National Bank of this city, which failed some months ago, $60,000.

Director Frederick W. Stevens said at his home, 33 West Thirty-fifth Street, last night, that he was fully aware of the loan made to the First National Bank of Asheville. The favor of $60,000 was extended, he said, six months ago, the Chemical National Bank accepting notes as security. Cashier Quinlan did not make the loan on his own account. The Board of Directors were fully aware of it and had voted for it. The Asheville bank went under and the amount was not paid back.

James A. Roosevelt also said he knew of the loan.

COMPLICATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

One of Grable's Companies Said to be Without a Dollar in Its Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The Enquirer will say to-morrow that the Inter-State Canal and Irrigation Canal and Land Company, one of the enterprises of Francis C. Grable, has announced to its creditors that it has not a dollar in its treasury with which to pay notes due.

It follows with a statment from the Treasurer of the company, George B. Luper, who is also Second Vice President of the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of this city. Mr. Luper said he could not tell what would be done; that, as Treasurer, he was not a Director; that he had been elected Treasurer last July; that he had never been present at a meeting of the company; that he did not know whether an extension of time would be granted or not, and that he could not tell whether there would be immediate application for the appointment of a receiver or not.

The capital stock of the corporation he knew was $1,000,000, but only about $300,000 of stock had been issued. This had been issued mainly to Grable for 8,000 acres of land, including 2,200 town lots, the property lying in and around Edgemont, a town of 1,200 people, whose name also appears in the title of another of Grable's ventures, the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company.

The Inquirer article continues: "The attachment issued by George A. Fletcher of Mitchell, Fletcher & Co. against Grable, with service upon the Corn Exchange National Bank, J. Wesley Supplee, and John H. Graham, as garnishees, led to the information that some of these parties held large amounts of the stock of the Inter-State Land and Canal Company, and of the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company, as collateral, which it was thought by the attaching creditors might be more than sufficient to pay the claims of those holders. The holders of the collateral, however, state that there will be disappointment in that respect."

REINDEER FOR THE KLONDIKE.

The Manitoban Sails from Norway with 530 Animals and 87 Lapps.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A cablegram received at the War Department to-day from Dr. Jackson, at Alten, Norway, announced that the steamship Manitoban, chartered by Lieut. Devore for the Government, had just sailed from that port for New York with 530 reindeer and 87 Lapp men and women to care for the animals and drive them on the Government relief expedition when they arrive in Alaska.

The War Department has contracted with the Pennsylvania Railroad for the transportation of the reindeer from New York to Seattle. The route will be over the Pennsylvania lines, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Great Northern. Passenger train time is to be followed, and the Government reserves the right to stop the train and rest the animals at points selected by its agents. The price paid is $242.77 for stock cars and $168.17 for box cars, and the railroad company is to furnish accommodations for the attendants.

Fight with the Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The question of whether or not it will be advisable for the American roads to sever all passenger relations with the Canadian Pacific on account of its attitude toward the Klondike business will be considered at a meeting of the Western roads, to be held on Monday or Tuesday. It is proposed by means of the practical boycott of the Canadian Pacific to cut it entirely off from all California business. It enters that State now over the tracks of the Northern Pacific, but the contract is said to be of such a nature that it can be abrogated at any time.

A Klondike Fleet Ordered.

ELIZABETH, Feb. 4.—Lieut. Lewis Nixon, owner of the Crescent Shipyard, at Elizabeth, has received an order from a Philadelphia syndicate headed by Arthur Cramp for a fleet of Klondike boats, to consist of two steamboats and six barges. They are to be used in transporting freight and passengers from Seattle up the Yukon River to the Klondike. An extra force of men began work on the boats this morning.

Customs Fees in the Klondike.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 4.—Gold Commissioner Fawcett has notified the Dominion Government of the forwarding by him from Dawson City of the sum of $80,000 duty collected in that district by the Canadian customs officials. This makes $195,000 received by the Government from that place since the rush to the gold fields began.

Ambulance Driver Was Drunk.

Dr. Medwin Leale, a surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital, had an exciting experience last night with a drunken driver of an ambulance when he responded to a call. The driver had been attached to the hospital but a few days. The call was at 207 West Twenty-ninth Street, where Mary Tobin fell down stairs and received a scalp wound. Upon leaving the hospital, the driver went into Eighth Avenue at a mad pace. He ran into several wagons and cars, and twice the surgeon was almost thrown off the vehicle. At Thirty-second Street he grew alarmed, and had the driver stop. Bicycle Policeman John J. Gilles pulled the driver off the ambulance, but the doctor declined to make a charge. He took the reins and drove to the scene of the call himself.

Troy Polytechnic Dinner.

The graduates of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy held their midwinter banquet at Delmonico's last night, and covers were laid for 125. The toastmaster was Major Joseph M. Knap, class of '58. There was a large number of guests, including Lewis Nixon of the East River Bridge Commission, Russell Sage of the Institute Board of Trustees, Prof. W. H. Burr of Columbia College, Henry G. Morse, President of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del., and Charles Sooysmith and Henry Meyer.

Match Injunction Made Perpetual.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court has issued an order making perpetual the temporary injunction which was issued some time ago restraining the National Safety Match Company from manufacturing friction matches. The petition for an injunction was filed by the Diamond Match Company. The case probably will be taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Moon Will Be Queer on July 30.

From The London Mail.

According to the "Rappel" an astronomer of Hamburg has made the discovery of a second moon, which will be visible on July 30, 1898.

The new luminary is said to be distant double the space from the earth compared with the moon with which we are acquainted.

GORHAM
Sterling
Silverwares
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Union Pacific Reduction—Ten Per Cent. of the Men Discharged from All the Shops.

OMAHA, Feb. 4.—Two hundred and eighty Union Pacific shop machinists, all along the line from Council Bluffs to Ogden, were discharged this evening. One hundred and sixty of these were dismissed from the Omaha shops and others from the shops at Council Bluffs, Grand Island, North Platte, Cheyenne, Rawlins, Evanston, and Ogden. The reduction of force was 10 per cent.

Among the men discharged were some who had been with the company since the Omaha shops were built, as well as some of the latest put on the pay rolls. From the number of discharges of veterans, an impression has obtained that President Burt was largely acting on the theory of retaining men in the best physical condition, but officers of the road deny this. Discharges of monthly salaried men last Monday at the Omaha shops, combined with the present reduction, make a total of about 200 men dismissed in this city from the shops alone. Officials say this reduction is caused by the falling off of business since the first of the year, and the fact that much of the rolling stock not now in use is in first-class shape.

President Burt has thus far overhauled the pay rolls of only the general offices and the shops, but there is a general scare along the line due to the belief that he will insist that the services of others can be dispensed with in running the road on a Chicago and Northwestern, rather than a Union Pacific, plan. There are about 1,000 men left in the Omaha shops.

Ontario and Western.

The important developments that have been expected in the affairs of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad for some time are semi-officially announced as likely to occur in the following lines: As soon as can be done legitimately, a dividend will be declared on the existing stock, which will thus dissolve the voting trust and leave control of the property in the hands of the stockholders. The stockholders then will have a chance to decide for themselves as to the advisability of reducing their capitalization or of changing it so as to set apart some portion thereof on which regular dividends can be paid. Stockholders having entire control of the property will also be able to decide for themselves whether or not they will sell or lease their property to some other road, if such a sale or lease is proposed.

Wheeling and Lake Erie Changes.

There have been changes in the Reorganization Committee of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, so that it may have a representative of each class of securities. Now it is composed of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, representing the Wheeling Division first mortgage bonds; George Coppell of Maitland, Coppell & Co., representing the Lake Erie first mortgage bonds; J. Kennedy Tod of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., representing the consolidated 4 per cent. bonds; Eugene Delano of Brown Brothers & Co., representing the first mortgage extension and improvement bonds, and William A. Dick of Dick Brothers & Co., representing the stockholders.

Chicago-Denver Rate Cut.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The Atchison and Rock Island Roads will begin Sunday selling tickets from Chicago to Denver for $24.50. This is a cut of $5. The rate is made to offset the fast train schedules announced by the Northwestern and Burlington lines. The Atchison and Rock Island are unable to compete with the other roads in time, and so have cut the rate. It is expected the rate to Omaha will be cut $2, and that from Omaha to Denver $3.

H. B. GEROW ARRESTED AGAIN.

The Suspended Policeman, Who Is Indicted for Perjury, Makes a Disturbance.

Policeman Heman B. Gerow, now under indictment for perjury, was locked up last night in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station on the charge of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and assault. Gerow was attached to the Charles Street Police Station, about a year ago, when Acting Capt. Petty was in command of that precinct. Petty is now a Sergeant in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station. The keeper of an alleged disorderly house was arrested by Petty on evidence furnished by Policeman Gerow. When the woman's lawyers took the matter up, Gerow swore that he had never signed the complaint in the police station. Petty proved that he had and promptly secured Gerow's indictment for perjury. Two months ago Inspector Grant placed him under arrest, and he was released on bail and suspended, pending trial.

On Jan. 20 Gerow called at 125 West Sixty-second Street, an apartment house, and hired an expensive suite of rooms. He said he was married, and in due time installed a handsome brunette as his wife. The number of her male visitors and her not infrequent coming home at 5 A. M. in a questionable condition caused the janitor of the house to inform L. Jacoby of 325 West Twenty-eighth Street that he had an undesirable tenant in Gerow, and that the others in the house were threatening to move.

Thereupon Jacoby ordered Gerow out of the place. Last night he called to see if Gerow had gone, but he found him not only in possession of his own apartment, but three-fourths of the halls leading to others. Jointly enjoying this monopoly with the policeman was his wife. Neither cared for appearances, and their language was such as to cause all the tenants to lock doors and put children to bed.

Jacoby again ordered Gerow to get out of the house, and Gerow threatened to throw Jacoby out of the window. Jacoby went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and told Capt. Price how his subordinate was acting. Policeman Sprague was sent with Mr. Jacoby to enforce his demands, and Sprague tried to induce Gerow to get out. Gerow was defiant, and assaulted Jacoby. Then he was arrested and locked up.

LYMAN ABBOTT SNOWBOUND.

The Clergyman Made Prisoner Between Portland and Boston.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, went to Maine on Monday to assist at the installation of his son, the Rev. Ernest Hamlin Abbott, as pastor of a church at Fryeburg. He made the trip just in time to get caught in the blizzard, and on the way back he was snowbound with his party for thirty hours.

The train was on its way from Portland to Boston when it was found impossible to pierce the drifts, and the entire trainload was kept prisoners in the banks of snow. Mrs. Abbott was a member of the party. News was received last night that they were on their way back to Brooklyn, and they are expected to-day.

The installation services took place on Wednesday. Mr. Abbott is a young man twenty-six years of age, and is a graduate of Harvard University. He is Dr. Abbott's third son, and is well known in Brooklyn. He was an active member of Plymouth Church for several years.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup No need to despair if you have consumption or asthma in its incipiency. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures it or any other pulmonary trouble.

THE GRAND JURY'S POWER

Recorder Goff's Definition of It Excites Assistant District Attorney Unger.

A SHARP CONFLICT IN COURT

The Dismissal of the Jury by the Recorder Ends the Dispute—Mr. Gardiner's Statement Regarding the Affair.

A sharp conflict occurred between Recorder Goff and Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger in General Sessions yesterday. The Grand Jury had just come into the court to be discharged for the term. The Recorder held a short conference with Foreman Maynicke and then began:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: Your foreman has requested instructions from the Court relative to duties which may devolve upon you and to your jurisdiction and power in certain cases. The law provides that the Grand Jury has power and it is their duty to inquire into all crimes committed or triable in the county and to present them to the court.

"All public papers and documents in this county are subject to your call, no matter in what office they may be deposited. All public records are subject to your inspection, and any paper constituting a public record on file in the District Attorney's office, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, or of any other public office in this county, must be at once conveyed to you at your request and direction.

"A Grand Jury of this county, when satisfied that a crime has been committed in this county, and when for the interest of public justice and the maintenance of public confidence in the administration of justice, they consider it their bounden duty to inquire into that crime, the District Attorney must attend it, and must comply with their directions. It is not at his election. The Grand Jury is the power. The law confers upon them the power. They are the body charged with that duty in the first instance."

Mr. Unger Excited.

At this point Mr. Unger arose. He was very much agitated. His face was colorless, and he was trembling with excitement.

"I have to request," he began, "that the Grand Jury remain in court, and on behalf of the District Attorney of this county, I request your Honor to charge the Grand Jury that, while under the statute it is their duty and their right to inquire into all crimes committed within the county, there is no duty cast upon the Grand Jury to precipitately or without proper deliberation take up the consideration of a case, which action on their part precipitately and without deliberation may seriously interfere with the ends of justice and defeat the rights of the people of this county."

"Stop! stop! Mr. Unger!" exclaimed the Recorder. "Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you will pay no attention whatever to the request of a representative of the District Attorney in open court. It is ill-timed."

Mr. Unger (continuing)—And pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, I request the presiding Judge of this court to further charge the Grand Jury—

The Court—I will not hear you, Mr. Unger.

Mr. Unger—I desire to make it as a matter of record, and request the Grand Jury to remain in this court. I ask your Honor, pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, to further advise the Grand Jury that the District Attorney must be allowed at all times to appear before the Grand Jury at his request for the purpose of giving information relating to any matter before them.

The Recorder, after ordering Mr. Unger several times to sit down, said sharply: "Mr. Unger, if it were not for my high opinion of your merit, I would order your arrest." The Recorder brought the affair to a close by dismissing the jury.

Later in the day Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appeared before the Recorder to ask that twelve homicide cases be transferred to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The Recorder refused to transfer but five of them, saying: "I am not criticising the District Attorney, but I don't like your discrimination in favor of that court. The General Sessions Court has co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for the trial of crimes of greater degrees."

Mr. Gardiner's Statement.

District Attorney Gardiner made the following statement for publication in defense of his office:

"I am very much astonished to find that the Recorder has on the eve of the sitting of another Grand Jury, when the business of the month was completed, sent for the papers from the committing Magistrate in the case of Ciaramello, charged with the murder of Brogno, and directed the Grand Jury, which is about to be discharged, to proceed at once and subpoena witnesses.

"I might as well say right here that I do not propose that Recorder Goff shall run this office as long as I have the honor to administer it."

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

Many Retailers Preparing to Raise Prices on Monday, It Is Said.

The wholesale price of hard coal having been advanced 15 cents to 20 cents a ton, many retailers will on Monday begin recouping for the extra charge by making small householders who buy by the ton or half ton at a time pay 25 cents to 30 cents more per ton; and small dealers and grocers who sell to the poor by the scuttle will also raise prices, it is predicted. Jeremiah Skidmore & Co., Thedford Brothers, and other large dealers, however, declared yesterday that they would make no changes in prices at present.

Had the weather during the past month not been so mild, it is affirmed the advance would have been made at the beginning of the year. A large retailer said yesterday that a further advance of 25 cents per ton is expected to be made by the wholesale trade during March. The retailers say that since the beginning of the year, when J. P. Morgan secured control of the Susquehanna and Western Railroad, the only road outside the pool, they have been at the mercy of the coal barons.

It is said that the advance to be made on Monday will be maintained, as the price of coal has been unusually low for the past two or three years. Although the population of New York has been growing, it is pointed out, the sale of coal for the domestic trade has decreased—a fact that is attributed to the extensive use now being made of gas for cooking and heating purposes. About 2,000 gas stoves were sold in this city last year.

MRS. NELLIS PAYS NO RENT.

Woman Real Estate Broker Says Landlord Stokes Never Asks for It.

Mrs. D. H. Blakely-Nellis, the real estate broker of 1,564 Broadway, was examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings by W. O. Ganz, attorney for John H. Horner, the owner of a livery stable at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-second Street, who holds a judgment against her for $119.

In the course of the examination it was brought out that Mrs. Nellis has paid no rent for the house she occupies, at 261 West Seventy-second Street, and which she says is owned by W. E. D. Stokes. She testified that there was no arrangement between her and the landlord, but he simply never asked her for the rent.

In reply to the question what moneys she had lately received, she said she had earned $600 in commissions from Mr. Stokes, who paid her that amount. Her mother lent her $1,500, a Mrs. Nolan $900, D. Barnes $400, a Mrs. Duke $400, and Mrs. Stokes had given her an additional $250, besides furniture valued at that amount, but which had realized only $200.

Mrs. Blakely-Nellis was further asked if she had had any dealings with Magistrate Wentworth, and she replied in the negative. The lawyer then wanted to know if the Magistrate was a friend of hers, and she advised him to go and ask the Magistrate.

Further questioning developed the fact that she had about $2,000 worth of furniture in her house, but it was mortgaged for $1,650, the mortgagee being Mr. Stokes. Toward the conclusion of the examination Mrs. Blakely-Nellis had some spirited arguments with the lawyer for the plaintiff, in which her husband joined. A number of the questions asked were objected to, and Judge Olcott later sustained most of the objections.

PARKS FOR THE EXHIBITION.

Use for Such Purposes Forbidden by the Charter and by New York Public Sentiment.

Some comment was caused in New York yesterday by this part of the published synopsis of the bill providing for the Greater New York Exhibition in 1901, introduced in the State Senate by Senator McNulty:

> The board shall have power to acquire real property in New York either in fee or for a term of years, and if unable to agree with the owners of the property for the purchase or lease thereof, may acquire title in fee thereto, an estate for years therein, or any easement by condemnation. The Municipal Assembly of New York may authorise the board to use for the purpose of such exhibition any public park or portion thereof.

Corporation Counsel Whalen was asked if this provision was not contrary to existing law and would not repeal a clause of the new charter. He replied merely that he had not seen or read the bill spoken of, and declined to say anything more on the subject.

Mayor Van Wyck was asked what his position would be on a proposition to use any of the parks for exhibition purposes. He said he made it a rule never to define his position in advance on any matter of future policy.

Section 637 of the new charter says:

> It shall not be lawful to grant, use, or occupy for the purposes of a public fair or exhibition any portion of any park, square, or public place.

Ex-Mayor and ex-Park Commissioner Smith Ely in speaking on the subject yesterday said it had always been the policy of New York to forbid the use of the public parks for exhibitions of any kind. The only exception he could recall was the use of Bryant Park, while it was virtually out of town, for the Crystal Palace.

"There was a strong public sentiment," he said, "in favor of using part of Central Park for the World's Exposition, which afterward went to Chicago, but the newspapers all opposed it, and the reaction was so strong that the idea was abandoned. The friends of the exposition then decided on the Harlem flats, but they are largely built up now and could not be used. I know of no available space for an exhibition on Manhattan Island.

"There might be no serious objection to the use of Pelham Park or some of the other more remote parks, but I do not think the public will ever consent to the use of Central Park or of Prospect Park for an exhibition. Of course, the reason is obvious. An exhibition in either of those parks would do damage which could never be repaired."

MUTINY ON THE INDEPENDENT.

The Schooner's Master Appeals for Help at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 4.—The four-masted schooner Independent anchored off the New London Light this morning, flying flags of distress. Capt. Scott went down the bay in a tug, and the schooner's master passed out to him a message to be delivered to the Custom House here.

The message contained the information that the crew had mutinied and its members were locked up in the hold. A cutter was requested to take the crew off. There is no cutter stationed here, and a telegram was sent to Newport for one. The Independent, several days ago, unloaded a cargo of coal here. She took on board a new crew, secured by her Captain in this city.

RIVAL MILLING COMBINES.

At War Over a Bill Pending in Congress.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Two rival milling combines, involving all the mill owners of the Central, Western, and Northwestern States, are engaged in a bitter war. The adulteration of flour is the basis of the trouble. One faction includes Pillsbury and other Northwestern millers. The other side embraces the big makers of corn flour, headed by the Decatur Cereal Mill Company and the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Company.

The latter seek to defeat a bill introduced in Congress, it is claimed, in the interest of the Northwestern mill combine. The bill provides a penalty for adulteration of bread, and that a tax for internal revenue shall be placed on blended flour made of wheat and corn.

GIFT TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The Rev. Mary B. Eddy Presents a Building in Boston to the Society.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—It is announced that the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science Church, who has contributed large sums of money for the benefit of the cause she represents, has made a conveyance to the Scientist Church in this city of the property of the Christian Science Publishing Society, with the building now used by the society.

The value of this gift is estimated to be not less than $50,000. The Christian Science Quarterly and all the literary publications of the society and all the moneys and assets thereof are to be held in trust by Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal, and William P. McKenzie, as trustees, who are to have charge of the business affairs of the society.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR HUDSON.

New York and Western Capitalists Interested in Brick Making.

HUDSON, Feb. 4.—A. L. Gilbert of New York, representing a syndicate of New York and Western capitalists, secured options to-day for the purchase of all the land of the Hudson Iron Company, the extensive Coral-Shell marble quarries of Fred W. Jones, the Jones Railroad, and the entire South Bay, covering 150 acres of valuable river frontage, including docks of over 2,000 feet in extent. The new company will manufacture high-class front and ornamental brick and vitrified paving brick. All kinds of clay, including the rare white, and many species of shale abound within one and one-half miles of the water front.

The capacity of the plant will be 150,000 paving bricks per day, and as many more of pressed brick. The plant will be run in connection with a similar one to be erected on the Harlem River.

EUCHRE SPLITS A BIBLE CLASS.

Teacher and Eight Pupils Withdraw from a Brooklyn Sunday School.

A euchre party given by a popular Sunday school teacher in a Methodist church has led to the teacher's resignation and to the secession of most of her class from the Sunday school. Miss Emily MacElroy of 274 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, is the teacher, and the church which has been offended by her participation in euchre is the Embury Methodist Church, Decatur Street and Lewis Avenue. Miss MacElroy has been a member of the church since she was five years old, and teaches a Bible class.

On Wednesday, Jan. 19, eight of her eleven scholars met at her house by invitation to join in what was originally intended for a salmagundi party. Euchre was played instead. When the news got abroad in the church, many of the members were shocked. The Sunday School Superintendent, H. R. Roden, announced that he should at once request Miss MacElroy to resign. The teacher heard of his intention and forestalled him by handing in her resignation.

The eight pupils were indignant, and declared that they would follow Miss MacElroy. Their parents approved their decision, and the class has since been meeting at Miss MacElroy's house. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge, has taken no part in the affair.

Making Glucose from Corn Enjoined.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day handed down an opinion reversing the decision of Judge Grosscup in the case of the Chicago Sugar Refining Company against the Charles Pope Glucose Company. Some time ago Judge Grosscup refused to grant an injunction against the Pope Company, enjoining it from manufacturing glucose from corn.

Yale-Princeton Debate.

PRINCETON, Feb. 4.—The question for the annual Yale-Princeton debate, on March 25, was announced to-day, as follows: "Resolved, That National party lines should be disregarded in the choice of the councils and administrative officials of American cities." The question was chosen by Princeton, and Yale will have the choice of sides. Princeton will propose twenty judges, and from that list Yale will select three regular judges and three alternates. The contest will be held at Princeton.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Broadway Tabernacle Church Has Called the Rev. C. E. Jefferson of Chelsea, Mass., as Pastor.

HE HAS ACCEPTED THE CALL

Refused Offers to Go to Worcester and Chicago to Accept the Pastorate in This City—He Left the Law to Study Theology at Bishop Brooks's Suggestion.

Word was received yesterday from the Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson of the Central Congregational Church, Chelsea, Mass., indicating his acceptance of the pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. After a long delay in filling this important pastorate the final part of the work has been concluded within about three weeks. Up to that time the Pulpit Supply Committee had no one in mind. Mention was made of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge, and two others of lesser note, and a little hope was still entertained of securing President Raymond of Union College. Three weeks ago the leading periodical of the denomination published a personal sketch of the Rev. Mr. Jefferson. The committee of the Tabernacle was attracted at once. William Ives Washburn, the Clerk of the church, went to Chelsea and heard him. A consultation was had, and immediately afterward the Rev. Mr. Jefferson declined the calls which he had received from Piedmond Church, Worcester, Mass., and the New England Church, Chicago.

The Tabernacle committee at once announced that it had secured a probable pastor, and went so far as to set a society reception for Monday evening, at which, while it was not said that the pastor-elect would be present, the impression was given that he would be. A like impression was conveyed to the congregation by Mr. Washburn when the call was formally extended on last Wednesday evening. The acceptance follows in quick succession, and, the pulpit having been so long vacant, it is understood that Mr. Jefferson will take up his work in New York at the earliest possible date.

It is an interesting fact that the late Bishop Phillips Brooks of Massachusetts influenced the new pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle to give up the law for the ministry. Mr. Jefferson had been graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, and had won a State oratorical contest. He tried school teaching, and then the law. While a student in the Boston University Law School he came under the influence of the then rector of Trinity Church, Phillips Brooks, left the law school, and entered the School of Theology of the same university. At Chelsea, where during the last ten years he has made the ministerial and pastoral record which secured for him a New York call, he had a salary of $2,500 a year. At the Broadway Tabernacle he is to receive $10,000.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 6.

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SUBJECT—"Our Father's Care."—Matthew iv., 24-34.

GOLDEN TEXT—"He Careth for You."—First Peter, v., 7.

In its religious life the soul of man must stand alone with God. This is recognized by all in every civilized nation. It is the foundation of the universal demand for freedom of conscience. Last week we considered our Lord's application of this great fact to the personal giving, praying, and fasting of His disciples, not only of those disciples who were with Him on the Mount, but of all others to the end of time. All such religious services were to be done as to God only, with no courting of man's favor, or fear of man's judgment.

Now we hear Him apply the same fact to their secular affairs. This is an application which men do not generally indorse, or even, in most cases, recognize. Prayer, fasting, and works of righteousness they can easily understand as belonging to fellowship with God; but it is by no means clear, even to many professing Christians, what the making of money, eating, drinking, clothing, the care of the household, and of the world's business have to do with such a relationship. They can see easily enough that they demand patience, industry, honesty, amiability of temper, and many other things which make the intercourse of man with man one of confidence and comfort, but they cannot see what they have to do with faith and holiness. Hence the common saying: "Business is one thing; religion is another." But in this lesson He who "spake as never man spake," brings all of these worldly things under the sway of a religious faith. He lifts up the whole life of His disciples into a blessed companionship with God—into such a companionship as we can well understand Adam enjoyed in the Garden of Eden before he sinned.

Now it will be noticed that the line of separation, to which attention was called last week, runs through all this lesson, as it did through that. Then the two classes were Jesus's disciples and the hypocrites; "they" were not to be "like them." Now it is those who lay up "treasures upon earth," and those who lay up "treasures in Heaven"; those who serve God, and those who serve Mammon. The one class—both last week and this—live for the present; the other, for the future. The one have their reward, the others wait for it. The one class live by sight; the other by faith. All of the one class are "in Adam"; all of the other are "in Christ."

The character of these two classes is very clearly illustrated by reference to the condition of a man's eyes. When both focus at the same point it is as if there was but one single eye. Everything looked at is seen clearly, and in its right relationships; or, as our Lord expresses it, "If thine eye be single thy whole body shall be full of light." But if they do not focus at the same point nothing is seen clearly. One eye sees one thing, the other another, and all is confusion—"the whole body is full of darkness."

Two Natures of Man.

Now that is just the condition of fallen man. He has a spiritual nature, and a carnal nature; a soul and a body. Since sin came into the world these have never acted in harmony with each other. Every man has been afflicted with a spiritual strabismus. When, however, this is in any degree corrected by the grace of God, and the two natures do act somewhat together in His service, the man is said to be, more or less, "spiritually minded"; when not corrected, they act together in the service of the world and of the flesh, in like manner he is said to be "carnally minded." In one case he looks up, and sees the sun, and has light. In the other he looks down, and can only see the earth, and is in darkness. "If, therefore, the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness?"

Now, it is very evident that no man can be both "spiritually minded," and "carnally minded," at one and the same time. By nature, every man is "in Adam," begotten "after his image," (Gen. v: 3;) "of the earth, earthy," (First Cor. xv: 47;) "sold under sin," (Rom. vii: 14.) But "by grace, through faith," (Eph. ii:8,) he may be "in Christ"; "and as is the Heavenly, such are they also that are Heavenly," (First Cor. xv: 48.) There must, however, be a great change wrought, when he passes out of the dominion of nature into that of grace; out of Adam into Christ. This, according to the Scriptures, is being "born again," (John iii: 7;) becoming "a new creature," (Second Cor. v: 17;) "created in Christ Jesus unto good works," (Eph. ii: 10.) This is an absolutely essential change, which has the authority of sound reasoning, as well as the higher authority of the Holy Scriptures; for "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

Laying Up Treasures.

But what is meant by this word "Mammon"? As ordinarily understood, it is simply a personification of riches—of this world's wealth. It is so defined in Smith's Dictionary, which also says, "there is no reason to suppose that any idol received divine honors in the East under this name." The Scriptures, however, give us a somewhat different and larger definition than this. In St. Luke's Gospel, where our Lord makes precisely the same declaration as here, (xvi., 13,) mammon is spoken of as "the mammon of unrighteousness" (ibid 9) and as "the unrighteous mammon," (ibid 11.) The term, therefore, must refer to something that is, in itself, unrighteous in the sight of God. This, however, cannot be said of "riches." In neither the accumulation nor in the use of them, whether they be intellectual, moral, or spiritual, or only the heaping up of gold which may rust, or garments which may become motheaten, is there anything, in any sense, wrong in themselves and by themselves. The spirit which leads men to accumulate these is a God-given spirit; it elevates him far above all other created things on the earth, and it is nowhere condemned by the Word of God. When man was first placed upon the earth, God blessed him, and said, "Be fruitful, multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it." (Genesis, i., 28.) This meant industry, thrift, and gain in every direction; but it was to be in fellowship with God.

No, our Lord does not say to His disciples, "Lay not up treasures upon earth." There is no other place where they can lay them up. Even the "treasures in heaven" are to be laid up "upon earth." What He does say is, "Lay not up 'for yourselves' treasures upon earth." There they are not lasting and cannot give satisfaction. You yourselves will be disappointed in that which you have laid up "for yourselves."

But the "treasures in heaven" which are laid up on the earth are "for themselves," and they will find them there awaiting their arrival. The meeting with them there, however, will be a glad surprise, and will fill them with grateful thanksgivings. When they were laying them up "upon earth," they were altogether unconscious that they were doing anything "for themselves," because they did not "live unto themselves, but unto Him which died for them, and rose again." (Second Corinthians, v., 15.) And so, when "the Son of Man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him," and He shall present to them their "treasures," saying, "Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you," with unfeigned wonder they will exclaim, "Lord, when saw we Thee an hungered and fed Thee, or thirsty and gave Thee drink? When saw we Thee a stranger, and took Thee in; or naked, and clothed Thee? Or when saw we Thee sick, or in prison, and came unto Thee?" And the King shall answer and say unto them, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me. And these shall go away into life eternal." (Matthew xxv., 31-46.)

Must Serve One Master.

All this depends, however, upon which master they serve, "God" or "Mammon." Christ's disciples must be in the world, but they must not be of the world. "For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world"; and "if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." (First John, ii.: 15, 16.)

The common experiences of men in worldly things adds a loud "Amen" to our Lord's declaration, "No man can serve two masters"; especially when the "two masters" are antagonistic to each other. If they agree in their main purposes, as when several partners transact business together, it is always difficult to please all equally. For the personal character of one will cause him to be loved, while that of another will cause him to be hated; the authority of the one will be respected and obeyed with alacrity; that of the other will be obeyed with indifference, or neglected altogether.

True as this is in worldly and temporal things, it is far more true in spiritual and eternal things. For "what concord," exclaims the apostle to the disciples in Corinth, "hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel? And what agreement hath the temple of God with idols? Wherefore, come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing, and I will receive you. And will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be My sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." (Second Cor. vi., 15-18.) And what was said to the disciples eighteen hundred years ago is just as much needed to-day as it was then. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

Having laid down these great principles as to whom His disciples should serve, our Lord goes on to tell them how they should serve God. They should trust Him. The argument to establish this demand is very simple, and as conclusive as it is simple. It rests upon two solid facts.

God Will Care for His Own.

The first of these is, He cares for you. "Therefore," He says, "take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on." Can it be possible that our Lord, in these words, means that His disciples are to live to-day without thought for to-morrow? Evidently not. Such a life would be, according to all Scripture, an indolent, careless, wicked life. A man who so lives is "worse than an infidel." (First Tim. v., 8.) Nature, as well as Scripture, teaches that if any will not work, neither should he eat. (Second Thess. iii., 10,); and "work" always implies forethought.

No. It is not a careless indifference for the future which our Lord here, or anywhere else, teaches; but He counsels against a worrying anxiety concerning it—an anxiety which fills the mind with trouble instead of peace, and the heart with fear instead of loving trust. This is, in fact, the literal meaning of the word here used. In the Greek Testament there are no less than seven different Greek words all of which are translated by the English word "thought" or "thoughts." Here the word used means "to be over-anxious, very careful." (Young.) In the Revised Version it is so translated: "Be not anxious." And why should any child of God who, hand in hand with Jesus Christ, his Redeemer, can go to God and with Him say, "Our Father," ever be unduly anxious? It is his great privilege to say, with Rutherford, "I lay my head to rest on the bosom of Omnipotence."

The very birds and flowers bid every disciple to look up, take courage, and fear not. The birds come and go, fulfilling God's will, and singing His praises; and with no sowing or reaping or storing they are provided for. The flowers are decked with more beauty and glory than ever Solomon possessed, and yet they raise no flax and have no looms. If God clothes them and feeds the birds the child of God may rest assured that He will care for him. "For observe," says the Rev. Dr. Boardman with great force, "the Lord, in arguing from birds does not say, 'The heavenly Father of the birds feedeth them'; He says, 'Your heavenly Father feedeth birds.' If, then, my heavenly Father feeds the birds, which are not His children, will He not much more feed me, who am His child? Verily He will. And if there be no other way of doing it, He who feedeth the ravens when they cry will send His ravens to feed me." (First Kings xvii., 4.) ("Studies in the Mountain Instruction.")

The second fact is this: No man can care for himself. With all of his boasted skill and progress, he cannot yet make a blade of grass grow or add a span to his life or a cubit to his stature. Without God he cannot even procure the food he eats or the air he breathes. To trust Him, therefore, and to commit himself to His care, is the most reasonable thing a reasonable man can do. Just as the roving, trusting, and obedient child of earthly parents is far happier in his home than the unruly and rebellious, so is the child of God a joyous and happy child, when he leans with a loving, trusting faith on the infinite wisdom, power, and love of his Father in Heaven.

Therefore—and this is the sum of the whole matter—"Seek ye first," first in time and first in importance, "the Kingdom of God and His righteousness." All other things are, and must be, only second.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the religious life of man and how was it brought before us last week?

What is said of the application of the same principles to his secular life, in this lesson?

How are the two classes, heretofore seen, spoken of in this lesson?

How are their characteristics illustrated and applied?

What great change is necessary and why?

What is the ordinary meaning of "mammon" and what is said of the references to it in the Scriptures?

What kind of treasures are not to be laid up "upon earth"?

What is said of "the treasures in heaven"?

How do the experiences of men confirm our Lord's declaration, "Ye cannot serve God and mammon"?

How are men to serve God and what is the first fact on which this demand rests?

What is the meaning of "take no thought" and how is it illustrated?

What is the second fact and what is said of it?

What is the sum of the whole matter?

New Church in Williamsburg.

The present structure of the Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Madison Street and Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg, will be replaced by a new and handsome stone edifice. This has been decided upon by the church society, which has also approved the plans for a new building. The present church is of wood, and entirely too small for the purposes of the society. The new church will have a frontage of 125 feet on Bushwick Avenue, and a depth of 140 feet, one side of which will be on Madison Street. The seating capacity of the church will be 900 in the main auditorium and 200 in the galleries. Particular attention will be paid to the Sunday school accommodations. It is proposed to have seating capacity for 2,000 children and teachers.

WILL HONOR THE ARCHBISHOP.

The Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan to Celebrate the 25th Anniversary of His Elevation in May.

Preparations will soon be begun by Roman Catholics in this city for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan to the episcopate. It is intended to make the affair a memorable one, and the festivities will last for five days. They will be begun on Wednesday, May 4, and concluded on the following Sunday night with a pontifical high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The clergy will join with the laity of New York and adjacent cities and towns in the archdiocese in the preparatory work, and it is expected to have many of the notable members of the Church throughout the country participate.

Among the laity who have already signified their intention to take an active part in the celebration are John D. Crimmins, Col. John McAnerney of the Seventh National Bank, Judge Joseph F. Daly, and Stephen Farley. They will attend to the business end of the affair, while Bishop Farley, with the aid of a number of priests, will arrange all the religious functions. The initial feature of the event will be a solemn high mass in the cathedral, during which addresses will be made. Each day thereafter there will be a mass, and when the conclusion is reached on Sunday night the Papal benediction will be bestowed on all who attend. Previously there will be a banquet, and tokens of esteem from the friends of the distinguished prelate will be presented.

Archbishop Corrigan celebrated his silver jubilee as a priest in 1888, and on that occasion he was visited by friends and admirers from all parts of the United States. He was elected Bishop of Newark May 4, 1873, and in the Plenary Council of 1884 represented the Archdiocese of New York. He became the third Metropolitan of the Province of New York on the death of Cardinal McCloskey, in October, 1885. Archbishop Corrigan was ordained a priest in 1863.

CHRISTIAN STUDENTS' SOCIETIES.

To be Absorbed by the Young Men's Christian Association.

The society for Christian work at Union Theological Seminary, known as the Society for Inquiry, voted last Tuesday to become a part of the Young Men's Christian Association. As the society is a member of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance, action will be required by the latter before the change goes into effect. The alliance will hold its annual meeting in conjunction with the Student Volunteer convention in Cleveland, Feb. 23. At this meeting it is proposed to take some action toward abolishing the alliance and making it a part of the Young Men's Christian Association. Before such action is taken, the officers are anxious to get an opinion from the seminaries. Accordingly, word was sent to the seminaries belonging to the alliance, asking for an opinion on the proposed change. Out of the twenty-three seminaries making up the alliance, twenty replied favorably. These have also voted to become members of the Young Men's Christian Association, thereby becoming members of the World's Student Christian Federation, the international young men's movement, which embraces the Young Men's Christian Association, or National movement of America.

For an international policy, with one object and one purpose in view, it was thought best to bring all the young men's and students movements into one organization, and thereby secure united effort and a concentration of forces. Accordingly, the Christian Association was willing to become the National branch of an international organization. The General Committee of this federation is composed of two members from each of the ten international movements. These are the American and Canadian Intercollegiate Association, the Australasian Student Christian Union, British College Christian Union, the College Association of China, the German University Christian Alliance, the Intercollegiate Association of India and Ceylon, the Scandinavian University Christian Movement, the Students' Christian Association of South Africa, the Student Union of Japan, and the Student Christian Movement in Mission Lands. The officers of this federation are: Chairman—Karl Fries of Norway; Vice Chairman—K. Ibuka, President of the University of Japan; Treasurer—Stanley Wright of England; General Secretary—John R. Mott of this country. The next convention of the federation will be held in Germany in August.

Besides the annual convention to be held in the different countries, respectively, there will be one conference at Northfield every year. This conference will be held in conjunction with the World's Student Conference, which has been held at Northfield for the past ten years. It has been proposed to change the name of this conference to the World's Student Christian Federation Conference. This conference will be held the latter part of June or the first of July. Among the prominent speakers who will be present will be Bishop Potter of New York, who has been invited to address the conference in previous years, but having other engagements he has not been able to accept. This year he has notified the committee in charge that he will be able to speak. Bishop Hall of Vermont and D. L. Moody will be other speakers.

CHURCHES THAT MUST MOVE.

Changes Necessitated by Building the New East River Bridge.

The advent of the new East River Bridge vitally affects at least four churches on the Brooklyn side of the river. One of these is the Central Methodist, at South Fifth Street, near Driggs Avenue, the Rev. L. K. Moore, pastor. The church dates from 1849 and now has a membership of about 300. The seating capacity of the church is 600, and the value of the property is between $35,000 and $40,000. Another church is the Emmanuel Lutheran, at the corner of Driggs Avenue and South Fifth Street, the Rev. F. T. Keorner, pastor. This property is worth, it is said, about $90,000. The church, which is nearly new, has a seating capacity of 900. Search is being made by the Trustees for another site in the immediate vicinity. A third church to be affected is St. Mark's Episcopal, at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. S. M. Haskins, rector. The Vestry of this church has gone so far as to purchase a lot in another part of the city, and to announce its intention of building as soon as a sale of its present property has been made. The fourth church is the South Second Street Methodist. The pastor of this congregation, the Rev. A. H. Wyatt, is serving his first year, but has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the April meeting of the conference. Appraisers have been to see these properties many times, and in three of them have had consultations with their official boards, but so far no negotiations for sale have been concluded. St. Mark's, Emmanuel Lutheran, and Central Methodist expect to be compelled to remove either to sites near by or to those in other parts of Brooklyn.

Big Epworth League Rally.

There will be a rally of Epworth League members in New York and vicinity on Thursday evening, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Montague Street. Bishop W. X. Ninde, President of the league, will preside and deliver an address. Among the other speakers will be the Rev. Dr. J. H. Coleman of Albany, member of the General Board of Control, and President George W. Vail of the South District. The addresses will begin at 8 o'clock, following a concert by a military band. From 10 to 12 o'clock a reception will be held in the assembly rooms. Admission is to be by ticket, which can be secured from members of the Committee of Arrangements, E. M. Travis, John L. Allen, and W. B. Howard. This will be one of the largest meetings of young Methodists ever held in the metropolitan district. Over 5,000 persons are expected. It was first planned to get an expression from this meeting as to the question of combining the different districts in New York City, but as the South District, the largest of all, finds its hands full already, the plan has been abandoned. It is expected that by another year the Epworth League districts of New York will combine.

West End Presbyterian Celebration.

At the tenth anniversary of the West End Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning thirty-six new members will be received into the church, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock four memorial wall mosaics will be unveiled. These are set in the east wall, back of the rostrum, there being two on a side. The designers have chosen for their subjects the four guardian angels—the Angel of the Covenant, the Angel of Light, the Angel of the Resurrection, and the Angel Triumphant, the size of the windows being three feet by two and a half. Monday evening will be devoted to a social assembly and informal reception to the former assistant pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Edward Niles.

To Illustrate Sunday School Lessons.

A free stereopticon lecture will be given under the auspices of the New York Sunday School Association by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler on Monday evening in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second Street. The views to be shown are those recently collected by Dr. Schauffler in the Holy Land. They will illustrate the Sunday school lessons of the International Series for the current year. The purpose of the lecture is to create more interest in the international lessons by modern illustrations of the scenes in the life of Christ and of the prophets Elisha and Elijah. On the week following the lecture will be repeated in the United Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Work of Hampton Institute.

The work Hampton Institute is doing for negroes and Indians will be presented at the 8 o'clock evening service to-morrow at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Principal Frissell will describe some of the new developments that have been brought about at Hampton for the better equipment of the students. A negro graduate who has traveled extensively as field missionary will tell of some of the results the Hampton students are achieving in improving the condition of the Southern negroes. An Indian student will have a brief story to tell of his life and of what education can do for his people. There will be singing by the Hampton Male Quartet.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. E. J. Hirsch of Chicago, who spoke at Temple Beth-El last evening, will speak there again at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Forward Movement in Foreign Missions will be formally inaugurated to-morrow morning in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Dr. Joseph T. Duryea of the First Reformed Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, will begin to-morrow morning the delivery of a series of sermons on "The Beatitudes."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will speak Sunday evening in St. Stephen's Church, West Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, on "Pessimism and the Religious Thought of the Day."

Sir Joseph Barnby's cantata, "The Lord is King," will be sung at the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock by a double quartet of soloists and a chorus of thirty voices.

Dr. Budinot Atterbury, who has been for many years a medical missionary in China, will deliver an address in St. James's Presbyterian Church, West Thirty-second Street, near Seventh Avenue, to-morrow evening.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian Union at the Hotel Savoy Monday evening, Feb. 14, Walter A. Wyckoff will speak on his experiences as a professional working man, his subject being "An Experiment in Reality."

At the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at its rooms, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Monday evening, an address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and Dr. Carl E. Dufft will sing.

Fred S. Goodman, State Secretary of the New York Young Men's Christian Associations, will speak at the East Side Branch of the New York City Association to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock on "An Old-Fashioned Christian." The monthly members' reunion will be held on Monday evening.

"The Major Prophets" will be the subject of Dr. F. de Sola Mendes's lecture at the session of the Jewish Religious School Union in the vestry of Temple Beth-El to-morrow evening at 8:15 o'clock. This will be the last conference of the series on "The Prophetic Literature of the Bible."

The Session of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church will meet Wednesday evening with the congregation to take action on the recently tendered resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen, who resigns, after a pastorate of ten years, to accept a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Amsterdam.

During this month the subjects of Dr. W. S. Crowe's morning addresses at the Church of the Eternal Hope will be as follows: Feb. 6, "The Good and the Evil of Mr. Moody's Work"; Feb. 13, "Col. Ingersoll's Argument Against the Goodness of God"; Feb. 20, "The Contributions of Spencer and Darwin to Religious Thought," and Feb. 27, "If We Are Saved by Morality, What Is the Use of Religion?"

"Why I Believe in Christianity" will be the general subject of a series of Sunday evening sermons to be preached during February by the Rev. W. E. Scofield, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The special topics will be: Feb. 6, "What History Has to Say About the Origin of Christianity"; Feb. 13, "The Trustworthiness of the Gospels"; Feb. 20, "The Gospel Portrait of Jesus"; Feb. 27, "The Intrinsic Excellence of Christianity."

Members of the Presbyterian Church of the Good Shepherd, on Sixty-sixth Street, between the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue, will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the dedication of the church to-morrow. At 11 A. M. the pastor, the Rev. Daniel E. Lorenz, Ph. D., will give a review of the work and history of the church. In the evening at 8 o'clock the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary, will preach the anniversary sermon.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON

Will lecture in Broadway Tabernacle, Corner Broadway and 34th St., 3 P. M. Monday, on "Numbers, the Book of Wanderings." J. H. Burke will sing.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. At 11 A. M. the pastor, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will continue his course of sermons on "The Great Affirmations of Religion. Second Sermon on "The Affirmation of God." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11; subject: "The Authority of the Moral Law." Sunday school, 9:45. At 8 P. M. Mr. Birchand Ghandi of Bombay, India, will speak upon "Contributions of Jainism to Philosophy, Science, and Progress." All welcome.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Rev. S. P. Cadman, pastor, will preach morning and evening, Sunday; service every night; concert to-night free.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, conducts the service, and Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse of Calvary Baptist Church preaches.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday eve. prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Cordial invitation to all.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, W. 68th.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches; 11, second sermon, "Why Has Religion Failed to Convert New York?" 8, "Setting Religion Against Common Sense." Beginning Monday evening and every evening of next week except Saturday, A. C. Dixon preaches. J. H. Burke sings. All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
HENRY VAN DYKE, Pastor.
Services Sunday, February 6th:
Dr. Van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service, Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—President Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., of Union College will preach. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. William H. Thompson's Bible class will meet in the parlors at 5 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, FOURTH AV. AND 21ST St., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 and 10 A. M.; Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 11 A. M.; Evening Prayer, 5 P. M.; Choral Service and Sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening: "How Did the Natural and Supernatural Meet in the Passage of the Red Sea?" on Bible Difficulties.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; communion immediately after the morning service; Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 45th St.—Purification Octave Masses for Communion, 7:30, 9; Solemn Mass, 10:45; Vespers and Procession, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Sunday Services:

Holy Communion	9 A. M.
Morning service	11 A. M.
Musical service	4 P. M.

Anthem, "Lord, How Long?" Mendelssohn. "Gallia," Gounod.
Evening service, 8 o'clock.
Rector, Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 45TH St., Near 5th Av., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Service on Sunday, morning at 11; subject: "The Measure of Greatness." Evening, 7:45: "Pessimism and the Religious Thought of the Day."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner of 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and address at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. All seats free at the evening service.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., West of Columbus Av. Service, 11 A. M.
Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., Minister.
Subject: "The Good and the Evil of Mr. Moody's Work."

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, (PRESbyterian,) 66th St., west of Boulevard, Rev. Daniel E. Lorenz, Ph. D., Pastor.—Anniversary services, 11 and 8. President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., preaches at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street.
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.

A Ten Days' Mission.

Mission Preacher: Rev. Randolph McKim, D. D.

Saturday, 8 P. M., Preparatory Service. Address by the Bishop, The Rector, Rev. Dr. McKim, and Rev. Mr. Woodcock.
Sunday, 8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
4 P. M.—Litany and Sermon. (This Service for Men only.)
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, with After-Meeting. Dr. McKim will deliver all the Sermons.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6TH Av. and 20th St., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.—7 A. M., holy communion; 9:30 A. M., children's service; 11 A. M., morning prayer; preacher, Rev. Brockholst Morgan; 4:15 P. M., choral evensong; 8 P. M., 24th anniversary of Workingmen's Club, preacher, Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D. D., of Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, (Protestant Episcopal,) East 74th St. and Park Av., Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, D. D., LL. D., Rector.—Early services, 8 A. M.; Litany, holy communion, and sermon, 11 A. M.; evensong and sermon, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M., Rev. Robert Collyer will preach, "God's Meaning." Dr. Savage's class for religious study at 5 o'clock in the chapel; entrance, Park Av. Open to all.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 WEST 56TH.—Rev. W. C. Payne, pastor, will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Endeavor, 7 P. M. You are invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 6 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school, including class in Greek New Testament. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. the pastor will preach. Morning subject, "The Outer and the Inner Sabbath." Evening, "Life's Fitful Fever." Prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 6th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d Street, Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, Pastor.—Address Sunday morning at 11 by Mr. Luther D. Wishard on "The Forward Movement in Foreign Missions." Evening service at 8, with sermon by the pastor.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH Street.—8 A. M., Holy Communion. 9 A. M., morning prayer and address. 8 P. M., later evensong and sermon. All seats free.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Avenue and 122d Street.
Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, D. D. Rector.

Morning prayer and sermon	11:00 A. M.
Sunday school	3:00 P. M.
Even-Song	3:45 P. M.
Evening prayer and sermon	7:45 P. M.

Rev. Dr. McIlvaine will preach in the morning and Rev. Alex. G. Cummins, Jr., in the evening.

HOME CAMPMEETING, 2D ST., BETWEEN Avenues C and D, continues Sunday and next week, Jas. H. Cannon's band assisting A. C. Morehouse, pastor.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wed., 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOpal Church, Cor. 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by Rev. E. S. Osbon, D. D., Presiding Elder, followed by holy communion. 4 P. M., preaching by Rev. W. S. Anderson, pastor of Washington Square Church. Young People's prayer meeting at 5 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 53d St.—11, communion. Reception of members. Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, preaches. 8, Rev. George Whitefield Mead, on "The Lord of Hosts with Us." Seats free.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The pastor will preach in the morning. Communion Service, 4 P. M. Rev. Mr. Rudd will preach in the evening. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Bible Classes for adults, 10 A. M.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr.

Preaches Sunday morning, "Academy Music." Prelude, "Cuban Victory."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, cor. West 73d St. Rev. SAMUEL McCOMB, M. A., (Oxon.,) pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. Musical service, 8 P. M. Preparatory service Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 6, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject: "The Golden Resources of Silence." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th Street, West of Columbus Avenue, Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV. —11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon. Dr. Rylance will preach on "The Real Presence." 8 P. M., Fourth Organ Recital.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 86th Street and West End Avenue.
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Chorus conducted by Mr. Tallie Morgan. Mr. Walter R. Johnston will render selections on the organ for fifteen minutes before the regular evening service.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. & 43D ST.—On Sunday, Rev. Dr. Silverman will lecture on "What the Church Has Done for the Emancipation of Woman." All are welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. In the afternoon of to-morrow the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45, and Bible class for men in the Church House, conducted by Mr. C. M. Earle. Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. T. J. Kommers will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D. 11 A. M. topic, "The Staff of Life." 8 P. M. topic, "One Religion; All Others False." Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning sermon.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., bet. 5th and 6th Aves., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Midweek services on Wednesday evenings, and communion at 11 A. M.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Paul Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—La Tosca—8:10. Matinée—2:00—Fedora.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—La Belle Helene—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry and Pigeon Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Romeo et Juliette—2:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 11:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and evening. Hockey Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The manner in which the Chamber of Commerce takes hold of the Indianapolis Convention's work is very good, as far as it goes.

Unquestionably the members of the Chamber are in hearty accord with the principles laid down by the convention. They cannot be otherwise. They are responsible and active and experienced business men. They know what the standard of value means, and what tremendous consequences follow from fooling with it. They are used to making and keeping large obligations, to forming extensive plans requiring a long time to carry out; they are accustomed to association and co-operation in great enterprises and to the multiform operations involved at every step in the development of such enterprises. They know that good faith lies at the foundation of all prosperity, and that good faith is weakened, if not shattered, when the supreme authority of the law sanctions bad faith; they know that certainty in calculations is the most essential condition of activity, and that nothing breeds danger and disaster like the intervention of the Government, imposing on business a money of changing value. Of course they sustain the gold standard; they want to get rid of the Government paper which represents no existing value and is subject to the arbitrary meddling of Congress; they dread the wabbling silver dollar; they desire a currency steadfastly attached to a stable standard of value, redeemable in gold, and adapting itself to the changing needs of commerce. With their knowledge and experience they would be crazy fools if this were not their position.

But what are they going to do about it? All the principles that they know to be sound are violated by the laws now in force in the United States, and these principles are sustained in practice only by the fidelity of the Executive to a standard higher than the one imposed by law. Meanwhile, how stands public opinion, from which, in the long run, the Government takes its orders? It is undecided, hesitating, expectant, waiting for leadership. The Republicans in the House, having squelched the Teller resolution—the baldest statement of free silver and repudiation, which nevertheless split the Republican Party in the Senate—the managers are now talking of resting on that cheap assertion of principle. Men like THURSTON of Nebraska and the organs of men like PLATT of New York are talking of strangling all positive legislation for currency reform, and going to the country on the issue of merely "standing still." The common people are puzzled. They cannot be aroused on such an issue. They cannot decide a question which is not presented. They cannot strongly uphold leaders who do not know their own minds or do not dare declare them. They listen to the brave words of the Indianapolis Convention and the New York Chamber of Commerce and they ask: "If all this is true, what do you propose to do?"

That is a question for the business men of the Chamber of Commerce, and the hundreds of thousands throughout the Union who are of the same class, to answer. If they want to take the currency out of politics they must go into politics and force it out. They can talk with the tongues of angels, but if they are not ready to act their talk is wasted. They will accomplish nothing, and worse than nothing, unless they are ready to warn the men in Congress that positive legislation must be had, or those who defeat it shall themselves be defeated, and then make their warning good. This task they must take up as they would any business enterprise and give time and thought and hard work and money to it. They are face to face with the choice between an enormous business risk and a great and lasting business advantage, and they must work to make that choice right, as they would work to save or gain a big market. Unless they do that they will lose, and have no one to blame for it but themselves.

A MISLEADING REPORT.

The Commissioners of Accounts discredit their report upon the expenditures of the Rapid Transit Commission by erroneous statements and a very evident partisan bias. The report declares that the books of the commission are in a "deplorable" condition, which is untrue of the books of the present commission. It says that the chief engineer, Mr. PARSONS, "devotes only a small part of his time to the duties," which is a flagrant untruth. The Commissioners of Accounts must have got some of their information from sources more full of malice than of facts.

The Mayor's comment upon the report of his Commissioners is equally unworthy of him and insulting to the intelligence of the community. The entire cost of the work of both Rapid Transit Commissions from 1891 to 1898 is only $430,000. That is dirt cheap for the amount of time, labor, intelligent thought, and ability represented in the great public services rendered by the two commissions in their earnest effort to meet the demand of the people of this city for passenger railroads fit for human use. The cost would have been reasonable had it been a million dollars, for this commission, often baffled by those who should have been its helpful allies, laboring under the double discouragement of having to meet organized, active, and powerful opposition and of having as its client only the poor, dumb, patient, unorganized people, has been the only agency that has kept alive and in the public view the possibility of affording to hundreds of thousands of jammed, tortured, and belated travelers the real relief of swift-moving trains between the two extremes of the city.

Mayor VAN WYCK again singles out Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD for his sarcastic observations, probably because Mr. SHEPARD's great services to this community have been directed to the attainment of objects which would have thwarted the political ambitions of many gentlemen now prominent and prosperous in public life. The Mayor calls attention to the fact that Mr. SHEPARD's firm and Gen. TRACY's firm have received $78,000 in counsel fees since the organization of the present commission, in 1894. That is at the rate of less than $25,000 a year for the two firms, or $12,500 each, including disbursements. In one year, however, the disbursements amounted to $9,000—that is, the two law firms advanced their own money for expenses of the commission and charged the amount in their bill. The truth appears to be that, after deducting disbursements and office and clerical expenses, these two firms received less than $10,000 a year each for their services to the Rapid Transit Commission. The Mayor and his Commissioners of Accounts will never be able to persuade any intelligent man in this community that these charges are excessive. The work has been great, as the public well knows from the magnitude of the enterprise and from the appearance in the courts and in the press of the fruits of the labors of counsel. The responsibility is also great, and the importance to the commission of sound legal advice cannot be overestimated.

There may be ways open to the present City Government to discredit the Rapid Transit Commission and drive it out of business, but this is not one of them. The Commissioners of Accounts, we take occasion to remind them, will not increase public confidence in their capacity and their fairness by such unworthy and easily detected tricks as that of lumping the accounts of the present commission with those of its predecessor, appointed by Mayor GRANT in 1891. The labors of the present commission began practically after the people had voted in 1894 that a rapid transit road should be built by the use of the city's credit. It is in nowise to be confounded with the old commission, and cannot be held responsible for the condition, deplorable or otherwise, of that commission's accounts.

Meanwhile, where is rapid transit? The commission's chief engineer fails to discover it in the Manhattan Company's plans. Where is it? And have the people anything to say about it?

GOV. BLACK'S FOLLY.

Gov. BLACK is walking tranquilly with open eyes into the pit that he has digged for himself.

The Assembly has passed by rather more than a party majority his bill authorizing him to investigate himself and to report—after the next election—how guilty or how blameless he finds himself to be. And with uncommon fatuity his friends have voted down every amendment that could possibly tend to bring out of the investigation anything but whitewash. As a political device—and it is nothing, if not that—this is the most ill-advised and stupid that we remember.

Consider, for a moment, the perfectly well-known facts. An expenditure of $9,000,000 was authorized by the people for deepening and improving the canals of the State, with the express understanding that the work could be done for this amount. It now turns out that a year ago the State Engineer and Gov. BLACK's appointee and friend, Mr. ALDRIDGE, discovered that this sum would be not near enough; that at least $7,000,000 more would be required. With that knowledge, they proceeded to expend all the money allowed them, carefully concealing the need of more. And now, when the money is almost spent and spent for work that is useless unless it can be completed, they make known the facts so long hidden, and present the people of the State this alternative: "Will you stand the waste of $9,000,000, or will you vote $7,000,000 more to get the canals in the condition you wish and need?"

In private business that would be impossible. No corporation would intrust a great enterprise to agents without scrutiny that would prevent such an outrage. In this case the inspectors who should have scrutinized the spending of the money are themselves the agents who have squandered it. For their conduct the Governor is only indirectly responsible. There is no evidence that he had guilty knowledge of their offense, nor was he bound to have any complete knowledge of the way they were doing their work. But he has now learned of their bad conduct, and how does he treat it? He asks that investigation of it shall be put in his hands alone and that no report of it shall be made until he shall have gone before the people for re-election. Thus he makes himself not indirectly, but directly, responsible, and does all that he can to convince the people that he has something to hide.

If the consequences fell on his own head alone it would not be a matter of so much importance. Certainly he has not been so good a Governor that any one need regret his endangering his own re-election by discrediting himself in this way. But his conduct will make the people very slow to vote any more money for the canals. No doubt much of the money already spent may have been wasted, but it will all be wasted unless the work shall be completed. Gov. BLACK is doing all he can to postpone, possibly to defeat, this.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

It was worth while to cable the letter in which an indignant Briton denounced to a London newspaper the conduct of Mr. W. W. ASTOR in closing to the public the historic seat of Cliveden. To an American who has never left his own country the complaints of the indignant Briton may seem entirely frivolous. That is because the right of a man to do as he likes with his own is not subject in this country to any limitations whatever. But the mere fact that a respectable London newspaper admits these complaints to its columns is proof that in England they are regarded as plausible, if not necessarily justifiable. To us the complaints are altogether frivolous. Mr. ASTOR has "surrounded the park with a hideous wall," has "closed to the public a spring of water which for a century has been open," and has substituted a dead blank wall for an open gate which "allowed a view of the park and avenue."

These malefactions do not appear to us serious, and yet there is no doubt that to the British public they do appear serious. This difference in the point of view is very illuminating, and it explains how many Americans, buying properties in the British islands, have got themselves disliked by their neighbors, with whom their desire was to be on excellent terms. The indignant Briton immediately in question does not suggest that Mr. ASTOR, as the owner of Cliveden, has done anything that he has not had a legal right to do. But he more than intimates that the owner of a historic place who avails himself to the full of his legal rights is doing what could not be expected of a man who had inherited such a place, but what is only to be expected of "a rich American" who has bought it. The "rich American" has denied the public the liberty it enjoyed in the time of "the former noble owners."

The contrast points itself for the British public, and it indicates a difference which it requires both tact and experience on the part of an American resident in England to appreciate. If an American in the United States chose to surround his estate with a wall, fifty feet high, and impermeable to vision, other Americans might wonder at his taste and his extravagance, and even go so far as to call him an ass. But it would not occur to them to consider that the public had any grievance against him, as we see it occurs to Englishmen in a like case.

The saying that an Englishman's house is his castle is evidently susceptible of much modification. If he happens to occupy a house which is regarded as a national possession, a "historical monument," then the British public considers itself to have rights in it which constitute a kind of lien. The first of these rights is that it shall be open to the public for inspection upon reasonable conditions. What these conditions are seems to be practically a matter of usage. But no English owner would think of disputing the right. If any Englishman bought Warwick Castle, or Haddon Hall, or "Cliveden's proud alcove," or Blenheim Park, he would hold it, to an extent which is not less considerable for not being precisely defined, as a trustee for the public. This fact mitigates the envy of the hereditary possessors, or even of the British purchasers, of "show places." They are in fact public parks maintained at private expense. When a churlish Briton undertakes to prevent the public from looking at his place, if it be regarded as a legitimate object of public curiosity, a row immediately ensues. But the ordinarily circumspect British owner of a famous place does not provoke a conflict. There was one British Duke, the owner of a historic seat, who had a morbid sensitiveness to being stared at, which he might have gratified, if he had been a "rich American," by simply keeping sightseers out of his grounds. Being a British Duke, he did not venture upon that heroic remedy, but instead built himself a subterranean labyrinth in which he surreptitiously circulated and took his exercise while the public was circulating overhead in his premises and looking at his house.

What a British Duke could not do an American purchaser does, in gayety of heart, and quite unconscious of the storm of opposition he is braving. This is what Mr. ASTOR seems to have done in the case of Cliveden. This is what a "rich American" did years ago in the case of a Scottish grouse moor which he had bought, and from which he cheerfully evicted crofters whose ancestors had inhabited it for many generations. The result was that he stirred up a riot which came near taking on the proportions of a small war. Upon the whole it seems that an American who desires to establish himself as a landed proprietor in England had better take constant counsel of a native if he would avoid getting himself disliked and denounced as a "rich American"—that is to say, as a person who cannot be expected to understand the laws of propriety and the limitations of proprietorship.

TAKE IT ALL AWAY.

There are tricks in all trades, even in removing snow from the city streets. In that trade the trick is to cart away only the bulk of the snow, leaving a remnant layer of an inch or so covering the stones or the asphalt of the pavement.

At 36 cents a cubic yard it is profitable to remove snow that can be readily shoveled into the cart. But to complete the work much time and labor must be spent in scraping and sweeping the pavement. This labor makes but a trifling showing in the cart and in the charge against the city.

Left upon the street surfaces, this layer of snow is presently transformed into slush, water, mud, filth, sore throat, bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, misery, and doctors' bills. Then Commissioner MCCARTNEY's men sweep up and remove as much as they can of it. There is again a remnant that dries up and, when the March winds come, goes into general circulation in the form of dust, doing appreciable damage to raiment and causing the irritated citizen to remark, as with finger and handkerchief he explores his eye for offending matter, that WARING cleaned the streets much better.

It would be better and cheaper for Commissioner MCCARTNEY and for the city if the snow man were compelled to do his work thoroughly and according to contract.

One of Gov. BLACK's friends defended in the Assembly his constitutional right to appoint the Canal Investigation Commission by a curious and striking analogy. He held that it went on all fours with the right "to pardon and to commute sentences." That is just what the people believe the Governor would try to do with the commission. In this latter case, however, the final decision must be made by the people themselves, and Gov. BLACK can neither anticipate nor evade it.

We should have been glad if the Chamber of Commerce had been somewhat more specific in its memorial to Congress respecting American interests in China. It is true that our own domestic policy is modeled upon that of China, and that the law frowns upon an importer as a public enemy. But the Chamber of Commerce is not responsible for the Dingley tariff, and cannot be supposed to approve its provisions. At all events, our protectionists do not approve of protection by other countries. When Germany retaliates upon us, our producers regard her action with great disgust. Now what Russia and Germany are aiming at is pretty clearly a monopoly of the trade of such ports and places as China can be induced or compelled to "lease" to them. Either we shall be excluded altogether from those places or else we shall compete for their trade at a disadvantage. In insisting that this control cannot be obtained except by actual annexation, for which she herself is entitled to compensations in kind, and in insisting that any Chinese port opened to one nation shall be opened to all, England is representing our interest and fighting our battle. A clear and emphatic recognition of this truth on the part of the New York Chamber of Commerce would have been just and timely, and might have had considerable influence. The memorial actually adopted, asking the President to take such proper steps for the protection of our commercial interests in China as may commend themselves to his wisdom, is too colorless to attract any attention abroad as an expression of American commercial opinion on the situation in the Far East.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is only one objection to be raised against the proposition to divide the so-called Governor's room in the City Hall into a private office for the President of the Council and a smoking room for the Board of Aldermen. The plan is so extremely admirable that any attempt to characterize it fittingly brings painful realization of how ill supported with eulogistic adjectives the English language is, and so it awakens an unpatriotic inclination to import a few from other lands. Still, a good deal of enthusiasm can be expressed without yielding to this impulse, and it may even be possible to incite the City Fathers to make the change at once, instead of wasting their time in wearisome legal formalities. At present one of the largest and most stately chambers in the City Hall is devoted to what? Why, to the display of a lot of portraits whose originals may or may not have had some political influence in other days, but who are so utterly negligent of their municipal duties that not a district leader has their names on his rolls or in his memory. Besides these pictures there is displayed, we believe, some old furniture, including the desk of one G.—or was it J.?—WASHINGTON, a man quite forgotten by all except those overeducated and supercilious aristocrats whose absurd standards were so vigorously and effectively denounced a few days ago by GRADY of the Sixteen to One tongue. Away with all these chromos and all this lumber to the auction room and let the Aldermen have a chance to enjoy themselves! A small, neat bar and nickel-plated cigar stand, with a convenient number of round tables and bentwood chairs will do more to make the City Government run smoothly than ten vanloads of junk like that which now fills the room. As the President of the Council well says, only "sentimental reasons" can be urged against the proposed innovations, and reasons of that sort ought not to be considered for a moment when the necessities or even the comforts of Aldermen are in question.

—Among the curiosities on file in the Pension Bureau is a letter from a veteran, who informs the "Presedent of Penseners" of his case in the following terms: "i let you no i wor treted by a root and erb doctor he give me running milk weed for a running soar and no a vale iff my clam is loude i can voate weth a fre conchants." This applicant was probably a worthy man, deserving of National gratitude and assistance. At least, one may hope so, because he has a "conchants" and wants to use it on election day. The eccentricity of his spelling need excite no smiles not kindly. As specimens of really disgraceful ignorance the pension officials occasionally exhibit letters from examining doctors. One medical luminary writes: "Yours received i treted Wm. Akens after he cum Hoam from the surfis for polypup in his nose and Running soar in his pastur joint. The polypup cum from the nite are and esposur. The wounde cum from the cick of a hoars." Another details this very terrible case: "I surtify I treted the sed sojer fum 18888 to Date—foarmerly his stumik tube was jined to his nervious systim but now it are rotted off cosing grate expectoring and hard of breth."

—Towns not on the lines of travel pursued by pilgrims to the Klondike will be consumed with envy for the towns that are. This is because said pilgrims are stealing all the stray dogs that come in their way, and so are leaving a trail of deep peace behind. There are so many, many dogs in this country that need stealing! The Klondike region would be welcome to millions of them.

PERSONAL.

—As Senator JOHN FORD is a New Yorker, he must know something about the many annoyances, discomforts, and perils incidental to travel on our elevated railways, and it is therefore most surprising that he should have introduced a bill which, if it passes and is signed by the Governor, will compel the company to set apart one car in each of its trains for the use of smokers. This is a matter that might well be the last of at least a hundred improvements in the elevated service. When every would-be passenger has been provided with a seat in a clean, adequately lighted and decently ventilated car, when all the stairways and platforms have been so arranged and guarded that crowding and panics are next to impossible, when guards are always courteous, and the nickels of drunkards are refused by ticket-sellers, then it will be time to think about smoking cars—and to decide against having them, probably, for then the millennium will have arrived, and it's doubtful if the use of tobacco will be common enough in that epoch to make smoking cars desirable. Senator FORD seems to be much like the Manhattan Company itself—more ready to do needless things than those really needed. He would coerce the line into favoring a single class of passengers, and a class, at that, which has demanded no special consideration. The company, deaf to petitions for the redress of bitter grievances, goes to considerable expense in putting up at certain stations glass walls which, while good in their way, were not expected and could easily have been spared.

—Herr TROJAN, the editor of Kladderadatsch, who was convicted of "lèse majesté," has already been pardoned, so his case has lost some of its interest, but it remains sufficiently important to make the giving of a few details about his trial worth while. Herr TROJAN, it will be remembered, was moved by Emperor WILLIAM's assertion that "only brave Christians could be brave soldiers" to publish a cartoon which showed Satan reading the speech to FREDERICK the Great, LEONIDAS, ALEXANDER, and NAPOLEON. The faces of all these distinguished fighters were wreathed with smiles, and the picture was much appreciated by almost everybody in Germany except the official censors. These gentry were much offended, or pretended to be, and the irreverent editor was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The defense was Herr TROJAN's good character and his often demonstrated loyalty, but the Public Prosecutor insisted that a grave offense had been committed. Reckless criticism of the Emperor's words, he said, when the words were spoken on "a sacred occasion"—the Kaiser was addressing a squad of raw recruits when he made his epigram—was wicked and unpardonable. The abstract right of criticism was, indeed, conceded, but in this case it had taken the form of satire and persiflage, and therefore it was inadmissible. "The cartoon in question," concluded the Prosecutor, "was a mocking picture. Its object was to make the reader laugh at the Emperor's words, and to say that, if the Emperor's views were correct, the most ridiculous consequences would follow. That was manifestly insulting." Surely Kladderadatsch never contained anything quite so funny as that.

—Baltimore is proud to number among her citizens—perhaps it would be safer to say among her residents—one who has had the unutterable joy of meeting the author of "Quo Vadis," and who can speak his precious name. This fortunate person is Father BARABASZ, rector of the Polish Church of the Holy Rosary, and he joins with the 400,000 American purchasers of "the book of the year" in fervid praise of its compiler. SIENKIEWICZ, says Father BARABASZ, is very simple in his manners, and rather silent when in society, but he is a good listener to a good story. He is of medium height and size, rather dark, and is inclined to baldness, with a hint of gray over the temples. The name is pronounced Chen-kay-veetch, with the accent on the second syllable and the ch as in child. This information will be of great assistance to those who can get the upper hand of the vc. It is also interesting to learn that SIENKIEWICZ is so lionized that he has no time for ordinary conversation. Happy man! He is sixty-two years old, and lives in Warsaw when he isn't traveling in search of new literary material. This would seem to indicate that classical dictionaries are scarce in the ancient city. Once the marvel and glory of his age made a joke. After "The Deluge" appeared an impious fellow employed by a St. Petersburg paper wrote that it had drowned the flames lighted by "Fire and Sword." All Poland raged at this, but SIENKIEWICZ calmly said: "I cannot be the judge of my own cause, but my critics ought to know that 'The Deluge' may also swallow up all critics."

A PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to call the attention of the public through your paper to a picayune order issued by one of the Commissioners of Parks, forbidding the children to use their sleighs or slide down the slopes in the Museum Park, at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. The children have had this privilege for the past six years, and any one who has seen their bright eyes or cheeks and heard their merry laughter must be of a very crusty disposition to take away their pleasure.

In the name of all the children of the neighborhood, I ask that the privilege be restored.

T. DELAFIELD.

New York, Feb. 4, 1898.

FAVORS UNDERGROUND LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you for your editorial in to-day's issue, on the rapid transit situation. As a New Yorker temporarily away from home, I hasten to act on your suggestion that the citizens of the city declare themselves as favoring the commission's plans, the Manhattan proposal, or Mr. Croker's scheme.

It seems scarcely possible that any intelligent man, unless he be governed by motives of selfish personal interest, can doubt the wisdom, necessity, and feasibility of the underground plan submitted by the commission. These gentlemen, after months of study, have selected the underground system as the best adapted to our needs. It has been declared practical by expert engineers. Why waste time in further talk?

The policy of the Manhattan Company has always been of the "heads I win, tails you lose" order. Its President writes as though he were offering a great favor to the citizens instead of asking priviliges from them. With the utmost assurance he proposes to permanently and hideously mar one of our finest streets. What he says about a structure "light" and "ornamental" in character, which would not deface the Boulevard, is on a par with Mr. Sage's impudent statement that the "L" structure is a source of pleasure to the people living along the route. The entire inadequacy of our present transit facilities in a storm such as that of this week is alone sufficient to convince any thinking man of the desirability of a system of transit which, because underground, would be free from the derangement and delay of surface or elevated lines.

Let the city build the underground system, and either operate it or lease it to a private company. It would be one of the best possible investments for municipal funds.

JOHN W. WOOD.

Southern Railroad, in Virginia, Feb. 3, 1898.

CRUELTY OF THE CHECK REIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest two articles recently published in your paper on the subject of check reins. I am thankful that this subject is being agitated and brought before the public. I consider the over-check and tight-checking of horses extremely cruel, and wonder why the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has not interfered long since. It has been a source of worry and surprise to me that men and women who claim to have tender hearts, and would quickly resent the hint of their cruelty, are willing to drive behind horses (frequently their own) whose heads are checked so high that every step must be more or less labored. It is certain, unless a horse can use his head freely, varying its motion according to the strain he undergoes, he must suffer.

How can high-minded, noble souls sit complacently, enjoying their drive, while the animal or animals from which they are deriving this pleasure are, to say the least, annoyed and worried, if not, as is often the case, suffering? Fashion has too great an influence on our lives, and because short tails and high checking are considered "the thing," the animals' good must be sacrificed. When men and women are willing to assert themselves in the cause of humanity to animals, regardless of fashion, we may look for better days for our dumb friends.

A LOVER OF ANIMALS.

Fort Riley, Kan., Feb. 1, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Without Reason.

Amateur Scientist—Can you explain to me the reason why so many people become insane?

Guyer—The answer ought to suggest itself. They have no reason.—Philadelphia Call.

The Mystery.

She—Here is such a pretty little story in the paper about how Edison came to marry.

He—I wish some of these bright young journalists would explain how I came to marry.—Indianapolis Journal.

Ready.

"Your wife is a forehanded little creature."

"Forehanded? I should say so. The day I staid at home on account of the big snowstorm she made me get out the lawn mower and oil it."—Detroit Free Press.

His Object.

Bluster—What do you mean by coming into my office uninvited and leaving the door wide open?

Peddler—I wanted to see if you want to buy a "Please Shut the Door" sign.—Philadelphia North American.

His One Failing.

Mr. Dukane—Do you mean to say that Mr. Jiggins is invariably truthful—in all circumstances?

Mr. Gaswell—Well, perhaps he is a trifle prone to exaggerate the lowness of his thermometer in zero weather.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

SIMPLE DUTY.

From The Washington Star.

Old Wotsizname's a feller that we don't hear much about.
He never stands on barrel heads to storm around an' shout.
They say "he doesn't cut no ice." He won't go mixin' in
With things that don't concern his 'mejit fam'ly nor his kin.
So his neighbors in the village, they jes' leave him off the list
When anything's a-doin'. He stays home an' isn't missed.
An' yet his house is recognized by all who come an' go.
He doesn't cut no ice, but then he shovels off his snow.

An' folks'll stop to view the work an' wonder whose it is,
An' say how fine 'twould be ef all the rest was done like his.
But they go ahead a-botherin' an' a-stirrin' up affairs
And oratin' about business, most of which it isn't theirs.
An' when they're goin' home agin, a-wadin' through the slush,
An' strike this patch o' neatness, there will come a solemn hush.
Then some one pays a compliment—the best I'd keer to know—
"He doesn't cut no ice, but then he shovels off his snow."

THE SALE OF PICTURES

Fifty-eight Works of Art of the Stewart Collection Bring $268,395.

ONE FORTUNY FOR $42,000

W. A. Clark Gets "The Choice of a Model" After a Brisk Bidding Contest with George Gould—Encouragement for Artists.

Fifty-eight pictures, forming the second half of the famous Stewart collection, were sold at auction in Chickering Hall last evening for $268,395. The sale of a score of bronzes and eighteen objects of art, comprising cloisonné vases, inlaid tables, chairs, pedestals, &c., which followed for a total of $8,455, made the total figures for the night's sale $276,850.

The total of Thursday night's sale, $133,-190, was reduced $250 by the reselling of Boldini's "Place Clichy, Paris," for $2,000, the canvas having brought $2,250 on Thursday, so that the surprisingly large total of the two nights' sale is $409,790.

The highest figure obtained at last night's sale was $42,000, paid by W. A. Clark, the wealthy Montana mine owner, for the superb and famous Fortuny, "The Choice of a Model." Mr. Clark only obtained his prize after an exciting and stubborn bidding contest with George Gould. It was a battle between Western and Eastern millions, and the West won.

It had been predicted that the canvas would bring $50,000, so that high as was the figure reached, it was said to be a disappointment to the owners and auctioneers. Mr. Stewart is reported to have purchased the painting in the late '70's for $10,000.

Mr. Clark's Career.

W. A. Clark is a native of Pennsylvania. Twenty years ago he went to Butte, Mon., where he started his business career as a teamster, or freighter. He accumulated money and purchased a mine in the City of Butte. He is now the largest individual mine owner in the United States, is the President and principal owner of a bank in Butte, and is the proprietor of a beetroot sugar refinery, in which he has invested over $1,000,000.

Mr. Clark is a finely educated man, and besides a fine residence in Butte, maintains tasteful apartments in this city, at 175 West Fifty-eighth Street. He is a lover of art and literature. Mrs. Culver, the wife of Dr. Culver of this city, is a daughter of Mr. Clark. He is a widower.

F. A. Bell paid the second largest figure of the evening, $16,500, for Madrazo's "Departure from the Masked Ball." Herman Schaus secured Fortuny's admirable "Antiquary" for the comparatively low figure of $15,200, and James F. Sutton secured Leibl's splendid character and figure picture, worthy of Holbein, "Village Politicians," for $15,000. C. P. Huntington purchased five pictures, paying $13,700 for the fine Troyon, "The Lane," and $6,500 for Baudry's "Fortune and the Child."

Other high figures reached were $12,000 for Troyon's "Cow Among the Cabbages," bought by Boussod, Valadon & Co.; $12,500 paid by H. W. Fargo for Meissonier's "Stirrup Cup," and $11,500 paid by W. A. Clark for Van Marcke's "Cows in the Valley."

Surprises of the Sale.

The sale brought many surprises. The famous Meissonier, "End of a Game of Cards," brought the surprisingly low figure of $9,000, and was secured by Mr. Fargo. The Barbizon pictures, and especially the Troyon, sold well. The Corot was sold to I. Wormser, Jr., for $6,000; the Rousseau to Boussod, Valadon & Co. for $7,450.

Mr. Gould is thought to have secured a bargain in Zamacois's noted "Checkmated," for which he paid $10,700.

The sale was a great success, and its results will greatly encourage the dealers in foreign paintings and stimulate art interests throughout the country.

The scenes of Thursday night's sale were repeated on a larger scale last night. So greatly did the story of the first night's sale stimulate public interest and curiosity that a thousand people assembled in front of Chickering Hall a half hour before the doors opened, at 8 o'clock.

There was a mad rush for seats when the doors opened, and in ten minutes the hall was crowded to the doors. The few firemen and policemen present made no seeming effort to prevent the blocking of the spaces behind the seats on the main floor and the gallery, and the overcrowding of hall of Thursday night was repeated.

There was much excitement during the sale, and especially when Messrs. Gould and Clark stubbornly fought for the great Fortuny. The majority of the bidders made their bids through the ushers, but the dealers did not buy as freely as on Thursday.

The selling of forty bronzes and art objects after the pictures was an anti-climax. They brought good figures, but were sold amid the noise made by the departing crowd. Samuel Untermyer, Jr., and H. P. Whitney, who secured pictures on Thursday, did not purchase any last night, but Mr. Untermyer bought a Barye bronze, "Panther Seizing a Stag," for $1,200, and Mr. Whitney paid $1,375 for another Barye bronze, "Tiger Seizing a Deer."

Among those in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. J. O. Green, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Brayton Ives, George A. Hearn, and many prominent art patrons and collectors. The dealers were out in force. Mr. Frick of Pittsburg is supposed to have bought through a Mr. Stanvers.

Details of the Sale.

The details of the sale are given in the following list, which contains the artist's name, title of picture, name of buyer, and figure for which it sold:

L. Knaus—"The Landlord," G. W. Berckmans	$350
Vierge—"The Bridle Path, Bois de Boulogne," C. W. Kraushaar	70
D. Morelli—"Woman Seated"	75
M. Fortuny—"Arab at Prayer," S. Swenson	800
J. L. E. Meissonier—"Italian Armor, Sixteenth Century," G. W. Berckmans	1,200
J. L. E. Meissonier—"Armor," G. W. Berckmans	1,250
L. E. Lami—"Off for the Hunt," J. Oehme	200
Gavarni—"Small Talk," W. M. Laffan	200
F. Heilbuth—"San Giovanni Laterano," C. P. Huntington	500
M. Fortuny—"Gipsy Caves, Granada," W. A. Clark	2,200
J. Benlliure—"House at Naples," W. A. Clark	800
G. Boldini—"The Beach at Etretat," S. P. Avery, Jr.	1,025
A. von Pettenkofen—"A Market in Hungary," F. O. Matthiessen	925
M. Rico—"The Tarpeian Rock, Rome"	2,000
M. Fortuny—"Breakfast in the Old Convent Yard," George Gould	6,900
E. Zamacois—"The Snowball," Fishel, Adler & Schwartz	1,200
M. Rico—"The Woodcutter," C. P. Huntington	900
O. Weber—"Landscape and Cows," D. P. Douglas	500
A. von Pettenkofen—"Hungarian Peasant Wagon," C. P. Huntington	2,500
G. Boldini—"Pond in the Forest of Fontainebleau," Stanford White	1,250
M. Fortuny—"Rosa Contadina," Boussod, Valadon & Co.	1,100
M. Rico—"Seville," H. W. Fargo	1,350
A. Stevens—"Remembrance and Regrets," Knoedler & Co.	1,600
M. Fortuny—"Arab Reclining on a Divan," F. A. Bell	4,800
R. Ribera—"Café Ambulant," S. P. Avery, Jr.	2,000
F. P. Michetti—"Spring," Mrs. A. A. Anderson	800
A. G. Decamps—"Death and the Woodman," Chandler	2,750
J. B. C. Corot—"Sunset," I. Wormser, Jr.	6,200
T. Rousseau—"The Woodcutter, Forest of Fontainebleau," Boussod, Valadon & Co.	7,450
C. Troyon—"The Lane," C. P. Huntington	13,700
E. Zamacois—"Checkmated," George Gould	10,700
M. Fortuny—"The Masquerade," Knoedler & Co.	4,750
P. J. A. Baudry—"Fortune and the Child," C. P. Huntington	6,500
G. Boldini—"River Seine, at Bougival"	2,275
P. J. Clays—"Dead Calm," Knoedler & Co.	1,900
M. Fortuny—"A Street in Tangiers," W. A. Clark	5,000
G. de Nittis—"Route from Brindisi to Barletta," George Gould	5,100
M. Rico—"Plaza and Street, Toledo"	3,050
M. Rico—"Avenue Josephine Market, Paris," W. A. Clark	2,500
J. L. E. Meissonier—"The End of a Game of Cards," H. W. Fargo	9,000
M. Fortuny—"Meissonier's Portrait," H. W. Fargo	2,800
J. L. E. Meissonier—"The Stirrup Cup," H. W. Fargo	12,500
M. Rico—"Rienzi's House in Rome"	850
M. Fortuny—"The Choice of a Model," W. A. Clark	42,000
G. Boldini—"Highway of Comes-la-Ville," D. P. Douglas	4,200
M. Fortuny—"Dead Girl," H. Stanvers	800

C. Troyon—"Cow Among the Cabbages," Boussod, Valadon & Co.	12,000
W. Leibl—"Village Politicians," James F. Sutton	15,000
M. Fortuny—"The Antiquary," Herman Schaus	15,300
R. de Madrazo—"Departure from the Masked Ball," F. A. Bell	16,500
M. Fortuny—"Arab Butcher," Stanford White	2,300
E. van Marcke—"Cows in the Valley," Touques, W. A. Clark	11,500
J. L. Stewart—"Summer," W. A. Tenner	1,000
M. Fortuny, "Environs de Tangier," E. McMillan	1,400
A. Vollon—"Monkey and Fruit," Jules Oehme	2,100
A. Romako—"The Huntress," A. Van Santvoord	375
M. Fortuny—"The Alberca Court," Alhambra, S. P. Douglas	7,000
R. de Madrazo—"Pierrette," Marquis Casa Riva	5,000
	$268,395
Proceeds, sale bronzes	8,455
Proceeds first night's picture sale	133,190
	$410,040
Less one picture resold	250
Grand total sale	$409,790

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

"Die Walkure" Given at the Metropolitan Opera House Last Night.

The first performance in the series of the Nibelung dramas of Wagner was given last night. "Das Rheingold" is omitted from the series this season, and consequently it began with "Die Walküre." The house was packed and the audience showed every evidence of interest in the work. This state of mind must be attributed almost wholly to the absorbing nature of this poetic tragedy. Mr. Damrosch, not being equipped with sufficient tenors and sopranos to enable him to give us in this drama principals who have not to do very serious work in "Siegfried" and "Die Götterdämmerung" is compelled to present the dramas of the trilogy to us in a disconnected manner. We are even to enjoy "Romeo et Juliette" before we hear "Siegfried." Thus disadvantageously placed "Die Walküre," which is not generally regarded as the most popular of the works of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," drew a house which would have been creditable to "Die Götterdämmerung."

In this state of affairs much must be attributed to the natural desire of the public to hear Mme. Nordica in a new part, for it had been announced that last night she would make her first appearance here as Brünnhilde in this drama. Furthermore, it was to be her first appearance this season, and that further stimulated public interest. Since Mme. Nordica embarked upon the heavy sea of Wagner singing her career has been one of growth. She made a serious impression with her Elsa and an equally serious one as Venus in "Tannhäuser." But the triumph of her career was her interpretation of Isolde, upon which sufficient comment has appeared in these columns. She sang Brünnhilde in "Siegfried" once last year and made a pleasing impression, though she did not convey the idea of the goddess, but rather of the woman.

In "Siegfried" it is the womanliness of Brünnhilde that is most accentuated, and hence her impersonation was suitable. In "Die Walküre" Brünnhilde brings her godhood to the front very strongly. This is particularly the case in the impressive scene in which she announces his coming death to Siegmund. It was here that Mme. Nordica came short last night of what must have been her own ideal of the part. She was womanly, but did not suggest the heroic nature of the Valkyr. She was Wotan's daughter, but not the goddess. So throughout the drama she was sweet and winning, rather than imposing.

In the last act this feature of her performance was not out of place. Yet one always longed for broader lines and more power. Her voice was in good condition, and she sang her music with excellent tone and with understanding. Her "Hojotoho" was sufficiently vociferous to please the gallery. On the whole, however, it cannot be said that Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre" is Mme. Nordica's most successful achievement.

Mme. Gadski was almost as far away from a complete embodiment of Sieglinde, one of the most poetic parts in the whole range of the Wagner drama. Her voice seemed somewhat tired, too, and her intonation was frequently incorrect. But there was soul in her work. Mrs. Staudigl was dramatically an excellent Fricka, and her declamation was forcible and intelligent, if not always musical.

Among the men Mr. Fischer stood out brilliantly by force of contrast. His Wotan is a familiar impersonation, and in these days one has to call upon memory to aid him in a full enjoyment of it. But, worn as his voice is, Mr. Fischer uses it like an artist, and at all times he does full justice to the meaning of the poet-composer. Mr. Kraus was a thoroughly tiresome Siegmund. He bawled the music in his customary manner, forcing his open lower tones in his most vicious style and indulging in guttural explosives. He sang really well only once, and that was in the narrative in the first act. That he sang admirably, chiefly because he did not try to make a big sound. He atoned for his good work by murdering the love song. In action, too, Mr. Kraus was distracting. He waved his arms about like a windmill, and he strutted with his nether limbs like a country circuit tragedian. Mr. Rains as Hunding sang in a sepulchral bass voice generally off the key.

The Valkyrs were Mesdames Toronta, Seygard, Van Gauteren, Staudigl, Goettich, L. Hartmann, and M. Hartmann. They did their work creditably, if not remarkably. The orchestra played the music admirably, so far as Mr. Damrosch's rigid directing would allow it to. Mr. Damrosch's reading of the score was too often inelastic and phlegmatic. It was particularly so in the second act. In the last act it was much better. This afternoon "Romeo et Juliette" will be given.

THE MANOLA-MOULD TROUBLE.

The Mother Arrives Here, the Daughter Goes to Pittsburg.

"Jack" Mason and Marion Manola arrived in this city yesterday on the steamer Gate City, from Savannah, where their company, which was playing "Friend Fritz," was disbanded on Wednesday. At the Ashland House, where they went, they refused to talk regarding the trouble with Mrs. Manola's daughter, Adelaide Mould.

It is said that a conference was held at the hotel between Miss Mould and her mother, at which the young lady decided to return to her father, in Pittsburg. She left for there yesterday afternoon.

An Accident to Charmion.

The people who were present at the performance of "Charmion" last night at Koster & Bial's witnessed a scene not included in the programme. While hanging from the trapeze by her heels, she fell headlong into the net. This unnerved her somewhat, and in attempting to regain the trapeze, she fell again, this time striking on the edge of the net and falling onto the stage, bruising her knee. She regained composure enough to bow acknowledgment to the applause.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Biglow, a member of "The French Maid" company, was forced to retire from the cast at last night's performance, owing to a severe cold.

Rudolph Aronson and Dr. Leo Sommer recently made arrangements for the appearance in this country of the "Black Hussars" Hungarian Band, under the direction of Olah Pali. They will arrive from Budapest next Wednesday.

Josephine Allen of the Weber & Fields stock company is lying seriously ill at her home in this city. She has been out of the cast of the company for some time, but was progressing nicely until yesterday, when she suffered a relapse.

It has been said that Daniel Frohman will bring Julie Opp and her husband, Robert Loraine, to this country next season and star them in some production. Mr. Frohman said yesterday that they would not come over, but would appear as members of George Alexander's company in London, to whom he is responsible for an extension of Miss Opp's time for her appearance in the present play, "The Tree of Knowledge." Mr. Frohman is of the opinion that they will star under his management the following season. The new Pinero play, "Trelawny of the Wells," is such an extensive production that it will be impossible to present it this season.

Senator Smith Going to Lakewood.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Smith of New Jersey, who has been confined to his bed for the past week, and who has had a narrow escape from pneumonia, has so far recovered as to be able to leave the city. He will go to Lakewood to-morrow, but will be accompanied by his physician.

CHINA SELECTS A BRITON

The Tsung-li-Yamen Appoints Robert Bredon Deputy Inspector General of Customs.

MARQUIS ITO NOT COMMITTED

Apparently Awaiting the Settlement of German Claims Before Deciding on a Policy—Russia's Fleet Deprived of Coal.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"In compliance with the request of Sir Robert Hart, Director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, the Tsung-li-Yamen has appointed Mr. Robert Bredon as Deputy Inspector General of Customs, with the proviso that the chief authority must not be delegated."

The Times, commenting editorially on the appointment of Mr. Robert Bredon as Deputy Inspector General of Chinese Customs, says:

"It is a very satisfactory announcement. For the present there is no danger of the customs administration being destroyed by the political or the commercial rivalry of foreign nations."

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EAST.

Gerald Balfour Denies that There Has Been a Backdown.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Gerald Balfour, member of Parliament for the Central Division of Leeds and Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, speaking at Leeds this evening, emphatically denied that there was any foundation whatever for the rumors that the Government had yielded to pressure from any power or had receded from the position it had taken up in the Chinese negotiations.

JAPANESE FLEET TO CRUISE.

The Russian Squadron in China Without Smokeless Coal.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 4.—The Japanese fleet is manoeuvring prior to a cruise in Chinese waters.

The press is silent on the situation in China, and it is believed the Premier, the Marquis Ito, is awaiting the settlement of the German claims before committing Japan to any policy.

The Russian squadron is without smokeless coal, and the supply here is small.

Prince Henry Sails for Ceylon.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The German warships Deutschland and Gefion, under the command of Prince Henry of Prussia, left the Island of Socotra on Tuesday last bound for Colombo, Ceylon, on their way to China.

SIX KILLED AND FOUR HURT.

Mail and Freight Trains Collide Near Troon, Scotland.

GLASGOW, Feb. 4.—A mail train and a freight train have been in collision on the Glasgow and Southwestern Railroad, near Troon. Six persons were killed and four were injured.

BRITISH FIGHT IN WEST AFRICA.

Capt. Fenton Killed in an Engagement Against the Ediba Tribes.

BONNY, West Coast of Africa, Feb. 4.—The Cross River expedition, which has been operating in the interior against the Ediba tribes, has had some severe fighting. Capt. Fenton has been killed and Capt. Middleton is wounded. The enemy sustained great loss.

MILLERAND WORSTED IN A DUEL.

French Editor and Deputy Wounded by M. Lavertujon.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The duel arranged between M. Alexandre Millerand, editor of La Petite République Française and one of the Paris Deputies, and M. Henri Lavertujon, Deputy for Saint-Yrieix, was fought with swords to-day. The former was wounded in the right arm. The dispute grew out of an altercation during the debate in the Chamber yesterday.

SURVEYS IN NICARAGUA.

United States Canal Commission's Work Nearing Partial Completion.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (via Galveston, Texas,) Feb. 4.—The United States Canal Commission will complete its examination of the western division, including Lake Nicaragua, and westward to the Pacific, on Monday next. The Commissioners are mapping out accurate resurveys, on the scale of 1 inch to 400 feet, with sections showing the geological formations.

They have examined the ground several hundred feet deep. The Commissioners will travel on foot from Ochoa to the Caribbean Sea at the rate of about three miles per day, examining both sides of the route through their several engineer parties, and wading twenty miles through the swampy river delta. All the members of the American party are in good health.

MISS MOORE TO WED MR. BEIT.

English Actress and South African Millionaire Betrothed.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The betrothal will soon be announced of Miss Mary Moore, leading lady of Mr. Charles Wyndham's Criterion Theatre Company, to Alfred Beit, the South African millionaire.

Miss Mary Moore is the third and youngest daughter of the late Charles Moore, Parliamentary Agent, and widow of James Alberry, the dramatist. She has been the leading actress at the Criterion Theatre for a number of years.

Mr. Beit has long been a prominent figure at the Cape, and has been closely associated with Cecil Rhodes in the latter's political and financial undertakings. At the time of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal he was a Director of the British Chartered South Africa Company.

DON CARLOS'S DAUGHTER WINS.

A Judicial Separation from Count Filippo Folchi Granted in Italy.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A special dispatch from Rome says a judicial separation has been granted to Donna Elvira, daughter of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, from her husband, Count Filippo Folchi, the court ordering the latter to pay the Countess 300 francs alimony per month.

Donna Elvira Bourbon-Anjou, the second daughter of Don Carlos, caused a sensation in Europe in the middle of November, 1896, when she eloped from Rome, where she was visiting her sister, the Princess Massimo, with Count Folchi, an artist, who was described as being a married man with a family. Donna Elvira took with her her jewelry, which was valued at $60,000, according to common report.

Hypnotism was alleged to be the cause of the elopement, Folchi, it was added, being penniless, ugly, and a cripple, as well as a married man. Folchi is said to be a cousin of Archbishop Folchi, the Vice Chamberlain of the Pontifical Court, who a few years ago got into trouble in connection with the heavy financial losses sustained by the Vatican through his alleged injudicious investment of the fund known as "Peter's Pence."

Ambassador White Entertained.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The United States Ambassador was entertained at dinner this evening by Baron von Cramm-Burgdorf, the Minister of Brunswick.

GREAT FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Peasants Feeding Their Cattle with the Thatches of Their Roofs—The Press Gagged.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"A failure in the harvest has caused terrible distress among the peasantry of the interior provinces, especially in Central and Southeastern Russia. In some places they are worse off than during the famine of 1891. The Russian editors have been forbidden to refer to the matter. Private letters from Tamboff, in the province of that name, southeast of Moscow, say the peasants are feeding their half-starved cattle with the thatches of their roofs. Typhus and other diseases are making rapid headway among them."

RUSSIAN NAPHTHA BURNING.

Fire Which Broke Out at Baku Last Week Claims Many Lives.

BAKU, Russian Caucasus, Feb. 4.—The petroleum fire that broke out here last week, destroying almost immediately 500,000 poods of naphtha, is still burning fiercely, and many deaths are reported.

NEW FRESCO BY GHIRLANDAJO.

Discovery in Florence Containing a Portrait of Amerigo Vespucci.

FLORENCE, Feb. 4.—An almost perfect fresco, painted by Domenico del Ghirlandajo, the illustrious Florentine painter, has been discovered in the Church of San Salvadore d'Ognissanti, in this city. Among the figures is a portrait of Amerigo Vespucci.

BRITISH ROYAL COMMISSION.

Prince of Wales Heads the List for the Paris Exposition.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The London Gazette announces the appointment of a Royal Commission, headed by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, to secure adequate British representation at the Paris Exhibition in 1900.

The commission includes the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Fife, the Marquis of Lorne, the Earl of Derby, Earl Cadogan, Earl Spencer, Baron Rothschild, Baron Herschell, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and Sir Edward John Poynter, President of the Royal Academy.

MORE SUITS AGAINST SYKES.

Two Large Insurance Companies Will Seek to Recover Loans.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning that the sensational Sykes-Jay case, in which Daniel Jay sought to recover from Lady Sykes, wife of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., the sum of £15,870, ($79,350,) loaned to Lady Sykes in 1896 on the security of notes apparently signed by her husband, which the latter repudiated on the ground that the signatures were forged, is likely to be thrown into the shade by two coming suits, in which Sir Tatton Sykes will be asked to pay sums of money advanced to Lady Sykes by two large insurance companies on the security of his signature.

LIBERALS WIN AN ELECTION.

Joseph Richardson Chosen to Succeed the Late Gen. Havelock-Allan.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The election in the Southeast Division of Durham, to fill the Parliamentary vacancy caused by the death of Major Gen. Sir H. M. Havelock-Allan, Liberal-Unionist, resulted as follows:

Mr. Joseph Richardson, Liberal	6,286
The Hon. F. W. Lampton, Liberal-Unionist	6,011
Liberal majority	275

At the last election the Liberal-Unionist candidate had a majority of 114 votes.

Mr. Joseph Richardson, the successful candidate, is an Alderman of Otto Hall, Durham, who formerly represented the division, and who was the candidate defeated by the late member at the general election of 1895. Then the total vote polled was 11,842. The total vote at the election just ended was 12,297. There are 14,996 registered voters in the division.

Reduced Italian Grain Duties.

ROME, Feb. 4.—The Minister of Finance, Signor Luzzatti, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, answering a question on the subject, said the Government was willing to prolong the reduction of the duties on grain, from 7.50 lire to 5 lire, from April 4 to May 31. The Chamber by a big majority approved a temporary reduction of the corn duties after Signor Luzzatti had predicted a surplus in the budget of 9,500,000 lire, despite the reduction.

Sugar Bounty Conference Delayed.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—The Sugar Bounty Conference, which was announced to begin on Feb. 15, is now indefinitely postponed, France having renewed her objections.

LITERATURE OF CHILDREN.

Miss Burt Tells the Public Education Society that the Little Ones Are Being Sacrificed to the Publishers.

"I know what I am talking about and the publishers know what I am talking about," said Miss Mary E. Burt in a paper upon "Children's Literature," at the regular meeting of the Public Education Society yesterday afternoon. "The children all over the land are being sacrificed to the publishers, and the richer the publishers the more the children are sacrificed. The good books by the good authors are put up on the shelves, and the foolish books are pushed because the publishers get all the profits, not having to pay royalties as they do on the others."

Miss Burt is now a teacher in a school for boys, conducted according to the more advanced principles of education. She was formerly on the Board of Education in Chicago.

"Let the teachers fight all they will," continued the speaker, "they will never get a word for gook books in edgewise while the headquarters of the Board of Education is only the battle ground for politicians."

Miss Burt gave an interesting account of her taking up the Odyssey with two small boys in lieu of a first reader. They read the story with her while she made it simpler in the dryer parts by telling the story in her own words. The boys became familiar with important words, as they read, Cyclops being one of the first. They made a season's work of the book, but at the end both boys could read it through.

"Wouldn't you rather know the Odyssey," she said in ending the story, "than 200 one-syllable words to be found in a primer? I do not believe in keeping children on classic tales to the exclusion of others, but I should not keep them away from them. I should also keep them in touch with the writers of their own time. The Jungle Tales, Nansen's 'Farthest North,' some of Frank R. Stockton's works, 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' 'Little Women,' and 'Being a Boy' are well worth a child's attention. Children should not read books that excite them; they should be left in a contemplative mood. There is nothing an American child needs so much as quieting."

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer announced at the opening of the meeting that the Portfolio Committee of the society now had an auxiliary which would be glad to receive natural objects for the schools. Stuffed birds, eggs, nests, anything educational of this nature will be received by Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, 12 West Sixteenth Street.

A schoolroom which the society is now decorating, in School No. 8, was described by Mrs. Van Rensselaer. It is an ideal room, with window seats and other decorative effects. The children the grade above the kindergarten occupy the room. It is on the ground floor, easy of access to visitors, and the society would like $50 to complete the decoration and make a perfect schoolroom which can be a showroom.

House Passes Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—During the night session of the House nineteen private pension bills were acted on favorably, including one providing $50 a month to the widow of Major Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett.

DANCED ABOARD SHIP.

Naval Battalion Entertained Their Friends on the New Hampshire.

The Third and Fourth Divisions of the First Naval Battalion gave a dance aboard the New Hampshire, lying at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, last night, which was attended by nearly 300 persons. The spar deck, where the dancing took place, was hung with signal flags and pennants of all shapes, sizes, and designs.

The Naval Reserve Band was stationed on the forecastle deck, and began playing soon after 9 o'clock. The patronesses who received the guests were Mrs. M. H. Eyre, Mrs. Frank D. Allen, and Mrs. E. P. Mowton.

About half-past 12 a buffet supper was served on the upper gun deck, just below the spar deck. The guests were seated in small parties around the machine guns with which the citizen sailors drill.

NEWPORT VILLA SITE SOLD.

Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia the Purchaser.

NEWPORT, Feb. 4.—Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia has purchased the O'Donnell and Acosta property on Ochre Point, one of the most desirable pieces of real estate in Newport and in the immediate vicinity of the property of such Summer residents as Cornelius Vanderbilt, James J. Van Alen, H. McK. Twombly, John R. Drexel, and J. J. Wysong. The estate consists of two cottages, a stable, and considerable land, and was owned by Mrs. M. C. Acosta and Miss Helen O'Donnell. It is reported that Col. Morrell will erect a handsome villa on the site.

No one here knows of the reported purchase of land on Ocean Avenue by Potter Palmer of Chicago. The Pratt cottage on Bellevue has been rented to the Palmers for next season, which will make the third season here for them. Two years ago Architect J. D. Johnstown of this city drew plans for Mrs. Palmer on the same lines as those of "Arleigh," the Pratt villa.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN MEET.

Papers Read and Questions on Early History Answered.

An interesting literary programme was presented at the meeting of the National Society of New England Women at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Edward Edison Greeley, Chairman of the Literary Committee, presided, and before the reading of the papers Mrs. Henry Townsend Edson sang several songs.

The first paper was by Mrs. Greeley, and was entitled "Four Periods of the Revolutionary War." Mrs. Benjamin Ingersoll Nesmith read a sketch, "The Huguenots in South Carolina." Other papers were: "Mistress Hannah Adams," by Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith; "John Hancock," by Mrs. George H. Woodward, and "A Little Girl's Diary in Colonial Times," by Mrs. Estelle M. Shannon.

The following questions, which had been allotted to members, were then answered by those to whom they had been assigned: "Which Colony Did Lord Camden Call the Ringleader of the Rebellion?" Mrs. Jasper Cairns; "When Did a Fog Save the Revolutionary Army?" Mrs. E. M. Sherman; "When Was Corsica Annexed to France, and What Connection Did this Event Have with the Future of the Young Republic?" Mrs. Alexander Cook.

Fourth Subscription Dance.

The fourth subscription dance arranged by Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and about 250 were present. The Aster Gallery was used for dancing, and the supper was served at small tables in the Myrtle and East Rooms. Mrs. Ingraham received the members and guests, assisted by Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Jacob Shrady, and Mrs. William Shrady. Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, one of the patronesses, entertained a party at dinner, and she and her guests reached the Waldorf soon after the opening dance. At midnight supper was served, and afterward a cotillion was danced, Frederick Andreas leading. The favors were ribbons, hair ornaments, and imitations of the insignia of the various orders of knighthood.

McGarr—McGroaty.

Miss Jennie McGroaty, the eldest daughter of ex-Assemblyman John McGroaty of Brooklyn, was married on Wednesday evening to Dr. Joseph McGarr. The ceremony was performed at St. Joseph's Church, Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue, by Mgr. McNamara, the nuptial mass following the ceremony. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father Hannigan. Miss Annie Keeney served as the bridesmaid. The best man was Dr. Thomas Dee. After the ceremony there was a reception, held at the home of the bride at Dean Street and Vanderbilt Avenue.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Van Alen will give a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Dalles B. Pratt had her younger dancing class at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bull led the cotillion.

The marriage of Miss Ernestine Lambert to Dr. Albert Kohn will take place at the home of the bride, 122 East Fifty-eighth Street, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a dinner last night at their home, 2 East Sixty-first Street, to about forty of their friends. The dinner was served at small tables.

Mrs. Gertie A. Gorman will give a progressive euchre party and dance at the home of her mother, Mrs. Edmund A. Smith, 226 Madison Avenue, on Friday evening, Feb. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Taylor of New Haven entertained several friends at dinner yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria before sailing on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The guests of honor were Miss Clara Louise Guyon of Brooklyn and Sir John Humphrey Phillips of London.

There was another meeting of Mrs. Anson Phelps Hard's dancing class for the young members of the exclusive set at Sherry's last night. There were about 200 present. Mrs. Hard received, being assisted by Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Montgomery, and Mrs. Biard. Russel H. Lonsdale led the cotillion, and afterward supper was served at small tables.

The third ball of the Prospect Heights dancing class was held in the Prospect Heights Art Rooms, at Lincoln Place and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. H. Hamilton Salmon led the cotillion. The patronesses were Mrs. Harvey M. Hoyt, Mrs. William F. Homan, Mrs. Harry G. Barber, Mrs. F. M. Major, Mrs. Milliard M. Canda, and Mrs. H. H. Salmon.

The Associate Alumnae of Vassar College will hold their annual reunion at the Hotel Savoy to-day. The New York branch will hold a business meeting at 11:30 o'clock, and the Associate Alumnae will hold their business meeting and election of officers at 12 o'clock. Luncheon will be served at 1:30 o'clock and followed by addresses from President Taylor and others, with music by the Vassar Glee Club.

CABLE CAR AND WAGON CRASH.

Both Vehicles Smashed and the Gripman and Another Man Injured.

A south-bound Third Avenue cable car ran into a team and wagon of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company of 49 Lafayette Place yesterday, at Twenty-eighth Street. The wagon was entirely wrecked and the car was badly damaged, every window in it being broken.

The gripman of the cable car, John Moran, had his right hand broken. The driver of the wagon, Hugh McCleary, was thrown off, but escaped injury. The only other person injured was Arthur White of 221 East Thirty-fifth Street, who was trying to clear the road after the accident. Part of the wagon fell on him, breaking his leg. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Trying to Get a Stay for Clifford.

Senator William D. Daly yesterday applied to Judge Lippincott, in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, at Jersey City, for a rule to have the record corrected in the case of Edward Clifford, who killed William G. Wattson, Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad, at Weehawken. The date of the execution is Feb. 16. Senator Daly said that the object of the correction was that he might apply to Chancellor McGill for a writ of error on the corrected record. Judge Lippincott declined to hear the motion because of the absence of Judge Hudspeth, who sat with him at the trial of Clifford. Judge Hudspeth, he said, was ill, but not seriously, and will probably be in court to-day or Monday.

FUGITIVE MURDERER RETURNS.

George W. Finch Voluntarily Surrenders in Kansas.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 4.—A murderer under sentence to be hanged, who had escaped to a point 100 miles from the nearest pursuer, voluntarily surrendered to the authorities here to-day, after notifying them of his intention by long distance telephone.

The convict was George W. Finch of Kansas City, who followed young Frank Swofford here from Paola, Kan., and murdered him for a few dollars, hiding the body in the bushes.

To-day Finch called upon Sheriff Wheeler by telephone from Lamont, Mo., and said he would be here on the evening train to help mend the jail bars that he had broken.

Prisoner Walks to Jail Alone.

Charles Loeffler, who said his family had deserted him and that he had no home, yesterday appeared before Recorder McDonough in Hoboken and asked to be sent to the county jail, so that he would be sure of food and a place to sleep. A commitment for fifteen days on a charge of disorderly conduct was made out, and then, as no officer could be spared, the paper was given to Loeffler, and he trudged off to the jail, where he presented the paper to Sheriff Heller and was duly committed.

Billiard Championship of the World.

Champion George F. Slosson of this city and Jacob Schaefer of Chicago will to-night again engage in a match for the championship of the world, in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden. The game will be eighteen-inch balk-line billiards, on a 5 by 10 Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company table, one shot in balk and one shot in anchor spaces. The stakes are $1,000, and, in addition, the winner will receive the net box office receipts.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

De Witt Clinton Wheeler.

De Witt Clinton Wheeler, once a Police Commissioner, and a man known in all parts of this country, died Thursday morning at the home of his son, 135 West Eighty-fourth Street, of pachy-meningitis, which developed from a stroke of paralysis received on Tuesday of last week. He had been afflicted with epileptic fits for a year or more.

Mr. Wheeler was born at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., March 22, 1833, the son of Major James and Cornelia Wheeler. At the age of sixteen he came to New York City and entered the service of the mercantile firm of Sheldon, Foot & Co. as an office boy. The firm name was changed to Buckley, Sheldon & Co., and then to Buckley, Welling & Co., Mr. Wheeler being a junior partner while the firm bore the latter name. Upon the reorganization of the firm in 1875 under the name of Dunham, Buckley & Co. Mr. Wheeler retired with a handsome fortune.

On Dec. 31, 1875, Mayor Wickham appointed Mr. Wheeler and Joel B. Erhardt upon the Board of Police Commissioners to succeed George W. Matsell and Abraham Disbecker, respectively, whom he removed. Mr. Wheeler was succeeded on the Police Board in May, 1880, by Joel W. Mason. In December, 1877, Mayor Smith Ely, Jr., preferred charges against Commissioners S. P. Nichols, Erhardt, and Wheeler of incompetency and maladministration, but dismissed the charges soon after as not proved. Charges were also made against Commissioner Wheeler by Mayor Cooper, but they were withdrawn.

After his retirement from the Police Board Mr. Wheeler held no office until 1889, when, through the influence of Collector Erhardt, he was made Assistant Custodian of the Custom House, serving until the second Cleveland Administration came into power and made a change. He was subsequently appointed a Dock Master, and held that place until December last, when failing health compelled him to resign it.

Mr. Wheeler was a strong Republican partisan, and was often a delegate to the State and National Conventions of that party. He was a warm personal friend of Chester A. Arthur, and so when the party was rent into the Half-Breed and Stalwart factions he stood with the latter. He was one of the famous 306 who voted for Gen. Grant to the last in the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1880, and among his treasured possessions was the medal struck off to commemorate the devotion of that band. Of late years Mr. Wheeler had not been active in politics.

A lifelong friend said of him yesterday that his charitable disposition and generous impulses caused the loss of his fortune, and made it necessary for him to labor in his old age.

Mr. Wheeler was twice married. His first wife was Miss Clara Curtis of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had two children, a son and daughter, the latter of whom is the wife of George A. Williams of Warwick. The son, De Witt Clinton, Jr., is a Sanitary Inspector in the Health Department. The first Mrs. Wheeler died in 1868. In March, 1878, Mr. Wheeler married Mrs. Fanny Wisner, who died in 1889 without issue. A brother, Edward, is living in Seattle, Washington.

The funeral and interment will be at Warwick on Monday.

Thomas A. Osborn.

Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas died yesterday at Meadville, Penn., his birthplace. He was born Oct. 26, 1836. After receiving a common school education he learned the printer's trade and then began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Pontiac, Mich., in 1857, soon afterward removing to Kansas. He was elected County Attorney of Doniphan County in 1858; State Senator in 1859; in 1862 he became President of the Senate; the same year he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State; from 1864 to 1866 he was United States Marshal; in 1872 he was elected Governor of the State, and re-elected in 1874.

On May 31, 1877, he was commissioned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile, serving at that post four years, during which time he conducted important negotiations between various South American powers. He was promoted to the Brazilian mission in 1881, which position he held until the Fall of 1885. He received the highest honor from the Emperor of Brazil that could be conferred on a foreigner—the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose.

Frank Burke.

Section Director and Local Forecast Official Frank Burke of the Kentucky Section, United States Signal Service, is dead. He had been ill with brain trouble for a short time at the home of his father, W. H. Burke, in Watertown, Mass. He was thirty-seven years of age, and had been connected with the Weather Bureau for many years. He was selected to accompany the Greely expedition, and was sent to North Montana to become acclimated to cold weather. When ordered to join the expedition the depth of snow so obstructed travel that he could not reach the party in time. He remained in the Northwest during the Indian troubles, and served in the field throughout the campaign. On his return he was sent to Columbus, Ohio, and later transferred to Louisville, Ky. He had charge of the Weather Bureau at the World's Fair.

Eli Mansfield Bruce.

Eli Mansfield Bruce of the piano and organ firm of Estey & Bruce of Philadelphia died suddenly Thursday night at his home in that city. The Estey houses in this city are Estey & Saxe of 5 East Fourteenth Street and the Estey Piano Company, whose factory is at Southern Boulevard and Lincoln Avenue. The Philadelphia firm, of which Mr. Bruce was junior partner, was a branch concern. Eli Mansfield Bruce was born in 1825 in Wilmington, Vt. He was educated in the district school and in the local academy. As a young man he taught school in his native place, and later on in Ohio and Illinois. His connection with the late Deacon Estey dates from 1857, when he entered the business of the manufacture and sale of the Estey organ. In 1858 he opened a store in Philadelphia for the sale of the organs. He was well known in church and charitable circles in that city.

John Gavigan.

John Gavigan, an assistant police court clerk in the Centre Street Court, died yesterday morning at his home, 781 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, of pneumonia. He caught cold in the courtroom, and had been ill several days. Mr. Gavigan was forty years old, and had been a court clerk sixteen years. He was appointed under a Tammany Hall administration. Last June he was reappointed for a term of two years. He was a member of several clubs and Democratic political organizations. He is survived by his widow and five children.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. GEORGE J. MARTZ of Lebanon, Penn., died yesterday. He was seventy-six years old and had served fifty years in the ministry of the Lutheran Church.

A. P. WILDER, manager of the Missouri and Kansas Car Service Association, died on Thursday at Topeka, Kan., aged sixty-six. He was formerly Car Accountant of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company.

DR. DANIEL CAMPBELL, aged seventy-seven years, died at Saxton's River, Vt., Thursday night. He was one of the best-known practitioners in Vermont. He was a member of the Legislature in 1864, and was nominated for Congress in the Second District by the Democrats in 1880.

The Rev. WILLIAM N. BRODBECK, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Charlestown, Mass., and well known in the Methodist denomination throughout the country, died yesterday. He was a native of Marietta, Ohio, and was fifty years of age. He was President of the New England Deaconesses' Home and Training School and was Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Boston University.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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DIED.

BLAKE.—On Wednesday, September 15th, 1897, at Springwood, Australia, in the 39th year of his age, Edward W. Blake of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARLL.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, in Boston, on Feb. 4, Agnes Holmes Carll, M. D., daughter of S. Crosby, and the late Imogen A. Carll of New York City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARTSHORNE.—Early in the morning of the 4th inst., in the 85th year of her age, Elizabeth Vincent, widow of Samuel H. Hartshorne, late of Seabright, N. J.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Chas. H. Hartshorne, 57 Bentley Av., corner of the Boulevard, Jersey City, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Friday, February 4, 1898, at Hamburg, N. J., Martha Morris Lawrence, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Lawrence, in the 56th year of her age.

Funeral at her late residence, in Hamburg, on Monday, February 7, at 1:30 P. M.

MULLIGAN.—Frederick W. Mulligan, eldest son of Alfred and Julia G. Mulligan, 386 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

PLACE.—At his late residence, Fishkill-on-Hudson, Feb. 4, 1898, Nehemiah Place, in the 92d year of his age.

Funeral Monday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M., at his late residence. Carriages at the station.

PORTERFIELD.—Suddenly, at Centre Moriches, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, Lida Brush, wife of Charles R. Porterfield.

Funeral services from the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. William H. Mott, 137 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

STAMMLER.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, 1898, Eveline J. Stammler, wife of Charles E. Stammler, M. D., and daughter of the late William T. White, M. D.

Funeral services from 21 Bleecker St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M.

SWAN.—At Stamford, Conn., on the morning of February 4th, 1898, Sophia C., beloved wife of Frank Swan, and daughter of the late Henry Windle.

Funeral service at her late residence, South St., Monday, February 7th, at 2:30 P. M.

TOBEY.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 30th, 1898, of pneumonia, Samuel B. Tobey, son of the late Samuel B. and Sarah Lockwood Tobey, aged 66 years.

Interment at Providence, R. I.

WHEELER.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, at the residence of his son, 135 West 84th St., De Witt Clinton Wheeler, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Chambers St., Erie R. R., 9:15 A. M.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 4.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ANERSO, Antonio, 225 E. 97th St.	1	4
BUCK, Leon E., 242 E. 128th St.	7	3
BUCKLEY, Margaret, 620 W. 46th St.	39	1
BLOCH, Jonas, 2,013 2d Av.	71	2
BRAUBERGER, Catharine, 218 E. 108th St.	60	2
BLOOD, Margaret, 158 Varick St.	53	2
BRADY, John, 1,408 Amsterdam Av.	3	3
BOLZOR, George, 351 E. 85th St.	63	3
BIRMAN, Sarah, 140 Suffolk St.	1	4
BEVERLAND, Robert, 9 W. 133d St.	25	3
BANCALE, Giovannina, 86 Mulberry	1	2
BOUILLA, Carmen, 1,779 3d Av.	2	3
CONNELLY, P. J., 36th St., 11th Av.	46	3
CONNELL, Frank, 214 E. 36th St.	37	2
CONOLLY, John, 155 W. 61st St.	2	3
*CETTI, Lizzie, 306 E. 75th St.	29	31
CARSTENS, J. H., 329 Broome St.	69	3
CROSS, Amelia, Jersey City	39	3
CROWLEY, J. F., 511 E. 88th St.	30	3
DOYLE, Ann, 47 Broadway	50	3
FOESIL, Christopher, 186 E. 2d St.	20	3
FREDERICK, Christian, 58 W. 24th	60	2
GROSS, Isidore, Nursery and Child's Hospital	1	2
GOTTLIEB, Baruch, 28 Henry St.	2	3
GESSELMAN, Margaret, 212 E. 29th	3	3
HERLIHY, Mary, 354 E. 20th St.	53	2
HASTINGS, Robert, 220 W. 132d St.	68	1
HIRSCH, Joseph, Montefiore Home	32	3
HOCHEISEN, Jennie, 225 2d St.	40	3
HAUPT, Henry, 509 W. 47th St.	60	1
HEISING, Jane, 325 E. 39th St.	51	2
HOGHIN, Lew, 34 Pell St.	43	3
HALLORAN, Margaret, 206 E. 38th St.	28	2
HERBSTER, Joseph, 206 E. 26th St.	51	1
JONES, Mary C., 159 W. 100th St.	41	2
KALIS, Stephen, 320 E. 70th St.	70	3
KANE, Lizzie, 175 E. 75th St.	18	2
KOKO, Pasquale, 528 E. 149th St.	4	3
*KING, Sally, 822 3d Av.	68	31
KEOGH, Nora, 159 E. 53d St.	53	3
LEVY, Henrietta, Manh. State Hosp.	69	2
LENNON, Joseph, 232 E. 119th St.	50	1
LEVY, Ike, 60 Ridge St.	1	3
LEPORIN, F. A., 18 E. 120th St.	48	2
MIRANNA, Giovanni, 229 E. 111th St.	1	3
MANNING, John, 40 City Hall Place	48	2
MANCUSO, Vincenzo, 342 E. 11th St.	1	3
MACKELL, Fanny, 10 W. 125th St.	17	2
MEYER, George, 302 W. 69th St.	75	3
McGOVERN, Catharine, 352 W. 12th	30	2
McKEON, Mary, 34 Jackson St.	40	3
NEVILLE, J. J., 556 W. 126th St.	64	2
NICHOLAS, Louis, 87 3d Av.	62	1
PIEPER, Margaret J., 227 Grand St.	67	1
PASCUCCI, Giuseppe, 129 Mulberry St	14	2
*PERNA, Michael, 240 Mulberry St.	11	31
QUINN, Francis, 416 E. 14th St.	50	1
ROBERTSON, Annie, 25 Cherry St.	39	3
ROP, Rosa, 38 Allen St.	1	3
ROBERTS, Mary, 58 Grove St.	35	3
RAUCH, John, 219 E. 3d St.	1	2
SONNEBORN, M. D., Montefiore Home	34	2
STOCKER, Frances, 226 E. 22d St.	63	2
SOCHOR, Anton, 1,392 2d Av.	24	2
SMITH, Benjamin, 2,779 8th Av.	5	3
THOMAS, Simon, 216 E. 97th St.	48	2
TRINKAUS, H., Isabella Heimath	70	2
VERGE, Sophia, 212 W. 85th St.	24	3
WRIGHT, James, 608 W. 52d St.	63	3
WEINBERBER, Emil, 262 Rivington	1	3
WHEELER, DeW. C., 135 W. 84th St.	64	3
WITKIN, Joseph, 33 Allen St.	1	3

*Date of death in January.

Brooklyn.

ARMSTRONG, James H., 997 St. Mark's Av.	35	2
BURKE, John F., 7 Debevoise Place	57	1
BOONE, Anna B., 127 Lincoln Place	25	3
BELINSKY, Edward, 82 N. 3d St.	1	2
BUSCH, Henry, 173 Meeker Av.	59	3
BUTZGY, Frederick, 38 Wyckoff Av.	63	3
CRAFT, John, 294 Stuyvesant Av.	77	3
CAPARELLA, Nicolo, 2,056 Broadway	21	2
DAVIS, Mary A., 197 Hoyt St.	37	1
DUNN, Catharine, 226 Bleecker St.	49	4
DE ST. FOY, Madeline M., Little Sisters of Poor	27	3
ECKSTEIN, Charles, 893 Herkimer St.	72	2
FOLKERS, Mary A., 216 Dean St.	77	3
GREEN, John, 249 Varick St.	33	3
GREENE, Hannah, 150 Rochester Av.	59	1
HOGAN, Julia, 144 Sands St.	72	2
HANNA, Teresa, 32 India St.	78	3
HAWKINS, Elisha D., 226 10th St.	67	3
HOFFMANN, Catharine, 153 Meserole St.	61	3
LITTLE, Kate, 358 Knickerbocker Av.	50	2
MULLIGAN, Frederick W., 386 Quincy St.	47	4
McNULTY, Hugh, Kings County Hospital	31	3
McHUGH, James E., 92d St. and Skidmore Lane	28	2
NOLL, Catharine, 2 Hunterfly Place	80	1
OLIVO, Lizzie, 225 Pacific St.	2	4
PAVANI, James, 247 Myrtle Av.	2	4
PARKER, Cecilia A., 128 Nassau St.	84	3
PAPE, Harry R., 699 Gates Av.	1	2
PHELAN, John, 3 Montgomery St.	3	3
REY, Theodore, 176 Middleton St.	39	3
RICE, Frank, 15 Carroll St.	1	1
SANDER, Grace M., 576 11th St.	1	3
SULLIVAN, Harry A., 496 9th St.	1	3
SUNDHEIM, Otto H., 210 Marcy Av.	15	3
SCHIP, Carolina, 223 Palmetto St.	47	1
THOMSON, James T., 63 Downing St.	74	3
TURNER, Mary W., Kings County Hospital	27	1
TROESCH, Madaline, 114 Conselyea St.	4	4
WINTERS, Virginia E., 417 Carlton Av.	33	2
ZINNER, Chester M., 631 Bushwick Av.	4	2

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FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, February 1st, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS
MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
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THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL UNTIL MARCH 1ST PURCHASE THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS

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First Mortgage Bonds of the
SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

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BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the
UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, A FIRST INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on FEBRUARY 7TH, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

New York, January 18, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman; James T. Woodward, Charles Parsons, Ernst Thalmann, Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.

Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 108 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
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The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
Car Trust Series "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" bonds are hereby notified that bonds Nos. 51, 92, 120, 138, 266, 282, 359, 394, 648, 663, 863, 967, 993, 1,026, 1,138, 1,155, 1,331, 1,450, 1,521, 1,523, 1,527, 1,535, 1,574, 1,645, and 1,688 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage, dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of April, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
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FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

About 300,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and although most of the professional talent was actively engaged in efforts to put quotations down, there were no declines of consequence. In a number of conspicuous groups significant gains were scored.

* * *

In the Vanderbilts there was a special strength, official information disclosing much of what Wall Street lately has been cheerfully anticipating—closer relations, the practical merger, of the foremost properties under Vanderbilt and Morgan control. As yet, however, Wall Street probably has incommensurate ideas of the largeness of the corporation transactions afoot in that part of the financial world. What is in prospect goes far beyond the mere consolidation of two important properties.

* * *

Professional Wall Street, in continuing bearish and in working to bring about recessions in the whole list, is antagonizing a public interest not at all intangible. Clever men on the Stock Exchange have recently been engaged in endeavors to mark prices down, and the small success attending their plans has been due almost wholly to the fact that they have had against them a public interest more alive than has been known at any time in a long while past. With the public there has been the helpful generalship of interests far more powerful than those which have average consequence in Wall Street.

* * *

Business reports are with practical uniformity encouraging. Many difficulties recently apprehended have disappeared. The outlook businesswise is better in the opening week of February than has appeared in any recent showing.

* * *

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 113½; $100,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 128½, and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 113¾.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Minnesota Iron	1
Canada Southern	1½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1⅛	New York Central	⅝
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	N. Y., Sus. & West.	3¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅞	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	4
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Norfolk & Western	⅞
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1⅝	Norfolk & West. pf.	1⅝
Clev., Lor. & W.	⅝	North. Pacific pf.	½
Detroit Gas	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Erie	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1	St. Paul & Duluth	¾
General Electric	⅝	St. Paul, M. & M.	5
Kan. City, P. & G.	⅝	U. S. Express	1
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Lake Shore	1¼	West Chi. St.	⅞
Michigan Central	3½	Western Union Tel.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¼	Manhattan Cons.	½
Baltimore & Ohio	½	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	3	Third Avenue R. R.	2½
Consolidated Ice	½	Wisconsin Central	½
Great Nor. pf.	1		
Lake E. & W. pf.	¾		

* * *

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1
Balt. & O. 1st, Parks. Branch	1½	N. Y., S. & W. 2d	3
Chi., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	1	Norf. & W. con. 4s	1
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1	Or. Imp. con. 5s, 5th in. paid	1
Des M. & Ft. D. 4s	7	People's Gas 2d 6s	1
Erie gen. lien	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1½
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	2	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1⅛
Kan. Pac. 6s, Den. Div., ex m. c.	7	St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s	1½
		U. Pac. ext. S. f. 8s	7½
		Wabash 1st, D. & C.	2

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d in.	1	Or. Sh. Line inc. B.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $177,532,456; balances, $10,993,339; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $674,388.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16@94⅝, and guilders at 40@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par@25c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56⅝@57½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

* * *

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.20, 295 shares Kingston and Pembroke at .20@.19. On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Alice sold at 1.20, 1,000 shares of Brunswick at .10, 1,000 shares of Comstock at .04, 450 shares of Crescent at .05, 100 shares of Deadwood Terra at 1.10, 600 shares of Lacrosse at .16@.18, 700 shares of Little Chief at .19@.18, 500 shares of Mexican at .20, 500 shares of Potosi at .25, 200 shares of Sierra Nevada at 1.05, 500 shares of Utah at .14. On the Mining Exchange 2,500 shares of American Flag sold at .20@.20⅞, 850 shares of Gold Magnet at .01⅝ buyer 20@.01⅛ buyer 30; 2,000 shares of Pilgrim at .005, 200 shares St. F. Cariboo at 2.75@2.62½, 5,000 shares Alamo at .02¾@.02⅝, 7,000 shares Argentum at .19⅝@.20, 6,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09⅝@.09⅝, 7,000 shares Cannon Ball at .004½@.004 cash, 1,500 shares Fanny B. at .01, 2,000 shares Garfield Gr. at .06⅝, 200 shares Golden Fleece at .50⅝@.51, 27,000 shares Justine at .01⅝@.02⅝@.02, 800 shares Lillie at .69½@.70⅛, 1,500 shares Mollie Gibson at .20, 700 shares Portland at .76 seller 30@.77½; 243,000 shares Sentinel at .004⅝ cash, .008 buyer 30@.004⅞ cash, @.006 cash; 5,000 Tamarack at .007½@.008⅛.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1⅛, to 41⅝; Erie, ⅜, to 16; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 61⅛; St. Paul, ¼, to 98⅝; Reading, ¼, to 11⅞, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 89⅛; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 61, and New York Central, ¼, to 121⅞. British consols were steady at 112⅝ for money, and 112⅞ for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 52½c, and exchange on London at 25f 22½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 156, and in Rome at 105.20.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,025,797, against $2,721,660 last week and $4,515,153 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,146,960, against $2,420,730 last week, and $4,681,969 in the same week of last year.

FACTS WARRANT FAITH.

Mr. Robert L. Niles of the Stock Exchange firm of Niles Brothers, in the course of a talk on stock market conditions yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, pointed out that the interest of the public in investments was on the increase, and that existing business developments favored the growth of healthy speculative sentiment. Mr. Niles said:

"A man with fair health and a reasonably fair conscience is not nowadays to be a bull.

"It would seem as if the country was pursuing the same course now that it did after 1873. That year panic was widespread, and it took a period of five years before there came a substantial recovery. Beginning with 1878 there was recovery and no further setback was experienced until the assassination of President Garfield in 1881. Judging the future by the past, a resemblance may be seen between the period from 1873 to 1881, and that which we have gone through from 1893, which will culminate around 1900.

"In the East the public may be tired of the suggestion, but the speculative influence of this Klondike business will be much greater than is at present supposed. Our banking interests maintain that gold is absolutely stationary in value and that other things fluctuate. That may be true. But we know that if there comes through the world a suspicion that a large amount of gold is to be obtained anywhere, while they may claim it does not go down, gold has the effect of making things go up. The tendency of this is to start speculation.

"The influence of the prices we have been having for food products and the good prospects of marketing like products in the coming season, and the excitement to attend these great discoveries of gold will probably create a boom. Money is cheap; and it is assumed that cheap money is an encouragement to speculation. That in a measure is true, but the times of greatest booms and highest speculation were when money was high. I do not believe that the present low rates for money will be very long maintained.

"It is evident from the broadening of the market and the renewed activity from day to day in securities that have been for a long time neglected that interest is steadily growing among the public. Wise heads behind the market recognize that conditions are favorable, and they are not likely to support a movement unless satisfied that the public is inclined to take part in new enterprises and old enterprises, and that the tendency is upward. There is positive evidence that interests which have lain dormant for years are now actively in the market. Stocks that have gone for months without a quotation are again becoming prominent.

"One very healthful condition which will permit of the broadening of the stock market is the facility now offered to small investors. I think the time is not far distant when the result of this will be to put standard deliveries in the New York Stock Exchange on the basis of ten-share lots as they are on the London Stock Exchange. The coming in of the small investor is a matter of hope for the future of the Stock Exchange business, as well as the successful corporation life of the railroads, and the movement is only in its infancy.

"There are no clouds on the financial horizon, and the only setbacks to be expected are those slip-ups which come in a market that goes too fast. Rapid advance leads to realization. Like a child who stumbles when in good condition, the market may fall, but that does not hurt it. In a short time it is running along merrily again."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of January to-day will cover thirty-five roads, and will show 13.05 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

	1898.	Inc.	Dec.
Ann Arbor	$41,546	$12,253	
Atlantic & Danv.	10,610	2,871	
Bal. & O. Southw.	146,488		7,620
Canadian Pacific	472,000	119,000	
Chesapeake & Ohio	299,314	5,754	
Chi. & East Ill.	86,300		200
Chi. Great West.	120,757	18,116	
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	762,494	100,183	
Choc., Okla. & G.	26,000	8,000	
Clev., Lor. & W.	39,674	11,619	
Den. & Rio G.	195,600	41,200	
Evans. & Ind.	6,758	267	
Evans. & T. H.	28,392	2,444	
Georgia & Alabama	34,723	10,785	
Intern. & Gt. N.	95,370	17,942	
Iowa Central	40,761	5,907	
Kanawha & Mich.	12,468	431	
Kan. C., P. & G.	84,744	50,489	
Kan. C. Sub. Belt.	12,265	4,339	
Lake E. & W.	84,904	7,725	
Mexican Central	363,868		19,836
Mexican National	141,423	27,850	
Minn. & St. Louis	43,609	3,919	
Mo. Pac. & I. Mt.	678,000	30,000	
Central Branch	33,000		
N. Y., O. & W.	88,298	13,868	
Norfolk & Western	187,776	10,739	
Peo., Dec. & Evans	19,649		4,649
Pitts. & Western	58,035	10,583	
Rio Grande South.	11,618	3,898	
St. J. & G. I.	27,106	6,847	
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	40,461	369	
T., St. L. & K. C.	48,861	527	
Wabash	300,128	26,591	
Wheel. & L. E.	38,483	18,239	
Total (35 roads)	$4,681,983	$572,705	$32,305
Net increase (13.05 p. c)		$540,400	

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL DEAL.

Official announcement was made yesterday by President Depew of the proposed New York Central-Lake Shore consolidation, after the Directors of the former road had met and authorized the issue of 100-year gold collateral 3½ per cent. bonds, to be exchanged for Lake Shore stock, one $1,000 bond for five shares of the stock. The announcement was not a surprise to Wall Street, it having been looked for for several days, although it was generally expected that New York Central would issue debenture bonds instead of collateral trusts.

When the announcement was made yesterday all of the Vanderbilt stocks developed new strength, advancing sharply. New York Central sold up to 119¼, Lake Shore to 194½, Canada Southern to 56½, and Michigan Central to 111¾. The new New York Central bonds "when issued" were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 95 bid, with offerings at 97.

The buying of the Vanderbilt stocks was done almost entirely by houses credited with acting for inside interests. Among the room traders there was some disposition to sell the stocks, particularly New York Central and Lake Shore, but the fear of higher London quotations this morning cooled their ardor.

In conservative quarters last night sentiment on New York Central was most bullish. Wall Street men closely in touch with Vanderbilt interests predicted that when the full details of the scheme are made public it will be found that that property is to benefit even more largely than is now generally believed.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

Actual payments through Clearing Houses in January made a remarkable showing, being much larger than in any previous month, 36.8 per cent. larger than the same month last year, and 7.1 per cent. larger than in 1892. The failures in January were smaller than in any previous year of which there is record, and were probably smaller than in any other January since 1881. The statement by branches of business given this week shows a surprising gain in most departments of manufacture and trade. No failures appear in the woolen manufacture, and in several branches only an insignificant aggregate, compared with the failures of previous years. Meanwhile, the money market is as confident as ever; gold does not come from Europe in large amount only because bankers find it worth while to lend American money abroad, and the commercial balances are heavily in favor of the United States as heretofore.

The iron and steel manufacture is steadily gaining in consumption of pig iron, although the production of the material is still in excess of immediate demands, but not enough to cause a decline in prices at Pittsburg or Chicago. Even the Southern producers are able to get a fair price at Chicago and at the East, and anthracite pig is unchanged. The demand for finished products has been very heavy, and includes for structural work 5,000 tons for the State Capitol building in Pennsylvania, 4,000 tons for the Court House of Denver, 3,000 tons for elevated railways at Chicago, and numerous small buildings in various parts of the country. The demand for car building has been very heavy, both at the East and West, and the plate demand greatly increased at the East on account of orders from shipyards. For plates the demand from tin plate works has been very active. The prospect of a combination of wire manufacturers has stimulated the demand and raised the price of wire rods. Of Connellsville coke 15,099 ovens are in blast, with an output of 155,000 tons weekly, and the quoted price is $1.50 for furnace. Tin is quiet and steady at 13.85 cents, with a visible supply Feb. 1 of 31,120 tons, against 32,332 tons a year ago. Exports of copper in January were about 10,225 tons, against 9,066 tons last year, and the price is held at 11 cents for lake. No change appears in spelter or tin plates, but lead is weaker at 3.55 cents.

There is a better demand for cotton goods since the general stoppage of works at the East, but there is no indication as yet of material gain as respects unsold stocks on hand. In woolen goods the demand is altogether more satisfactory, an advance of about 20 per cent. being paid on most grades of the finer woolens and worsteds, and nearly all the mills are active. The sales of wool at the three chief markets were 6,361,400 pounds, of which 3,973,000 pounds were domestic, against 13,563,700 pounds last year, of which 8,493,400 pounds were domestic.

* * *

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

Satisfactory trade for the season is reported in most lines, with special activity reported in the iron and steel trades and kindred lines. In the East the distribution of dry goods and wool has been checked, and the movement of produce greatly interfered with, but the tone of the cotton goods situation is, if anything, improved. In the Middle States and in the Central West the movement of iron into consumption is still very large, but nervousness as to possible overproduction affects that market.

Steel is slightly lower at the East, but firmly held at Chicago, which also reports advances in iron bars, wires, and nails. Western mills will not agree to deliver steel rails, billets, or rods on new orders before July 1. Southern buyers are coming into St. Louis more numerously than usual at this date, and the distribution of dry goods, boots, and shoes, and drugs is active. In the Northwest better trade is reported, and cold weather has helped the distribution of seasonable goods. At the South trade is reported improved at several important centres, and the total of January business is said to have been above the average. The light freeze did little damage to Florida truck farming interests. Alaskan business on the Pacific Coast is still very active, but export trade in cereals is small. Rain is needed in California or crops will be considerably shortened.

Steadiness in prices has been a feature of the week, the only decreases noted being in wheat, corn, and flour on a speculative recession, and in lead, while the prices of oats, pork, beef, and coffee are higher. Printcloths show a further advance, and the cold weather has affected anthracite coal production, with a consequent advance of 10 cents per ton.

Business failures, though slightly larger than last week, numbering 295, against 288 the week before, are little above the normal. They compare with a total number failing in the corresponding week of 1897 of 305, in 1896 of 338, in 1895 of 293, and in 1894 of 336. The total number failing in the first week of February, 1893, was 223.

COAL AND IRON.

In its review of the coal and iron trades The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

The anthracite coal trade of the seaboard States is still quiet, but in general producers occupy a much stronger position, and, so long as production is kept down, bid fair to keep their advantage over consumers. The snow and cold weather of the past week interfered with shipments, and though consumption has increased, it is yet impossible to say just how much trade has been helped.

The blizzard blocked trains and delayed deliveries, yet this interference with traffic is but temporary. Stocks along the roads not being so large as at tidewater points, any drop in temperature influences trade very quickly.

Estimates of production for January vary, but the general feeling among sales agents is that 2,500,000 tons were about as much as the market could take during the month. The same amount, it is thought, will supply the February demand, and as there is no desire to produce in excess of the demand, these figures are used in making estimates for this month."

* * *

The iron market shows signs of upheaval, but there is no indication of the improvement in prices which many have been hoping for. Sales of pig iron have been on a large scale, but buyers are not disposed to make advances, relying on the very large production to keep quotations down, and probably with reason. There have been some large sales of Southern pig, generally on the basis of $7.25 Birmingham for No. 2 foundry, and $6.40@$6.50 for forge.

There is a great deal of interest in the conferences of the Lake ore men now going on in Cleveland, but nothing definite has been reached there. An effort is being made to bring the Mesaba people into the Ore Association.

The steel billet market is in an uneasy condition, and large transactions are pending, but at present prices are not very strong.

The movement of finished material continues good. Orders for plate and structural material are on a large scale.

The arrangements for the great wire combination are going on quietly and smoothly. Although the agreement is not yet complete, a number of the larger mills have agreed on an advance in prices. It remains to be seen how the market will take this move, though it is not unexpected.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

* * *

Sale of Standard Oil stock at 400, highest price ever touched.

All interests in Wheeling and Lake Erie said to be working in harmony for reorganization, and plan expected soon to be ready.

New York Central 3½ per cent. collateral trust bonds, "when issued," quoted on the Stock Exchange at 95@97.

Advance of 33⅓ per cent. in rates by all steamship lines on flour from the Pacific Coast to China and Japan.

Decrease of $700,000 in value of imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with previous week. Decrease of $300,000 in amount marketed.

Placing of Northern Pacific common, Consolidated Gas, and Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling common on Stock Exchange Clearing House list. Leather common, Wabash common, and St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred dropped.

Buying of Erie first preferred and Atchison preferred for London account. Sales of Northern Pacific and Union from same source.

Small increase in Missouri Pacific's gross earnings for the fourth week in January attributed to heavy snows and bad roads.

Refusal of the House to give unanimous consent for the consideration of the Kansas Pacific Railroad bill.

Bill of exchange for £100,000 drawn, presumably in connection with sale abroad of Reading general fours.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend of $1 per share out of the surplus net income for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1897, will be paid on Feb. 23 to holders of adjustment preferred stock of Norfolk and Western Railway Company, at the company's office, 40 Exchange Place, New York.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Boston maintained its interest in the copper shares. Up to 12:30 o'clock, the first half of the day, 11,000 shares of listed mining stock changed hands, Butte, Montana, and Baltic leading in activity. Only 15 shares of Calumet and Hecla were sold, at 516@515, contrasting with highest price yesterday of 521. Tamarack fell 5, to 149, selling at 150⅝ in the afternoon. Montana reacted 1⅜, to 171. Butte dropped ⅝, to 27, thence rose to 28, and in the last hour sold at 27½. Baltic gained 1, to 12½. Centennial gained ⅝, to 9⅝, receding to 9⅜. Franklin was off ½ at 14, and Osceola lost ⅛, to 42½. National appeared at 50@60c. Parrot lost ⅜, to 21⅜. Wolverine rose ⅜, to 20⅝. Other coppers were unchanged.

In the general list, Stock Yards attracted much attention, gaining from 117 to 119, with preferred up 2, at 117. New England preferred was up 2, at 92. Wisconsin Central preferred appeared at 3@4, against last prior sale at 6⅜, Jan. 18. Common sold at 2, incomes at 4, and 5s at 44⅛, the latter an advance of 1¼. Little Rock and Fort Smith 7s sold at 14. Dominion Coal 6s were off ½ at 107. Gas 5s were up 1½, at 91½. Dominion Coal stock was up ¾, at 20¼. Oregon Short Line incomes were up ⅜, at 67½.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Railroad Companies.		
Boston & Albany	223	224
Boston & Lowell	223½	..
Boston & Maine	168	170
Boston & Providence	270	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	119	119½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	117½	118
Fitchburg pf.	..	99
Maine Central	129½	..
Old Colony	191	..
Oregon Short Line	24⅝	25
West End	84½	85
West End pf.	104	104½
Wisconsin Central	1⅞	2
Wisconsin Central pf.	3½	4½
Mining Companies.		
Allouez	1½	1⅝
Arnold	9¼	9½
Atlantic	28⅝	30
Boston & Montana	171	172
Butte & Boston	27⅝	27½
Calumet & Hecla	512	516
Centennial	9⅝	..
Franklin	13½	14
Gold Coin Mines	1⅞	..
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	8⅛
Osceola	42	42½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	6
Quincy	114	116
Santa Ysabel	5¼	6
Tamarack	150	151
Tecumseh	..	3¼
Wolverine	20½	20⅝
Miscellaneous.		
American Bell Telephone	267	268
Dominion Coal	20	21
Dominion Coal pf.	..	108
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
*Erie Telephone	71	71½
General Electric	37¼	37⅝
General Electric pf.	89	90
Illinois Steel	54	55
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21⅝	22
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
New England Telephone	130	132½
Philadelphia Company	..	30
Pullman Palace Car	176	177
United States Oil	10⅝	11
United States Rubber	16½	17¼
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53
Unlisted Securities.		
Merced Gold Mining	5	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24⅝	24⅞

*Ex dividend.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mechanics'	185
American Exch.	170	Mechanics & Trad.	110
Broadway	225	Mercantile	165
Central National	165	Merchants'	140
Chatham	290	Merchants' Exch.	115
City	700	Metropolis	440
Columbia	150	Nassau	150
Commerce	206	National Union	230
Continental	127	New Amsterdam	235
Corn Exchange	285	New York	235
East River	135	New York County	700
Fifth Avenue	2900	Ninth National	90
First National	3000	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Pacific	180
Fourth National	185	Park	263
Gallatin National	310	People's	200
Garfield National	700	Phenix	90
German-American	115	Republic	155
Germania	300	Seaboard National	174
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	380	Seventh National	105
Hudson River	155	Shoe & Leather	97
Importers & Trad.	515	State of New York	110
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	110
Leather Manuf's'	173	West Side	275
Manhattan	230	Western National	150
Market & Fulton	222		

There was a sale of 3 shares of Corn Exchange at 290.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9th,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

20 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
20 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
6 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
$3,000 Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,000 Brooklyn City Public Park Land 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$3,500 Brooklyn City R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,000 United States 4 p. c. Bds., 1907.
250 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
10 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
35 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
$2,000 Logansport & Wabash Valley R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gas Bds., 1925.
$2,000 Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
15 shs. Kemble Iron Co.
Receipt for 24 shs. Kemble Iron Co.
42 shs. Farragut Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
20 shs. New York Fire Insurance Co.
15 shs. Commonwealth Insurance Co.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$1,000 Citizens' Gaslight Co. of B'klyn Consid. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1940.
£5,600 Southern States Land & Timber Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., (Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts.)
$2,800 Southern States Land & Timber Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., Trust Receipt for assessments on same.
$8,000 Citizens' Gas Co. of Bridgeport 1st 6s, 1935.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
6 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. prefd., (Hypd.)
40 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Yellow Pine Co. prefd.
$1,000 Escanaba (Mich.) Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Bd., 1911.

FINANCIAL.

120 Broadway, New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Reorganization Certificates for:

Union Pacific First Mtge. 6% Bonds,
Union Pacific Sinking Fund 8% Bonds,
Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds,
and of
Union Pacific Purchase Money Certificates.

On and after this date we shall be prepared to issue the new securities in exchange for certificates of the above classes.

Not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received.

The new Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $500 and $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either receive scrip or sell the fractions to us, or purchase from us such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to receive scrip or to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express, at their expense.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

To the GAS CONSUMERS of Boston and the Officials and Holders of Stocks and Bonds of Gas and Electric Light Companies of Massachusetts:

A hearing will be given on Monday, Feb. 7th, at 11 A. M., at the office of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, on the petition filed by Henry M. Whitney, President of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company, praying for the approval of the issue of $1,000,000 of stock.

As the result of this hearing is of great importance to the gas consumers of Boston, the officers and directors of gas and electric light companies now existing by authority of the State, and the holders of stocks and bonds of such gas and electric light companies, it is for their interest to attend or be represented at this hearing.

All consumers of gas in the City of Boston believe that the price which they now pay for gas is based upon the actual cost of manufacture, plus fair dividends and interest on the capital now employed by companies now in existence, and that in the future the price of gas will be reduced as the increased consumption and improved methods of manufacture reduce the cost.

They believe the laws of the State and the rules and regulations of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners absolutely prevent the creation of new stocks and bonds, or the inflation of those now existing, beyond an amount needed for increased consumption.

The officers and directors of gas and electric light companies now existing by authority of the State believe that it is impossible for new companies to create stocks and bonds without that permission of the Commonwealth which they have very properly been compelled to secure before creating any of the securities now in existence, and the investors all over the United States who hold stocks and bonds in gas and electric light companies doing business under the laws of the State of Massachusetts believe that any stocks or bonds of gas and electric light companies issued under the laws of Massachusetts carry a guarantee of safety because their creation was supervised and regulated by the officials of the State under a system of laws impossible of infringement and existing in no other State in the Union.

The result of this hearing will prove whether the belief of the three classes mentioned is well founded or not.

The Massachusetts Pipe Line Company is a creature of the State which obtained its right to exist from the State by pledging itself to the State that it would issue $1,000,000 capital stock according to the laws of the State for the purpose of manufacturing and distributing a new kind of gas which could be sold to the citizens of Boston at a price much less than that of any gas manufactured by any existing gas company. One of the laws which this company agreed should govern the issuance of its stock was that the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners should pass upon the necessity and advisability of allowing the issuance of a part or the whole of the $1,000,000 capital prior to its issuance. One of the heretofore unalterable customs or rules of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners has been that upon the application of a gas or electric light company for the issuance of new stock, there should be given a public hearing that all interested could know of the advisability of such issue and enter protest prior to the issuance, and never since the existence of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners has there been a gas or electric light company bold enough to evade this test. The Masschusetts Pipe Line Gas Company has issued its $1,000,000 of capital stock without the authority of the Board of

FINANCIAL.

Gas and Electric Light Commissioners or any other supervisory arm of the State, and has issued it without even requesting the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to pass upon it, and has used the stock so issued as the basis for a contract with the seven gas companies of Boston, whereby for 50 years all authority has been taken out of the hands of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to regulate the price of gas to the consumer, and has further used the stock so issued as the basis for an illegal gas company or association which has issued $35,000,000 of stock and bonds without the permission of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners or any other authority in the State, and which have been sold for $14,000,000, and upon which a New York trust company has loaned $12,000,000 of its depositors' funds.

The reason for this action on the part of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company is the same as that which would prompt any gas and electric light company in the State which knew that a public hearing given by the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the necessity or advisability of allowing the issue of stock and bonds, would show the unquestionable illegality of such proposed issue.

The Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, learning of the illegal issue of this stock and the bold infringement of constituted authority, notified the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company that it had not only issued its stock illegally, but that its officers and directors had committed a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. Then and not until then did the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company ask the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to ratify their illegal action, and the hearing on February 7th is the result.

If it is possible for the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company to do what it has done, and it and its officials are allowed to go unpunished, unquestionably the precedent they have established will be quickly followed by scores of "wild-cat" schemes, until the name "Massachusetts" attached to a gas and electric light security will mean no more than the name of those States where nothing is required for the issuance of stocks and bonds but the payment of a small fee to the local attorneys, and the millions of securities already created under the conservative supervision of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners will quickly change from first-class investments to speculative foot-balls.

It is clearly the duty of the three classes above mentioned to aid the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners with all the information in their power, to the end that they will make this, the first attempt at high-handed infringement of the corporation laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, so expensive an infringement of the laws that it will never be attempted again, for probably never again will such an opportunity arise for teaching schemers that it is disastrous to attempt to evade the well-established policy of Massachusetts, represented by a Commission which has justly earned a reputation for conservatism, intelligence, and courage; for if the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners stamp the stock of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company as illegal, the corporation itself does not legally exist, and the 50-year contracts which it has made with the seven Boston companies fall to the ground, and thereby destroy the entire structure of the New England Gas & Coke Company, which, in its turn, will release the unfortunate underwriters who have purchased $14,000,000 of worthless bonds, and the tremendous loss now impending will have to be borne by the foreign speculators who are responsible for the creation of this chimerical creature of modern finance, instead of New England investors, as was intended when the scheme was first created.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.
February 4, 1898.

Union Pacific Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
SECURED BY THE MORTGAGE OF NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of any First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company under its mortgage of November 1, 1865, that such of said bonds as are now outstanding are entitled to receive out of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale of the property covered by the mortgage the principal of such bonds and any unpaid interest thereon to January 20, 1898. In accordance with the decrees of Court and the notice heretofore given by me, no interest will be paid on any of said bonds after January 20, 1898, whether such bonds have matured according to their tenor or not.

Payment of said bonds is being made by me upon the terms above stated at the banking office of the Mercantile Trust Company, at No. 120 Broadway, New York City. After a reasonable time for the further presentation of such bonds I shall make my report to the Court, and thereafter any bonds outstanding will be paid only upon presentation thereof to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States at Omaha, Nebraska, who will then pay thereon the principal of such bonds, and interest to January 20, 1898, and no more, whether said bonds had matured before said date or otherwise.

WILLIAM D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

Dated January 29, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2

OF

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS

DATED JANUARY 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sixty-four (64) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz:

1301	1589	1917	2394	2636	3096
1310	1606	1918	2483	2730	3210
1337	1658	1930	2538	2760	3253
1353	1666	1959	2548	2777	3317
1422	1685	2003	2562	2790	3324
1426	1835	2029	2563	2802	3346
1437	1840	2135	2579	2811	3392
1482	1846	2229	2598	2973	3401
1491	1848	2264	2604	3000	3469
1530	1868	2286	2611	3008	3488
1541	1877	2306	2629		

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 16th, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

New York, January 25, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify the sixty-four (64) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificates, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 16th of February, 1898, at 105 per centum and interest, say, $1,057.50 per bond.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.

By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.

Grand Central Depot, New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on the first day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1897.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 5th, and will be reopened on Monday, February 21st, 1898.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

183rd Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (OF CHICAGO.)

54 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close, in New York, February 15th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

H. W. OLCOTT, Asst. Secretary.

West Chicago Street Railroad Co.,
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a QUARTERLY dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) per cent. on its capital stock, payable Feb. 15, 1898, at the office of the company, either in Chicago or in New York, 54 Wall Street.

Transfer books will close Feb. 5, 1898, and reopen Feb. 16, 1898. L. S. OWSLEY, Secretary.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, 52 Wall Street, New York, Jan 27, 1898.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and TWO PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Monday, Feb. 21, 1898. Transfer books will close on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1898.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Co.,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2d, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 5th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

**Peoria and Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, February 9th, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 5th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., February 10th, 1898. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of The Commercial Cable Company for election of Directors and such other business as may properly be presented will be held at the company's offices, No. 253 Broadway, New York City, on the 7th day of March, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close February 24, 1898, and reopen March 8, 1898. ALBERT BECK, Secretary.
Dated February 4, 1898.

The Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, February 4th, 1898.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, Messrs. Charles R. Flint, Jerome E. Bates, Augustus C. Bechstein, Frederick E. Pitkin, James Rowland were unanimously elected Directors to fill vacancies. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 27 William St., Room 1,404, New York, on Tuesday, February 8, 1898, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer Books closed Jan. 28 to Feb. 8.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Feb. 10, at 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between Simon Cohen and Isidor Cohen, doing business at No. 100 Catharine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, under the firm name of Cohen Brothers, was dissolved on the 26th day of January, 1898, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said Simon Cohen and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.—Dated New York, January 26th, 1898.
ISIDOR COHEN,
SIMON COHEN.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.
MR. J. W. LAPSLEY IS A PARTNER IN OUR firm from this date. HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 4, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
76¾	77	472	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	76¾	77	76¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
8¾	9	100	American Spirits Mfg.	8½	8½	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]
21¼	22¼	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	21½	21½	21½	[illegible]	[illegible]
138	138⅛	3,856	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137⅝	138¾	137½	[illegible]	[illegible]
113	114	60	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114¼	114	[illegible]	[illegible]
89	89¼	3,471	American Tobacco	88⅝	89⅝	88⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
37⅞	38	450	Ann Arbor pf.	38	38	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅞	13¼	124	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	31½	2,440	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅞	31¼	30⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅝	17⅞	9,215	Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18½	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
7½	7¾	2,400	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	[illegible]	[illegible]
3¾	3⅞	1,100	Bay State Gas	3¾	3⅞	3¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
40½	40⅝	3,910	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40½	40⅝	40	[illegible]	[illegible]
122½	124	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
56⅝	56¾	7,755	Canada Southern	55⅝	56⅝	55⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
87⅞		500	Canadian Pacific	86⅝	87	86⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	15	50	Central Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	24¼	4,635	Chesapeake & Ohio	24	24½	23⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
100⅝	100⅞	13,885	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99⅝	100⅝	99⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
111½	112	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	111½	111½	111½	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅞	14	1,810	Chicago Great West.	13⅞	14	13⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	35	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33	33	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
9½	9⅝	20	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	33½	500	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	33	33¼	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
95⅞	96	13,281	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
145¼	145⅝	572	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145⅜	145⅝	145⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
126	126⅛	2,885	Chi. & Northw.	125⅞	126⅛	125⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
93	93⅛	3,346	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	92⅜	93⅛	92½	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	9⅝	1,976	Chi. Term. Trans.	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅞	30½	5,040	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28⅜	30⅛	28⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
36⅞	37	2,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	36⅞	37	36⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅛	16⅝	3,810	Cleve., Lor. & W.	16⅛	16⅛	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
48⅛	48⅝	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48	48½	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅞	7		C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7	7	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
191½	191¾	2,635	Consolidated Gas	192	192¾	190½	[illegible]	[illegible]
33½	34½	100	Consolidated Ice	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
113	114	192	Delaware & Hudson	113⅜	113⅝	113⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
50⅝	51	316	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅝	51	50⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	59	700	Detroit Gas	57⅝	59	57⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
134	135	300	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133	133½	133	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅛	16¼	2,520	Erie	15⅛	16⅛	15¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	41¼	11,500	Erie 1st pf.	40⅞	41⅛	40⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
20½	21	1,200	Erie 2d pf.	20	21	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅝	13	430	Flint & P. M.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	..	24	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	21	21	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
37¼	37⅝	4,742	General Electric	36¾	37½	36⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
155	159	1,543	Great Northern pf.	162	162	160	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅛	33¼	1,620	Hawaiian Sugar	33	33⅛	33	33	[illegible]
106	106½	850	Illinois Central	105¾	106	105⅝	106	[illegible]
9	9½	25	Iowa Central	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
22¾	23¼	500	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	22¾	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	[illegible]
43½	44	820	Laclede Gas	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	[illegible]
70½	71½	120	L. E. & West. pf.	71¼	71¼	71⅝	71¼	[illegible]
193½	194	3,063	Lake Shore	193	194½	193	194	[illegible]
59½	59¾	5,890	Louisville & Nashville	59½	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	[illegible]
116¾	116⅞	18,882	Manhattan Con	117	117⅞	115⅞	116⅞	[illegible]
147	147½	1,611	Metropolitan St. Ry.	147	147½	147	147½	[illegible]
1	1½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1¼	[illegible]
111⅛	111½	6,677	Michigan Central	108¼	111⅞	107⅞	111⅛	[illegible]
25¼	26	350	Minn. & St. L.	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	[illegible]
86	87	200	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86⅛	86⅛	86	86	[illegible]
55¼	57	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	[illegible]
65	66	700	Minnesota Iron	65	65	65	65	[illegible]
13½	13¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
40	40½	962	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39⅞	40½	39⅞	40⅛	[illegible]
33⅞	34⅛	6,650	Missouri Pacific	33⅛	34¼	33⅝	34	[illegible]
31¼	31½	610	Mobile & Ohio	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	[illegible]
35¾	36	45	National Lead Co.	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	[illegible]
108¼	108⅞	105	National Lead Co. pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	[illegible]
96⅞	97¼	1,550	New Jersey Central	97	97	96⅞	97	[illegible]
118⅞	119	14,810	New York Central	118½	119¼	118⅞	119	[illegible]
39¼	40	120	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	39	39	39	39	[illegible]
14	15	203	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	12	15	12	15	[illegible]
84½	84⅝	8,735	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	30	34½	30	34¼	[illegible]
15¾	16	910	Norfolk & Western.	15½	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	[illegible]
51¼	51½	5,728	Norfolk & West. pf.	49⅝	51½	49⅞	51¼	[illegible]
5⅞	6	510	North American	6	6	5⅞	6	[illegible]
27¼	27⅝	5,806	Northern Pacific	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	[illegible]
68⅛	68½	21,765	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅜	68⅝	67⅞	68⅛	[illegible]
18	18¼	2,925	Ontario & Western	18	18⅞	17⅞	18	[illegible]
29½	30	400	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	29¼	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	[illegible]
52	53	200	Ore. R. & Nav.	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	[illegible]
24½	25	250	Oregon Short Line	25	25	25	25	[illegible]
32	32¼	4,025	Pacific Mail	31⅜	32⅝	31⅞	32	[illegible]
119	119½	5,388	Pennsylvania R. R.	118⅝	119	118¾	119	[illegible]
97⅞	98⅛	1,505	People's Gas, Chicago.	97⅝	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞	[illegible]
44	44½	1,641	P., C., C. & St. L.	43⅞	44⅛	43⅞	44¼	[illegible]
68½	69¾	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	69⅛	69⅞	69⅞	69⅛	[illegible]
160		12	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	169½	169½	169½	169½	[illegible]
22¾	22⅞	1,300	Reading	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	[illegible]
53⅜	53¾	3,980	Reading 1st pf.	53⅞	54	53⅞	53⅞	[illegible]
28¾	29	2,440	Reading 2d pf.	28⅜	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	[illegible]
55	59	7	Rio Grande West. pf.	56	56	56	56	[illegible]
6⅞	7	100	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	[illegible]
50	50½	1,310	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	50¼	48	50¼	[illegible]
18½	18¾	450	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	[illegible]
7⅝	7⅞	600	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	[illegible]
57⅞	58	1,160	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	57	58	57	57⅞	[illegible]
26⅝	26⅞	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	[illegible]
4¾	5	155	St. Louis Southw	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	[illegible]
10	10½	10	St. L. Southw. pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
24	25	100	St. Paul & Duluth	24⅜	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]
87	89	70	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87	87	87	87	[illegible]
130	135	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	135	135	135	135	[illegible]
73¾	75	400	St. P. & Oma., ex div.	73¼	74	73⅛	74	[illegible]
20	20½	200	Southern Pacific	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	[illegible]
9	9⅝	300	Southern Railway	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	[illegible]
31½	31⅞	258	Southern Railway pf.	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	[illegible]
25	25½	360	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25	25	25	25	[illegible]
11⅞	12	700	Texas Pacific	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅞	[illegible]
..	..	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]
178	179	300	Third Avenue	178	178	177	177	[illegible]
34⅛	35	20,555	U. P., all in. pd.	85½	85½	84¼	85	[illegible]
61½	61⅝	28,948	Union Pacific pf.	61⅞	61⅞	60⅝	61½	[illegible]
8½	9	200	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9	9	9	9	[illegible]
42	45	100	United States Express.	42½	42½	42½	42½	[illegible]
65	65½	350	U. S. Leather pf.	65½	65½	65¼	65¼	[illegible]
16½	17⅛	100	United States Rubber.	17	17	17	17	[illegible]
66¾	67⅛	1,270	U. S. Rubber pf.	66¾	67½	66¾	67½	[illegible]
7½	7¾	100	Wabash	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
18⅝	18¾	525	Wabash pf.	18⅝	18½	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]
..	101¼	200	West Chi. St., ex div.	101½	101⅝	101¼	101⅛	[illegible]
92¼	92⅝	6,154	Western Union Tel.	92	92⅝	92	92½	[illegible]
2⅞	3¼	200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	[illegible]
2	2⅝	575	Wisconsin Central	2¼	2¼	2	2	[illegible]

Sales.....327,855

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Col., H. V. & T.	6¾	7	Morris & Essex	170	175
4s, r., 1907	113¼	113¾	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21	23	Nat. Lin. Oil.	18	18½
4s, c., 1907	114½	115½	Com. Cable	175	..	National Starch	7½	9
4s, r., 1925	128½	129	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	77	83
4s, c., 1925	128¼	128¾	Consol. Ice pf.	84½	87	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
5s, r., 1904	113½	114	Del., L. & W.	156½	158	New Cent. C.	7⅝	8¼
5s, c., 1904	113½	114	Den. & R. G.	13	13¾	N. Y. Air Brake	24	27
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	14	15	N. Y. & N. H.	195	196
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½	15½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	3½	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf., ex div.	73	78
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8	N. Y. & T. Land.	55	..
			Eighth Avenue	325	..	Norfolk So.	63½	66
Adams Express	162	165	Ev. & T. H.	23	28	Ont. Mining	3	4
Alb. & Sus.	182	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	41	45	Ore. R. & N. pf.	70	71¾
Am. Coal	120	140	Flint & P. M. pf.	39	41	Penn. Coal	345	365
Am. Cotton Oil	21¾	22⅜	Ft. Worth & R. G.	15	17	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo. & East.	5	7
Am. Express	119	120	Homestake	44	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. T. & C.	91½	92	Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	98	Pullman Car	176½	178
Am. Tobacco pf.	114	120	Ill. Steel Co.	52¾	55	Quicksilver	2	3
Ann Arbor	13	13¾	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Quicksilver pf.	3	8
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	Iowa Central pf.	33	34	Rens. & Saratoga	182	..
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	4¼	5	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	R., W. & O.	120½	121½
Buff., R. & P.	29	29¾	Kan. & Mich.	6½	8	Rio Grande W.	22	24
Buff., R. & P. pf.	64	68	Keok. & D. M.	3½	4¼	St. P. & O. pf., ex div.	148	155
Bur., C. R. & N.	69	..	Keok. & D. M. pf.	18	20	Sil. bullion certfs.	56⅝	57½
Canadian Pacific	70¼	..	Keokuk & West.	30	35	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi. & Alton	165½	..	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Standard R. & T.	4	4½
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Laclede Gas pf.	90	93	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill.	59½	60½	L. E. & W.	16½	17½	Twin City R. T.	16	19¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23¾	24¾	Long Island	42½	45	U. S. Leather	7	7⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	167	..	Manhattan Beach	5	7	Wells-F. Express	114	116
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	86	Md. Coal pf.	47	53	West. Union Beef	8	9
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Mexican Central	6	6½	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	13	15
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..	Wis. Central pf.	4	8
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	2½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	..			
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,2[illegible]	Am. Sug. Ref.	137⅞	138¼	137⅝	137⅞
[illegible]	Am. Tobacco	88½	89⅝	88½	89¼
100	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13
80	A., T. & S. F. pf.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
110	Balt. & Ohio	18½	18½	17⅝	17⅝
100	Bay State Gas	4	4	4	4
270	Brook. R. Tr.	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
7,910	C., Bur. & Quin.	99⅝	100⅝	99½	100⅝
7,760	C., Mil. & St. P.	95⅝	96	95½	95⅞
1,910	Chi., R. I. & P.	92⅝	93¼	92⅝	93
180	Cent. of N. J.	97	97	96⅞	97
60	Ches. & Ohio	24⅛	24⅛	24	24
100	Erie	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
1,510	Gen. Electric	36⅞	37⅛	36¾	37⅛
930	Louis. & Nash	59⅛	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝
6,680	Manhattan	117	117⅞	115⅞	116⅝
2,780	Mo. Pacific	33½	34⅛	33⅜	34
80	Mo., K. & T. pf.	40	40	39⅞	40
5,990	N. Y. Central	118¾	119¼	118⅛	118⅞
10	N. Y., O. & W.	18	18	18	18
120	Nor. Pacific	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27½
3,420	Nor. Pac. pf.	68⅛	68⅝	68	68⅛
70	Pacific Mail	32	32¼	32	32¼
360	People's Gas	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
440	Reading	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
740	Reading 1st pf.	53⅜	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞
30	Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12
7,490	Union Pacific	35	35¼	34¾	35
270	Union Pac. pf.	61	61⅝	61	61⅝
20	Wabash pf.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2,090	West. Union	91⅞	92⅝	91⅞	92½

60,250

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	61	61¼	61	61¼
5,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s.	94	94	94	94
5,000	C. of Ga. 2d in.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
3,000	Rock Is. 5s, c.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5,000	St. L. Sthw. 1st.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
2,000	Std. R. & T. 1st.	59½	59½	59½	59½
16,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝
2,000	Wabash 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½
8,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	43½	44	43½	44

$66,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$223,155,713
Gold reserve	164,566,090
Net silver	18,116,739
United States notes in Treasury	26,993,427
Treasury notes of 1890	8,733,983
Total receipts, this day	895,581
Total receipts, this month	4,320,958
Total receipts, this year	250,306,560
Total expenditures, this day	1,090,000
Total expenditures, this month	5,201,000
Total expenditures, this year	250,069,570
Deposits in National banks	37,485,991
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	291,426
Government receipts from internal revenue	505,270
Customs	354,004
Miscellaneous	36,265

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Interest in the new Biscuit securities overshadowed everything else to-day. There was a sharp demand for subscription rights, and as a result prices for both common and preferred stocks moved up rapidly. Up to noon sales of several hundred shares were reported at prices ranging up to a premium of 115. The preferred touched 84 on the curb, and the common 29¾; these quotations represent an advance within a week of about 4 points for the former and 10 for the latter. The friends of the stock this morning were confidently predicting 95 for the preferred, and from 40 to 50 for the common within a short time. At a special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, held at 11 o'clock this morning, the Trustees' receipts for stock were placed in the unlisted department. At the close the preferred stood at 81 and the common at 26¾. The old New York stock was quoted early at 65. South Side Elevated sold at 61, and Lake Street Elevated advanced at 16, but declined to 15. Diamond Match fell from 142 to 141. Chicago Edison was at 143; Gold 5s, at 106. Glucose Sugar Refinery sold at 37. West Chicago closed at 102.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	33
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	7⅛
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	30⅞
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	32
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50⅞
Chicago City Railroad	243½
Diamond Match of Illinois	141½
Lake Street Elevated	15⅝
International Packing Co.	18⅝
International Packing Co. pf.	41
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	8⅛
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	32⅝
New York Biscuit Co.	64¾
North Chicago Street Railroad	228
Street's W. S. C. Line	20⅝
West Chicago Street Railroad	101½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs	12½
South Side Elevated Railroad	60⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Marsden was the local feature to-day. More timid holders unloaded, and the stock made a new minimum record, 6⅛. Toward the end there was a recovery to 7. The Choctaws were weakened in the forenoon by a misunderstanding of the expected December statement. The net result was $60,000, as against $54,000 in December, 1896. Subsequently insiders bought and bid up both the common and preferred. The Pennsylvania Heat issues were slightly higher. It was stated that $7,000,000 of the $10,000,000 stocks had agreed to the consolidation deal. Western New York and Pennsylvania was steady; likewise Reading and Pennsylvania. Union Traction relaxed to 14⅞, then rallied a half dollar. Citizens' Street Railroad of Indianapolis made a further advance on substantial gains in recent earnings. The remainder of the market was without feature.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	24½	25⅛
Northern Pacific common t. c.	27⅛	27⅜
Northern Pacific common pf.	68	68⅛
Pennsylvania	59⅜	59⅛
Reading, t. c.	11 5-16	11 7-16
Reading, t. c., 1st pf.	26⅜	26 13-16
Reading, 2d pf.	14¼	14⅜
St. Paul	95⅝	96
Western New York and Penn.	3⅝	3¼
Metropolitan Railway	147	148
Philadelphia Traction	82⅛	82⅜
Baltimore Consolidated	24	24⅛
Union Traction	15⅛	15⅜
Pennsylvania H., L. and P.	21⅛	21⅜
Pennsylvania H., L. and P. pf.	54⅞	55
United Gas Imp.	108	108¼
Electric Storage	24⅛	25
Electric Storage pf.	27⅞	29
Welsbach Light	88	89
American R. E. L.	5	..
Marsden	7	7⅛
Choctaw	11⅛	11⅜
Choctaw pf.	31	31⅛
Reading gen. 4s	86⅞	87
Electric and P. 4s	83	83⅛
Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg	13⅛	13⅞
Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg, pf.	46½	48⅛

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s, 1,000	108
Am Dock & Imp 5s, 2,000	114
Am Tobacco Co scrip, 2,000	[illegible]
Ann Arbor 1st 4s, 33,000	83¾
At, T & S F gen 4s	[illegible]
Adjustment 4s	[illegible]
Atlantic & Danv 1st, 4,000	97¾
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs, 8,000	94
Registered, 10,000	95
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch, 10,000	114
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs, 5,000	86
Brooklyn R T 5s	95¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1,000	114½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s, 2,000	98¾
Bur, C R & N 1st, 1,000	109
Canada So 1st 5s, 2,000	110¾
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	18¾
Cent of N J gen 5s	114½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s, 45,000	83¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s	116
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s, 2,000	104¾
Chi, B & Q cons 7s, 1,000	116¼
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s	104
Nebraska ext 4s	99¼
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	110¾
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	107¾
Chi, B & Q 5s S F	104½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	107
Chicago & Erie 1st, 2,000	113
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s	101
Chi & N W ext 4s	107
Chi & N W coup gold 7s, 2,000	116½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s, 215,000	105⅝
Registered, 25,000	105¾
Chi, R I & P deb 5s	107¾
Chi Term & Trans 4s	86
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs	73
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s, 2,000s20F	97¼
Col Coal & Iron 6s	99
Col Fuel & Iron 5s, 5,000	81
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all instalments paid	20½
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs	67
Dal & Waco 1st 5s, 10,000s20F	97¾
Den & Rio Grande 1st	110¼
Den & Rio Grande 4s	95¼
D M & Ft D 1st 4s	91
Dul & Iron Range 1st	106
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	107
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons 5s	111
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s, 2,000	109
Erie 1st con 7s, 10,000s20F	147
Erie gen lien 3-4s, 10,000	71¼
5,000	71⅞
5,000	71⅞
31,000	71¼
40,000	71⅞
30,000	72
21,000	72¼
Erie 4s prior bonds	92
37,000	91¾
1,000	[illegible]
Flint & P M 5s, 8,000	94¾
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s, 8,000	90½
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	94
8,000	94½
7,000	[illegible]
Galv, H & H 5s, 11,000	89½
5,000s10F	90
Ft W & D C 1st	74
Int & Gt Nor 2d	53½
Kanawha & Mich 4s	86¼
Kan City & Pac 1st	72
Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs	111
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented, Trust Co cts, ex mat coups	127
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	87¼
L S & M So 1st coup	109⅛
L S & M So 2d coup	120
L S & Mich So 3½s	108½
Long Island G M 4s	88
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	87⅛
Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st	108
Louis & Nash 5s	108⅝
Manhattan Ry con 4s	97⅝
Met St Ry gen 5s	113½
Mil & St Paul cons	140¼
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	106½
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac Div 6s	120
Minn & St L con 5s	106
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	91¼
Mo, K & T 2d	65¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s	88¾
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	97¼
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	70¾
Mo Pac trust 5s	77
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	79¾
N Y, O & W con 5s	107¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	101¼
N Y, S & W G M	95
N Y, S & W 2d	91
N Y, S & W Term 1st	111½
Norf & W Ry con 4s	81¼
Nor Pac 1st 6s, 2,000s20F	116½
Nor Pac 1st reg	117
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	63
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	97¼
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs	112½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid	61
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	99¾
Income A 5s	67¼
Oregon R & N 4s	96
Oregon Short Line 6s	125½
Oregon S L inc B & col trust	48
Peoria, G & C of Chi 2d gtd 4s	103
P, C, C & St L 3½s, Series B	112½
Pac & Eastern 1st	77½
Pitts & Western 1st	84
Reading Co gen 4s	86
Rio Grande West 1st	84½
Rome & Wat cons	122½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	93¼
St L & S F G M 6s	104⅛
St L & S F, Southwestern Div 5s	94½
St L S W 1st	76
St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s	108
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s	97
Montana Cent 6s	130
San An & Ar Pass 4s	61¾
Scioto Val & N E 4s	85
So Pac of Aris 1st	102
Southern Ry 1st 5s	93⅝
Tex & N O con 5s	96½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	101
Tex & Pac 2d inc	33½
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	85½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	108½
Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Trust Co certfs	133
Union Pacific 4s	95¼
Union Pacific purchase money certfs	126
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	55¼
Wabash 1st 5s	109½
Det & Chi ext	102
Wabash 2d mtge 5s	80½
Wabash deb, Series B	28
West Shore gtd 4s	109⅝
Registered	109¾
W N Y & P 1st	108½
W N Y & P gen	53½
W N Y & P inc	15
Wilkes & East 1st	100
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	44½

Total sales.....$5,689,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the traction stocks traded in yesterday in the outside security market a lower quotation, without sales, was recorded for Forty-second Street stock, while seconds were in good demand. Kings County Traction was wanted above the syndicate price. The market for local illuminating gas shares continued quiet. Buffalo was the leader of the out-of-town gas securities, and the price of 97½ and interest, which had been reached after the heavy purchases of Thursday, remained unchanged at the close. The stock appeared to be in demand by brokers representing important Buffalo interests.

The feature of the industrials yesterday was Glucose common. In a sudden buying rush the stock touched 40, but a recession followed on lack of official confirmation of rumors that a dividend on the common was about to be declared, and the stock closed offered at 37, a net gain of about 3 points for the day. At 94 the preferred showed fair activity. The sudden jump in Glucose had an effect on the price of Malt, and Malt preferred made an advance to 73½ bid, with few sales.

Standard Oil held its sharp advance of Thursday, adding another point to the gain. It sold in small lots at the round price of 400. Even at this figure the offerings were comparatively light, much to the surprise of brokers interested in Standard Oil transactions, and only about 300 shares, made up of small lots, were in sight.

Wagner Car Company, after a long delay in reaching the figure warranted by dividends, sold at 160, the buying being of the best class. Metropolitan Elevated (of Chicago) 5s opened 1 point higher, with no bonds offered under 54 until near the close, scoring a net advance of 1 point for the day.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	210
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	5	5½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91½	92½
Kings County Elevated	2⅞	3½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	178	180
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	93½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wab. Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96¾	97½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	33½	34
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	323	335
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	41	44
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	166
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	21½	23½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	86
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	39	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	54	64
Glucose common	36	37
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	93½	94½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	52	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	23	23⅝
Malt preferred, ex dividend	73	74
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	399	400
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	160	160½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1⅛
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	52½	53½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	112

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Jan.	$146,486	$154,106	$147,473
Month	505,053	480,291	496,201
From July 1	3,387,588	3,105,023	3,928,698
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,391
4th week Jan.	$472,000	$353,000	$420,000
Month	1,673,000	1,313,000	1,476,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
4th week Jan.	$299,324	$293,560	$300,560
Month	944,559	918,248	940,124
From July 1	6,965,185	6,276,776	6,144,590
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	522	521
4th week Jan.	$86,300	$86,500	$81,700
Month	353,632	338,346	255,063
From July 1	2,016,322	1,699,452	......
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
4th week Jan.	$120,757	$102,641	......
Month	367,163	317,029	......
From July 1	3,176,898	2,676,519	......
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF—			
Month Jan.	92,000	57,000	......
From Oct. 1	398,353	251,029	......
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week Jan.	$39,674	$28,055	$32,567
Month	128,983	86,983	93,364
From July 1	907,446	685,474	......
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week Jan.	$84,904	$77,179	$98,055
Month	274,331	251,519	301,270
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,881	1,860
4th week Jan.	$363,368	$383,204	$273,979
Month	1,077,505	1,070,606	820,960
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
4th week Jan.	$43,609	$39,690	$51,720
Month	136,786	127,477	146,378
From July 1	1,330,418	1,224,630	1,276,900
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,936
Fourth week Jan.	$678,000	$648,000	$645,000
Month	2,022,114	1,755,087	1,799,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	38	388	388
Fourth week Jan.	$33,000	$33,000	$21,000
Month	100,354	78,415	88,000
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	687	687	687
Month January	$372,200	$322,798	$299,921
From July 1	2,457,947	2,313,324	2,198,759
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	477	477
Fourth week Jan.	$88,298	$74,430	$92,659
Month	269,400	246,890	266,631
From July 1	2,451,981	2,373,595	2,302,576
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
Fourth week Jan.	$187,776	$177,037	$215,353
Month	896,186	832,926	887,966
From July 1	6,658,343	6,250,549	6,182,582
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	367
Fourth week Jan.	$40,461	$40,092	$45,148
Month January	137,733	139,121	141,360
From July 1	4,044,163	1,066,009	1,182,111
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
Fourth week Jan.	$40,461	$40,092	$45,067
Month	159,045	163,142	155,535
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
Fourth week Jan.	$300,128	$272,537	$301,336
Month	941,751	835,059	976,905
From July 1	7,755,234	6,600,317	7,364,697
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
Fourth week Jan.	$38,483	$20,244	$30,693
Month	122,948	75,662	100,560
From July 1	824,212	711,618	965,534

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for the following periods:

	Dec., 1897.	Six months ended Dec. 31, 1897.
Gross earnings	$98,099	$549,911
Operating expenses	30,650	178,584
Net earnings	62,449	371,327
Taxes and fixed charges	53,965	321,163
Net surplus	8,484	50,184

Long Island for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$960,270	$839,763	......
Oper. expenses	727,324	652,292	......
Net earnings	232,946	187,471	......
Other income	34,454	24,498	......
Total	267,400	211,969	......
Fixed charges	307,997	304,351	......
Deficit	40,597	92,882	......

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for December—

Gross earnings	$181,216	$160,198	$160,360
Oper. expenses	118,565	118,067	108,356
Net earnings	62,651	42,131	51,444
Charges	42,254	37,866	38,147
Surplus	20,397	4,265	13,297
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	906,430	926,888	1,071,791
Oper. expenses	622,379	693,627	712,639
Net earnings	284,051	233,261	359,152
Charges	236,006	227,263	234,785
Surplus	48,045	5,998	124,367

Detroit and Lima Northern reports gross earnings for the fourth week of January at $12,105; total for January, $41,710, against $11,807 in January, 1897; increase $29,903; from July 1, $251,317.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.18	.14
Alpha Con.	.05	.04
Andes	.12	.13
Belcher	.33	.32
Best & Belcher	.45	.43
Bodie Con.	.01	..
Bullion	.08	.09
Caledonia	.18	.18
Challenge Con.	.31	.38
Chollar	.22	.24
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	.98	.94
Crown Point	.23	.21
Exchequer	.03	..
Gould & Curry	.32	.31
Hale & Norcross	1.60	1.60
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.40	.41
Kentucky Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.23	.23
Occidental Con.	1.55	1.55
Ophir	.54	.50
Overman	.06	.05
Potosi	.27	.27
Savage	.13	.14
Scorpion	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	1.65	1.00
Silver Hill	.04	.03
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.45	.41
Utah Con.	.11	.10
Yellow Jacket	.30	.30

Silver bars, 55⅜; Mexican dollars, 46¼@47; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	2½	3	2⅝	3
Anaconda	40½	41½	39	41½
Anchoria	95	98	95	98
Argentum	20	20½	19½	20
Consolidated	11	11½	9½	9¾
Elkton	86¼	86¾	85⅞	86⅜
El Paso	11⅜	11⅝	13¼	13⅞
Gibson	20¼	20½	20½	21½
Gold Coin	91	91⅝	91	92½
Gold King	50	55	50	55
Golden Fleece	51	52	50	52
Grouse	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
Isabella	28⅝	29	28⅞	29¼
Jefferson	3⅝	5	4	5
Lillie	70	70½	70	71
Matoa	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
Moon Anchor	95	96	96⅝	96½
Pharmacist	6⅝	7	6½	7⅛
Portland	77½	78⅜	76⅝	77⅛
Rawlings	15¼	16	15	15⅜
Rosa	14	14½	14⅜	15⅛
Union	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
Work	3⅝	4	3⅝	4

HUDSON TELEPHONE COMPANY.

An Application for a Receivership and a Suit for Infringement of Patents.

TRENTON, Feb. 4.—Attacks on the Hudson Telephone Company were made here today in the Chancery Court and the United States Circuit Court. The company was incorporated in 1895 to operate in Hudson County in opposition to the Bell Telephone Company. Its defenders say the Bell Company is backing the suits.

The Chancery Court proceeding is an application for the appointment of a receiver and a petition for an injunction to restrain the company from paying out any money pending the litigation. Lawyer Ezra K. Seguine of 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, who filed the papers, says that $200,000 worth of the stock has been sold, and that there is not a cent in the treasury. He asks that the issue of stock be set aside as fraudulent. Mr. Seguine represents 100 stockholders, some of whom hold small amounts.

Manager George H. Atkinson, whom the plaintiffs charge with partial responsibility for the company's misfortunes, resigned a few days ago. He has a desk in the Jersey City office of the New York and New Jersey Telegraph and Telephone Company, which had the contract for stringing the wires and placing the instruments of the Hudson Company. President Charles B. Thurston resigned to-day because, he said, of other business engagements. He declined to discuss the affairs of the company. Mr. Thurston is also President of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company.

The company was incorporated with a capital of $300,000. The first officers were: Louis H. Simpson of New York, President and General Manager; James Russell of New York, Vice President; George H. Atkinson of Jersey City, Treasurer; Directors—W. J. Atkinson, H. H. Atkinson, F. B. Hubbell, and the officers. W. J. Atkinson owned the patents. The company erected poles, strung wires, and placed telephones, but does not appear to have done any business to speak of.

Lawyer Seguine says he is prepared to prove that the men who promoted the Hudson Telephone Company were behind the New York and New Jersey Telegraph and Telephone Construction Company, and that the managers of the telephone company made a contract with themselves in the construction company, and constructed at a cost of $134,000 a plant not worth over $60,000. His clients, he says, bought the bonds of the telephone company because of misrepresentations, and their money went into the pockets of promoters, and not into the treasury of the company.

George Maxwell of Baltimore is the plaintiff in the suit in the United States Court. He wants damages for infringements on patents, which he claims to own. The principal patent is a switchboard. George H. Atkinson denied to-day that Maxwell owned the switchboard. The Hudson Telephone Company was solvent, he declared. "I am not connected with the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company," said he, "except that I have a desk in their office. Some of the stockholders are unreasonable in their expectations. Maxwell has no claim against me or the Hudson Telephone Company. We are using none of his patents."

Lawyer James B. Vredenbergh of Jersey City, a stockholder, said the suits were prompted by the Bell Telephone Company. Atkinson's methods had not been entirely satisfactory, but nevertheless Mr. Vredenbergh believed the company would soon prove a success if let alone. Several previous attempts to have a receiver appointed have failed.

BANK SURPLUS NOT TAXABLE.

Test Case Decided Against the City of Newburg.

NEWBURG, Feb. 4.—Justice M. H. Hirschberg of the Supreme Court has handed down his opinion in the case of the Newburg Savings Bank against the Assessor and other officers of the City of Newburg. The city undertook to assess and tax the surplus of the bank, amounting to $414,000. The bank took legal proceedings to set aside the assessment. Judge Hirschberg's finding is that "the assessment should be vacated and set aside as illegal and unauthorized."

The Corporation Counsel says that the city will carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Demand for California Securities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—A syndicate composed of local bankers and capitalists has purchased $515,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Sierra Railway Company of California. The transaction is a result of the growing demand for good local securities, which indicates that investors are beginning to realize that the returns to be had upon legitimate investments in California are good.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Excelsior Pipe Works of New York City; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—D. E. Cohn, A. A. Cohn, and Saul Hotchuer, New York City.

National Web Tile Sewer Company of Syracuse; capital stock, $75,000. Directors—C. E. Colton, Rhody Ward, and Walter Welch of Syracuse.

Depew Manufacturing Site Company of Buffalo; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—Charles Lamy, W. G. Robbins, Rufus M. Choate, James Kerr, and H. C. Moffatt, Buffalo.

L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company of New York City; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—L. A. Williams, W. L. Miller, O. D. Greene, and F. W. Crum of New York City.

Bronx Investment Company of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—J. C. Barr and Hiram Fabes of Brooklyn, and Henry L. Grant of Maplewood, N. J.

Ozone Club of Millerton, Dutchess County, to conduct a fishing and hunting club at Salisbury, Conn. Directors—C. A. Cline, H. H. Becker, B. S. Keefer, P. R. Cline, and E. H. Thompson, Millerton.

Edward Todd & Co. of New York City, to deal in gold and silver novelties; capital stock, $15,000. Directors—G. H. Avery of Detroit, Mich.; Henry E. Avery, and Edward Todd, Jr., of New York City.

Phi Delta Theta Club of New York City, to advance the interests of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. Directors—Dudley R. Horton, A. P. Van Gelder, George L. Walker, F. A. Southworth, L. E. Van Norman, Harry Knox, E. P. Collender, F. B. Ware, and T. H. Baskerville, New York City; L. E. A. Drummond, Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LATTIMER SHOOTING TRIAL

Miss Coyle, the Assistant Teacher, Says the Pupils Were Afraid of the Strikers.

LAUGHTER OF THE DEPUTIES

Pastor Stafflett Saw the Strikers Had No Weapons—Dr. Kellar Classifies the Wounds—Some 350 Witnesses to be Called.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 4.—The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, who are jointly charged with the murder of the striking miners at Lattimer on Sept. 10, was continued this morning.

The court room was crowded, notwithstanding Judge Woodward's orders that no one should be allowed to enter after the seats had been filled. The deputies who are on trial seem to realize the position in which they are placed, and are paying the closest attention to the testimony of the Commonwealth's witnesses.

Many of the witnesses bear reminders of the Lattimer shooting in the shape of wounds and missing legs and arms. One man, with eight buckshot wounds in the back, is just recovering sufficient strength to enable him to move around.

Charles Guscott, the Lattimer school teacher, was recalled this forenoon, and was on the stand until the noon recess was taken. He was chiefly occupied in pointing out those of the deputies he remembered having seen at Lattimer just previous to the shooting, and afterward when he was assisting the wounded. Some of the deputies endeavored to avoid recognition by bowing their heads, and the Court was compelled to order them to arise and come forward. They were then required to remain in the front row, where they could be easily seen.

After this Guscott pointed out by maps and photographs of the scene of the shooting just where the deputies stood, where the strikers halted, where the Sheriff met the strikers, and where the dead and wounded had fallen. The witness was then turned over to the defense for cross-examination.

School Children Went Home.

Counsel for the deputies endeavored to prove by the witness that the children who were attending the Lattimer school were not frightened by the approach of the deputies, but upon the first intimation of the approach of the strikers they became alarmed. It was shown by this witness that the strikers were in Lattimer on the Tuesday previous to the shooting, and that there was some rioting. The witness admitted that some of the children were fearful of a repetition of the scenes of Tuesday, and that he had allowed them to go home, knowing that their attention was distracted from their studies.

Dr. H. M. Kellar mentioned in order each of the thirty-nine patients taken to the Hazleton Hospital, and described their wounds minutely. It was evident that they had been shot in all positions—some while fronting the strikers, some while running away, and some while lying on the ground in the hope of escaping injury. Forty-six wounds on thirty-nine men were inflicted by .44-calibre bullets, and only a small majority of them were caused by buckshot.

The defense, in its cross-examination, conducted by ex-State Attorney General Palmer, asked the doctor to classify the wounds as to the positions of the men when shot. The classification was as follows: Shot directly in front, 5; indirectly in front, 9; directly in the side, 15; indirectly in the side, 6; directly in the rear, 3; indirectly in the rear, 8.

Two Men Shot on the Run.

Of the 39 patients, 7 died in the hospital, 2 are still there and recovering slowly, and 30 have been discharged, all of them cured except 1, who is now in a Philadelphia hospital. He has a bullet in his head, and the physicians are trying to locate it by means of the X-rays.

The evidence relative to some of the men being shot while running away was made clear by the testimony that in the cases of two who were wounded the bullet had entered just above the heel and lodged near the kneecap. Only a man running at full speed could have been shot in that manner.

The Rev. S. E. Stafflett, pastor of the Emanuel Reformed Church of Hazleton, testified that he was going from Milnesville to Lattimer, and passed the marching strikers en route. They were marching four or five abreast, were quiet and orderly, and the only demonstration they made was to cheer the car as it passed. The witness said he saw no weapons. Returning from Lattimer he again passed the strikers as they were approaching the Sheriff. As the car neared the end of the column, he saw the strikers running, heard a cheer, and immediately afterward the shooting. Witness then continued on the car to Hazleton. Speaking of the journey to Lattimer, he said several deputies boarded the car, and dismounted at Lattimer. He did not hear them say anything.

Miss Coyle Describes the Shooting.

Miss Grace Coyle, Principal Guscott's assistant at the Lattimer School, said she was standing on the porch of the schoolhouse and saw the Deputies line up along the roadside. Then the strikers approached quietly and orderly. She did not hear any shouting. The Sheriff stopped them, and some of them gathered around him, but she did not see any of them attack him. Some of them cried, "Go ahead," and a few strikers pushed past the Sheriff. At that moment a shot was fired; then came another, and in an instant a crashing volley.

"I saw men fall," said Miss Coyle. "Some of them ran toward the schoolhouse, and when they had got half way they fell. I do not know whether they were shot just before they fell or if they were wounded by the volley and ran so far before their strength failed. The shooting continued for about two minutes, and after the first volley it was scattered.

"I helped many of the wounded strikers who fell near the schoolhouse. I bandaged the wounds of some of those who were shot through the arm or leg, and we carried one man shot in the stomach, and another in the chest, into the schoolhouse; gave them water to drink, and tried to make them comfortable.

"I helped about twelve or fifteen of the wounded, and did not see any weapons on any of them. While I was helping them a deputy named Hess laughed at me, as he walked about smoking a cigar. I said, 'You ought to go to Cuba.' Another deputy, Clark, laughed, and I said to him, 'Do you think you've done a glorious deed to-day?' I called two more of them bums."

Says the Pupils Were Frightened.

Miss Coyle made a good witness for the Commonwealth in her recital of all this, but in the cross-examination she also made a good witness for the defense. Guscott had denied that his pupils were frightened, but he could not explain very clearly why they had bolted out of the school without being dismissed. Miss Coyle said on this point just what the defense desired to get at. She said: "Shortly before 4 o'clock Miss Cora Heinbach came to the school, and said: 'The strikers are coming, and I want my little sister to go home with me.' I excused the little girl, and then thought it best to dismiss the class, so they could get home before the strikers came."

This will be strong evidence for the defense, as it will show that on the Tuesday previous to the shooting a number of strikers were rioting in Lattimer and terrorized the residents. While these were not the same men who marched on the fatal Friday, the testimony will be valuable to prove that in view of the rioting on Tuesday the Sheriff considered the lives and properties of the Lattimer people in danger, and felt he was justified in using extreme measures to protect them.

Dr. John J. Corrigan of Hazleton testified to the fact that he dressed the wounds of some strikers as they were being taken to Hazleton in a trolley car. Several deputies were in the car, but said nothing to him about the affair. Then the Commonwealth called Stephen T. Adams, a traveling man, by whom it hoped to prove that some of the deputies while journeying to the scene of the shooting made threats that they would kill some of the strikers. The witness said he could not identify any of the deputies on the car. As he was proceeding to tell his story the defense objected on the ground that as he could not identify any of the deputies it was not proper evidence for him to state what was said. There was a long argument, and the Court finally sustained the objection of the defense, and the evidence will not be heard.

Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning. The trial is expected to take four weeks at least, as there are about 150 witnesses to be heard for the Commonwealth and nearly 200 for the defense.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

One Tariff Protest Overruled and Another Sustained in Opinions by ex-Judge Somerville.

A tariff protest filed by Passavant & Co. of this city was overruled by the Customs Board of Classification yesterday, and the Collector's action in dealing with a quantity of cotton velvets, imported by that firm, was sustained.

These goods were brought from Germany, and in ascertaining the market value and wholesale price of the goods in Germany, the United States Appraiser at this port included a so-called "bonification tax," designated as German duty. This, in effect, is a bonus, drawback, or remission of taxes by the German Government, on goods there manufactured in bond and withdrawn for export, and on which the tax would have been payable if withdrawn for consumption or sale in the open market. The New York importers protested against the Collector's classification, and considerable testimony was taken for and against the protest by the United States General Appraisers.

Ex-Judge Somerville, in writing the opinion of the board in this case, said: "The facts involved, as well as the questions of law, are precisely the same as those passed on by the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Passavant, where it was held by the Court that the tax in question was properly included as a part of the appraised market value of the goods ascertained under provisions of Sections 10 and 19 of the Act of June 10, 1890."

A decision was also rendered by the Customs Board of Classification, sustaining the protest filed by J. D. Nordlinger of New York, and involving a construction of the so-called Lekin tax of China. This tax is an export tax, levied by the "Lekin board" of Chinese officials, and it is imposed on all exported firecrackers. The tax is paid by native manufacturers and merchants before the goods can be exported. The question taken before the Board of Classification yesterday was whether this tax properly forms a part of the market value of the goods when sold for consumption in the open markets of China, whence they were exported.

The board decided that it was not an element to be considered in determining, for dutiable purposes, the market value of such goods in China under the provisions of Sections 13 and 19 of the old Customs' Administrative act. The protest of Mr. Nordlinger was sustained, and the Collector's decision was reversed, with an order to relinquish the entry upon a basis of value excluding the Lekin taxes.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,164.—Lead pencils, from H. C. Kurz, Nuremberg, Dec. 27, 1897. Black chalk pencils, 1292-50, entered at 6.50, advanced to 7.50 marks per gross. Point protectors, 1521-1506, entered at 1.80, advanced to 2.10 marks per gross. Add case.

16,851.—Dressed and polished granite, from James A. Steel, Aberdeen, Nov. 27, 1897. One Hill o'Fare monument, entered at £4, advanced to £6, packed. One ditto, entered at £5, advanced to £7 10s. packed.

17,167.—Enameled ironware, from Herrman Wupperman, Pinneberg, Dec. 18, 1897. Entered at discounts 60 per cent., 5 per cent., 2½ per cent., 2½ per cent., and 2 per cent., less freight from works to Hamburg. No advance.

17,121.—Silk veiling and silk trimming, &c., from Leon Levy, Paris, Dec. 14, 1897. No. 2,314, Bandes mousseline de soie, 10 c-m, entered at 16, advanced to 17f. per meter. No. 2,312, ditto, entered at 13½, advanced to 15f. per meter. No. 2,315, ditto, 15 c-m, entered at 23½, advanced to 26f. per meter. Discount, 20 per cent. Add cases.

17,166.—Silk trimmings, from Leon Levy, Paris, Jan. 12, 1898. Tissue soie, 13 c-m, 1512-1-5, entered at .20, advanced to .23f. per meter. Ditto, No. 1516-1-4, entered at .26f. per meter. No advance. Ditto, 40 c-m, No. 1515-8, entered at .75f. per meter. No advance. Discounts, 15 per cent. and 2 per cent. Add cases.

17,129.—Silk trimming, from Ollivier & Co., Paris, Dec. 29, 1897. No. 1514, mousseline soie pelisse, 55 c-m; entered at 1.07f. per meter. No advance. Discounts, 20 per cent. and 2 per cent. No. 1521-1, Bandes grenadine, entered at .20f. per meter. No advance. Discounts, 5 per cent. and 2 per cent.

17,102.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Endare Iturbe, Caro, Dec. 28, 1897. Ox hides, entered at 40 bolivars per 100 pounds. No advance. Add baling.

17,135, 17,140, &c.—Jewelry and manufactures of colored glass and metal, &c., from Alexander Strauss & Co., Gebruder Mahler, W. Klaar, Gebruder Feit, and others, Gablong, Dec. 31, 1897, Jan. 5, &c., 1898. Entered at various prices and discounts. Commission, 10 per cent. Add on invoice and deducted on entry. Entered value sustained.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,70-16,906.—Sweetmeats, from Melchers & Co., Canton, Nov. 3, 1897. Cargo ginger, entered at 10.80, advanced to 11.12½ Mexican dollars per picul. Discount, 2½ per cent. packed.

4,794, 16,908.—Wool dress goods, from Bradzki & Olser, Gera, Dec. 11, 1897. 94-95 c-m, quality 202, black, entered at .65, advanced to .75 mark per meter. 93-95 c-m, quality sparta black, entered at .75, advanced to .84 mark per meter. 93-94 c-m, quality loanda black, entered at .65, advanced to .75 mark per meter. 103-104, c-m, negro black, entered at .84, advanced to .94 mark per meter. 110-111 c-m, quality 730 Mel, entered at 1.20, advanced to 1.25 marks per meter. Add cases.

SENDING LOCOMOTIVES ABROAD.

The Baldwin Works Filling an Order for Twenty-two from Finland.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The British steamer Majestic has been chartered to carry twenty-two locomotives and a general cargo from this port to the Finland Government. The locomotives are being shipped by the Baldwin Works. The consignment consists of ten passenger and twelve freight engines.

At the Baldwin Works locomotives are building for Norway, Japan, Africa, and other countries which formerly bought them in other places. The locomotives shipped to Finland are the first that have been sent from these works to that country in twenty-five years.

Suicide's Head Crushed in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Daniel McClelland, aged forty-three, employed in the paint works of Mephan & Klein, committed suicide to-day by putting his head between the ponderous wheels of a machine known as a putty chaser. When found the man's head was stuck between the wheels and a side post, crushed to a pulp. Death must have been instantaneous. No reason is known for the suicide.

A Farmer Murdered Near Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—Michael Sorg, a farmer, aged seventy years, living near Lancaster, six miles from Buffalo, was killed early this morning by Michael Roguski, a Polish laborer, in his employ. Sorg was hacked to death with an axe. The motive was robbery. The Pole escaped, but was captured and locked up this afternoon.

Took $15,000 from Scottish Clans.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—Archibald McLaren was arrested to-day on the charge of appropriating to his own use $15,000 belonging to the Order of Scottish Clans, of which he was Treasurer.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. George H. Weeks, Quartermaster General, is announced.

Navy.

Commodore F. V. McNair ordered as President of the Naval Examining Board, Washington, Feb. 5; also as President of the Naval Retiring Board, Feb. 5.

Commodore C. S. Norton is relieved as President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington, and will continue his present duties.

Assistant Surgeon G. C. Hubbard is ordered home and has sick leave for three months.

Acting Gunner James Donald is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Mohican.

Gunner F. C. Messenger is ordered to the training ship and station, Feb. 8.

Gunner R. Sommers is detached from the Michigan Feb. 18 and ordered at once to the Independence.

Ensign C. England is detached from the Adams and ordered at once to the Michigan.

Ensign C. J. Lang is detached from the Mohican and ordered at once to the Adams.

Ensign S. P. Fullinwider is detached from the Adams and ordered at once to the Mohican.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Ericsson sailed from Mobile for Key West Feb. 3.

Alert arrived at San Juan Del Sur Feb. 3.

Montgomery arrived at Mantanzas Feb. 3.

Annapolis arrived at St. Croix Feb. 3.

Wilmington arrived at Grenada Feb. 4.

Brooklyn sailed from New York for Hampton Roads Feb. 4.

Foote sailed from Port Royal for Norfolk Feb. 4.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Transactions of Interest at Private Contract—Adjournments in the Auction Room.

Mrs. M. L. Mount has sold, to an investor, for $57,500, the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 25 by 95 by 100.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold, for Thomas J. McLaughlin, the four-story American-basement dwelling, with extension, 416 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 15.6 by 50 by 99.11, one of a row of sixteen recently erected on the block between St. Nicholas and Convent Avenues.

The same firm has also sold, for J. Pierpont Morgan, the three-story dwelling 544 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 16.4 by 50 by 99.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased, from J. Davidson, the three-story brick dwelling 183 Henry Street, 24 by 87.6, and from the Remsen estate, the three-story brick dwelling 186 Henry Street, 25.2 by 100.

Antonio Gallo is the buyer of the plot 125 by 100 on the south side of Eighty-second Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, the sale of which was reported in this column yesterday.

William Rankin has sold, to James H. Saunders, the five-story flat 45 West Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, taking in part payment the old frame dwelling 20 West Ninety-ninth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.

Oliver H. P. Belmont has leased, through Smith & Stewart, for the Winter season, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 19 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The two sales scheduled for yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom were both adjourned.

A new parish school will be built by St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, immediately adjoining the church edifice, in East Twenty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue. The school now numbers about 700 scholars, and has outgrown its present quarters. The building will be of mottled brick, with Indiana limestone trimmings, and will contain a large general assembly hall on the ground floor and twenty-eight classrooms above. It will be four stories high and will cost about $75,000. It is expected that work will be commenced on May 1.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for three four and five story brick dwellings, 25 by 60; William E. Diller of 62 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $120,000.

No. 386, to 392 West Twelfth Street, for two seven-story brick storehouses, 88.4 by 80.5; Baker, Williams & Co., owners; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen of 367 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $50,000.

Station Place, east side, 60 feet south of Scribner Street, for a one-story frame storage house, 125 by 20; H. & N. Vought, owners; J. R. Reay, architect; cost, $800.

St. Ann's Avenue, 175 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25.4 by 71 by 74; John Noulett of 1,232 Tinton Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $17,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for four five-story brick flats; Charles Lane of 243 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $115,000.

No. 628 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 58; W. Uhl of 621 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; George Hoffman of 529 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 87 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to a four-story brick hotel; Baar & Noble, owners; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 14 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and dwelling; Mrs. A. Begouroux of 15 East Seventeenth Street, owner; Henry Regerman of 359 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 45 East Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick flat, with store; Hannah Simon, premises, owner; Michael Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 4.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 130th St, 24.11x100; Alexander Davidson to Daniel D. Lawson	1
ANTHONY AV, e s, 125 ft n of Buchhout St, 25x124.8x25x125; Thomas J. Lock to John W. Buttikofer	1
BROADWAY, s e corner of Walker St, 28 x 175, to Courtlandt Alley x29.5x175; Laura Wurts, et al., to Louis M. Jones	1
BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, new line, at s s of Plot 103, map part Isaac Dyckman, 85.2x104.6x irregular; Frederick Beck to Aurelia E. Runk	Gift
BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, new line at s s of Plot 103, map part of Isaac Dyckman, 85.2x104.6x irregular; Aurelia Runk to Max Marx	1
BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, new line at s s of Plot 103, map part of Isaac Dyckman, 85.2x104.6x irregular; Max Marx to Aaron R. Altmayer	100
CAMBRELENG AV, e s, 157.2 ft s of Pelham Av, 75x100; Harry M. Perkin to Charles F. Donnelly	1
COLLEGE ST, s s, 75 ft w of Hoffman St, runs s 90x e 25x n 90x w — to beginning; Mary B. Hopper to Bernard Kelly	350
COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x75; Cornelius J. Donvan to Anna C. Vessell	1
COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 104th St, 201.10 ft to 103d St x100x irregular; Margaret Marshall and another, executors, to Salomon Rothfeld	215,000
COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 104th St, 201.10 ft to 103d St, x100x irregular; Solomon Rothfeld to Henry Sonn and another	1
COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 104th St, 201.10 ft to 103d St, x100x irregular; Ann Miller and others, heirs, &c., to Salomon Rothfeld	1
ELDRIDGE ST, No. 46, e s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x87.6; Samuel L. Goldstein to Joseph S. Marcus	24,600
INTERIOR LOT, 180 ft w of Lenox Av, at centre line of block between 112th and 113th Sts, runs n 10.11x w 20x s 10.11x e 20; Edward Oppenheimer and another to Mamie Duffy	200
LAFAYETTE PLACE, n w s, 81.1 ft n e of Great Jones St, 27.4x98; Meyer Gruhn to Laura J. Edwards	1
LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 31st, 21.5x47.10; Charlotte A. Gager to John N. Briggs	16,500
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 101st St, 16.7x75; Pauline Rau to Rolland De L. King	1,500
LOTS 467 and 468, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Edward Bergen	900
RAILROAD AV, e s, 216 ft n of Mott St, 40x150; Perry J. Fuller, Referee, to Clara Bryce	7,700
RAILROAD AV, e s, 216 ft n of Mott St, 40x50; Elizabeth C. Francis, et al., to Clara Bryce	1
TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 574.9 ft w of Trinity Place, 75x100; Max Goldner to Louisa Goldner	1
WOODRUFF AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 65, map of Fairmount, 50x143x50x142.6; John W. Buttikofer to Thomas J. Lock	Nom.
2D AV, s w corner of 100th St, 50.7x105; M. Louise G. Monaghan to John H. Stark	Exchange
5TH AV, s s, w half of Lot 325, Map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Edward Jesialowski to Henry Reumann	2,000
5TH AV, 1,325 and 1,327, e s, 50.5 ft n of 111th St, 50.6x100; John H. Stark to M. Louise G. Monaghan	Exchange
8TH ST, n s, 188 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94; George H. Eichler and another to Bertha Klenck	1
11TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of Avenue B, 25.6x94.9; John Eichler and another, executors, to David Cahn	16,100
11TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of Avenue B, 25.6x94.9; John Eichler and others, heirs, to David Cahn	1
20TH ST, 41, n s, 280.8 ft e of 6th Av, 19x92; Miguel R. Martinez to Force Parker	32,000
20TH ST, 41, n s, 280.8 ft e of 6th Av, 19x92; William H. Spier, as executor and trustee, and others to Force Parker	1
20TH ST, n s, 280.8 ft e of 6th Av, 19x92; Force Parker to the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City	1
20TH ST, n s, 218.3 ft e of 6th Av, 17.3x92; mary R. Callender to the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City	1
20TH ST, n s, 213.3 ft e of 6th Av, 17.3x92; William H. Speer, as executor, &c., to Mary R. Callender	7,000
30TH ST, s s, Lots 409, 410, and 411, Map of Laconia Park, 75x109; Charles A. Hoy to Margaret Peek	1
32D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Arnold J. D. Wedemeyer to John J. Sullivan	1
56TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.5; Salomon Marx to Howard N. Bailey	Exchange and 1
57TH ST, 41, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.5; Caroline W. Field to Thomas G. Field	1
65TH ST, 302, s s, 64 ft e of 2d Av, 18x76.2x18.2x73.5; Leo Katz to Noah James	1
90TH ST, s s, 102.3 ft e of 5th Av, 25.6x100.8; Edward F. Searles to Thomas T. Sherman	Val. consid.
90TH ST, s s, 102.3 ft e of 5th Av, 25.6x100.8; Thomas E. Stillman and another to Thomas T. Sherman	1
100TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.11; Richard C. Voth to Eugene C. Potter	1
100TH ST, 72 West, 24.6x100.11; L. Tannenbaum & Co. to James M. Holland	1
100TH ST, 72 West, 24.6x100.11; Lippman Tannenbaum and another to James M. Holland	1
104TH ST, s s, 115.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 51.7x102.2x50.8x101.10; Eugene A. Philbin to Salomon Rothfeld	1
109TH ST, 164, s s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Peter Wolfe to Franziska Hlavak	12,500
127TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 20x99.11; Lillie Hall to John R. Bowers	66,000
128TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Solomon Cohen to Gustav Kaliski	1
131ST ST, 27 West, 16.8x99.11; Margaretta L. Clark and others to Milton C. Henley	100
137TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Willis Av, 100x irregular; Girard N. Whitney to the Borough Homes Company	60,500
137TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Annie R. Spratley to The Borough Homes Company	8,500
147TH ST, s s, Lot 51, Map of Farm of Gouverneur Morris, 50x100; Daniel D. Lawson to Alexander Davidson	1
184TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; Jacob Hess to John Batton	1
184TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; John Murray to Jacob Hess	1

Recorded Leases.

CLARK, Kate C., to John Von Bremen; Boston Av, s e corner of 169th St, store, 5 years ....$750 and	$900
GOELET, Robert, and another, to Michael McCusker; 135 7th Av, 5¼ years	1,600
LOWENFELD, Charles, to Louis Kowal; 141 Essex St, 3 years	2,700
MARTIN, Mary S., and another, to Nicholas Gerdes; Prince St, 94, s w corner of Mercer St, 5 years	4,750
NYLANDER, Emma L., to Francisco Gazzola; 309 East 104th St, 5 years	960

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Annie P. and George W., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s w corner of 3d Av and 182d St, 1 year	$3,000
BERGEN, Patrick, to J. Blackburn Miller; n s of 100th St, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years	12,000
BONAVIA, George, to John M. Graff and others; part of Lots 295 and 296, map of Village of Wakefield, installments	320
BOWERS, John R., to Lillie Hull; s s of 127th St, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year	20,000
BRAUN, Maria W., to Anthony Wallach; 40 and 42 Harrison St, and 340 Washington St, 1½ years	12,000
CAHN, David, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 11th St, 170 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year	9,000
COLLINS, Mary A. and James J., to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Union Av, 150 ft n of George St, installments	500
BROGAN, Martha and Charles, to Judson S. Todd; w s of Washington Av, 50 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year	15,000
DAVIDSON, Alexander, to Welcome S. Jarvis; s e corner of Beach Av and 147th St, 3 years	3,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; n s of 41st St, 300 ft e of 9th Av, demand	15,000
FORDINSKY, Harris, to Aaron H. Rosenberg; s s of 116th St, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year	3,800
GAZZALO, Frank, to India Wharf Brewing Company; 309 East 104th St, lease, demand	1,000
GILBERT, Lilla, to Italian Savings Bank; e s of 5th Av, 30.6 ft s of 64th St, 22.6x120, 5 years	12,000
GOLDNER, Max, to James A. and E. T. Woolf; n s of Teasdale Place, 574.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 1 year	1,700
GOULDRUP, Minnie F., to Sadie B. Clocks; n w corner of 4th Av and 7th St, 114x205, William's Bridge, 2 years	800
HENLY, Milton C., to Margaretta L. Clark and others; 27 West 131st St, 3 years	5,500
HLAVAK, Franziska, to Peter Wolfe; 164 East 109th St, 2 years	2,000
JONES, Louis M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; e s of Broadway, 28 ft s of Walker St, 1 year	175,000
KELLY, Bernard, to Mary B. Hopper; s s of College St, 75 ft w of Hoffman St, 3 years	550
KETCHAM, Eliza G., to James F. McKernon; Westchester Turnpike, &c., 109 156-1000 acres of upland and 78 690-1000 acres of salt meadow, 1 year	2,000
KING, Rolland De L., to Pauline Rau; w s of Lexington Av, 51.2 ft n of 101st St, 3 years	1,500
KRAKAUER, Jacques, to Louisa Minturn; n s of 32d St, 200 ft w of 5th Av	12,500
KRAKAUER, Jacques, to Charles H. Hastings; n s of 32d St, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 4 years	100,000
JELLIFF, Louise J., to Caroline Wandell; 354 West 122d St, 3 years	5,000
LA COSTE, Charlotte L. and Cornelius L., to Isaac Butler; Lot 142, map of the McGraw estate, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years	2,000
LEDERER, Josephine, to Bernard Hartman; 17 St. Mark's (8th St) Place, demand	17,000
McCABE, Bernard, to Cornelius J. Jordan; 332 East 110th St, 3 years	2,500
McDONALD, William and Eliza C., to Patrick Keenan as Chamberlain, &c.; n e s of 199th St, 104.8 ft n w of Anthony Av, 3 years	1,350
MONAGHAN, M. Louise G. and Thomas, to John H. Sturk; e s of 5th Av, 50.5 and 75.6 ft n of 11th St, 2 years, (two mortgages)	3,000
MOORE, Ida E., to David E. Oppenheimer and another; n s of 111th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year	72,000
NEUS, Henry, to Gustav Lange; s s of 102d St, 200 and 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)	38,000
NEUS, Henry, to Gustav Lange; s s of 102d St, 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year	1,000
NEUS, Henry, to Gustave Lange; s s of 102d St, 200 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year	2,000
NEUS, Henry, and wife to Rosario Gorga; s s of 102d St, 180 ft e of Park Av, 1 year	1,917
NEUS, Henry, and wife to Edward P. Steers; s s of 102d St, 230 ft e of Park Av, 1 year	1,500
O'BRIEN, John, and Daniel Casey to William D. Reilly; w s of 8th Av, 25 ft n of 141st St, 5 years	25,000
PARKER, Force, to Eliza M. Bailey; n s of 20th St, 280.8 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years	20,000
RICE, Nellie, to Augustus B. Carrington; n w corner of 172d St and Bryant St, 1 year	600
ROTHFELD, Solomon, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; s w corner of Columbus Av and 104th St, 3 years	110,000
SLATER, James, to Charles T. Harbeck; n s of 52d St, 145.10 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, 1 year	10,000
SMITH, John A., to John J. Duffey and another, executors, &c.; e s of Tinton (or Wales) Av, 191.8 ft s of Westchester Railroad Station, now 149th St, 3 years	2,500
SMITH, Ida, to William V. Smith; n s of 34th St, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years	625
SMITH, Ida, to William S. Beale; n s of 34th St, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years	625
STEINMANN, Sigmund B. and Theresa, to William H. Devlin; 158 to 166 West 96th St, 1 year	2,800
STEIN, Henry B., to Jean J. Reubell and another; s w corner of 60th St and Lexington Av, 5 years	50,000
STRUEVER, Louis, to Thomas S. Doyle; 7th Av, widened, s e corner of 128th St, 3 years	2,000
STRUEVER, Louis, to Thomas S. Doyle; 7th Av, widened, e s, 80.11 ft s of 128th St, 3 years	2,000
TICE, Maria J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 103d St, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years	10,000
WEINERT, Fedor, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 1st Av, 24.8 ft s of 29th St, 1 year	18,000
WILLIAMS, Thomas and Matilda, to the Simonds Furnace Company; n s of 159th St, 200 ft w of Elton Av, secures material	1,531
WILLIAMS, Thomas and Matilda, to the Simonds Furnace Company; n s of 138th St, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x200, to 139th St, 3 months	601

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUCKINGHAM, Oliver W., to Ethel H. McCormack	10,176
CUNNINGHAM, Michael, to Annie L. Doherty	3,750
GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Louis E. Lahens	3,000
GUMPERZ, Jacob, to Hermann Rixmann	4,000
HALL, Ernest, executor, &c., to Elizabeth Gifford	Nom.
HURTT, Frank D., to Jonas B. Kissam	10,000
LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Carrie A. and Jacob Knight, trustees	12,000
LYON, William E., Jr., to Oliver I. Pilat	Nom.
MANNING, William D., to George S. Hall	Nom.
MILLER, Alvah, to Horatio G. Craig	2,250
OVERINGTON, Harry to Hervey D. La Coste	1,500
ROTTKAMP, John, to George Wiegand	3,500
ROUSH, Kate M., executrix, to Caroline Hamilton	2,000
STURK, John H., to Lambert Suydam	1,350
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Vassar College	12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 26 to 30, and New St, 93 and 75; Thomas Fitzpatrick's Sons against Standard Oil Company, owner; George Vassar, Sr., and George Vassar, Jr., contractors	3,392
DAVIDSON AV, s w corner of 184th St, 50x100; Walter S. Chatterton against John W. Baldwin, owner and contractor	125
DAVIDSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; Walter S. Chatterton against John W. Baldwin, owner and contractor	125
SULLIVAN ST, 131 and 133; Prince St, 183 and 185; Harry W. Bell against Mary E. Gregory, owner; Treffenberg & Terry, contractors	121
5TH AV, 170; Michael Power against Henry Corn, owner; Peter McCabe, contractor	4,208
5TH AV, s w corner of 22d St, 29x110; Central Fire-Proofing Company against Henry Corn, owner; Peter McCabe, contractor	4,142
83D ST, 122 and 124 West; John H. Scully against John J. Bowes, owner; United Building Company, contractor, (redocket.)	238
87TH ST, 339 West; Goswin Humbrock against Julie De A. Jones, owner; David Robb and William W. Hall, contractors	244
138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x200 to 139th St, x25; Louis Goldberg against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor	350
144TH ST, n s, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 34.11x100; Hudson Plasterboard Company against John Goeghegan, owner; J. J. Benson, contractor	126
150TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; P. M. Lintante against George Pickel, owner; Patrick Donohue, contractor	68

Lis Pendens.

CLINTON PLACE, (8th St,) n s, 206.6 ft w of 5th Av, 24.6x98.11; Sarah C. Douglass against Rachel G. Grunhut and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

CLINTON PLACE, (8th St,) n s, 231 ft w of 5th Av, 24.6x98.11; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Rachel Grunhut and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

DECATUR AV, s e s, 152.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x190; Sarah Martin against Mary A. Kiely and others, (partition;) attorney, William McCloskey.

HENRY ST, 185; Frederick Machemer against Louis and Rachel Rosenblum, (action to cancel deed;) attorney, D. D. Ackerman.

LEXINGTON AV, 458; William E. Thorn against Jennie C. Lock and others, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,374; City Real Estate Company against Andrew L. Soulard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Home St, 25x108.6x36.7x100; Ellen Lane against Arthur J. McMenomy, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorneys, Wahle & Stone.

3D AV, or Boston Road, e s, 112 ft n of 141st St, 112 to 142d St x 91.6 to Alexander Av x 100x142.1 to beginning; City Real Estate Company against Clarence W. Gaylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

8TH AV, n w corner of 151st St, 199.10 to 152d St x 152x—x80; William E. Thorn, guardian, &c., against Jennie C. Lock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

109TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 49.9x100.11; Mary N. Townshend against Martin Lyons, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Townshend.

135TH ST, n s, 370 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Conrad Jockel against James E. McCormick and others, actions 1 and 2, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautmann.

139TH ST, 304 West; Carrie Engs and others, executors, &c., against the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Hurst.

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Don A. Gaylord against Charles Fisher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Robert H. Sherwood vs. Maitland E. Graves, appellant; Conrad Hoffman vs. Fitchburg Railroad Company, appellant; A. P. Kerley vs. Oscar Mayer, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Siegfried Bienenstock vs. Albert D. Smith, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

In re application for letters of administration, &c., of Edward C. Kimball, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs.

The first term of the court of the year 1898 was completed yesterday and an adjournment was taken until Feb. 28, at which time the new rule, providing that the daily sessions shall be held from 2 o'clock until 6 o'clock P. M., will go into operation.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Maria Wilmerding.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—O'Neill vs. Kennedy—S. L. H. Ward. Hall vs. Hogan—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Bailey vs. Carter—Alexander E. Harley. Dannemann vs. Anderson—M. A. Lesser.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Valentine vs. Simpson—William G. Davies.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Gaynor—John Hone, Jr.

ACCUSED OF A DOUBLE MURDER.

Californian Arrested for Poisoning His Brother and Sister.

SUISUN, Cal., Feb. 4.—Frank Bellew was arrested yesterday on a ranch near Elmira, and lodged in the county jail here, charged with murdering his brother and sister, Lewis and Susie Bellew, by poison last November.

The day before the crime Frank Bellew called on his brother-in-law, John W. Bird, a photographer. He complained to him bitterly that he had not received enough of the property of his parents, who had overlooked him in their will. He added: "Bird, I'm going to commit a terrible crime to-morrow. I'm going to commit a tragedy that will shock the whole community."

New Haven Arson Jury Disagrees.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 4.—This afternoon, after deliberating for twenty hours, the jury in the case of Capt. George R. Hodgdon of Springfield and New Haven, charged with arson in the attempted burning of the Tontine Hotel in this city, was discharged by Judge Roraback, the foreman having reported that an agreement was impossible. Capt. Hodgdon will be released on $5,000 bonds and a second trial of the case is expected. It is understood that the jury stood ten to two for conviction.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

W. D. BARNES.—W. D. Barnes allowed judgment to be taken against him yesterday for $10,989, in favor of Alfred C. Barnes, on a demand note for $9,060, dated May 4, 1894.

L. SCHNEIDER.—Schedules of Louis Schneider, jeweler at 1,522 Third Avenue, show liabilities, $5,101; nominal assets, $2,179; actual assets, $1,498. Of the assets, $935 are in possession of the Sheriff under attachment.

MORRIS & MCKAY.—Deputy Sheriff Burnes has received a writ of replevin against Morris & McKay, dealers in carpets of 80 and 82 White Street, who made an assignment on Thursday, for $3,075, from Gould & Wilkie, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company.

NATHAN FRANK.—Louis Guttman confessed judgment here yesterday for $6,723, in favor of Nathan Frank of Ogdensburg, N. Y., for balance due on three notes aggregating $9,000, made in 1891, payable one year later, at the Ogdensburg Bank.

J. BERNSTEIN & BROTHER.—Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court has appointed Eugene Cohn receiver in supplementary proceedings for J. Bernstein & Brother, fur manufacturers at 1 and 3 West Third Street, who failed in November last, on the application of T. Apfel & Co.

Out of Town.

R. J. GRAHAM.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment against R. J. Graham, a non-resident, from Rochester, N. Y., in favor of Michael Doyle & Co. of Rochester for $1,328 for failure to deliver 500 barrels of apple waste. The attachment was served on the freight department of two railroad companies here.

C. H. DAUCHY & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received an execution yesterday from Rensselaer County, N. Y., against Charles H. Dauchy & Co., dealers in paints and glass at Troy, N. Y., who were formerly interested in a store on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, this city, for $21,376 in favor of the National Lead Company.

CHAPIN-HALL LUMBER COMPANY.—At Newark yesterday Chancellor Emery dismissed the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Chapin-Hall Lumber Company and raised the injunction restraining the company from doing business. A reorganization of the company has been effected, and the creditors have agreed to a settlement. Under the agreement they are to receive 50 per cent on their claims at the expiration of a year, and the remainder two years hence.

RHODE ISLAND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.—The Rhode Island Locomotive Works filed a petition in insolvency yesterday in the Appellate Court at Providence. The concern was not at once adjudged insolvent, but on the petition of George H. Wilson, the Treasurer, for the appointment of a custodian of the property, Mr. Wilson was appointed to that position. He will remain in charge until the petition in insolvency has been adjudicated and an assignee appointed. The schedule of assets shows an estimated total value of $518,376.57, and the liabilities amount to $616,703.85.

A Corporation Attached.

Harlan P. Hubbard has obtained an attachment against the Clark W. Bryan Company of Springfield, Mass., printer and bookbinder, for $504 claimed to be due on nine bills of exchange accepted by the company. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a Massachusetts corporation. The Sheriff served copies on seven concerns here to attach accounts.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALLAIRE, Samuel Y.—H. H. Hunnewell	$377
BIBLE, David P.—George Taylor	1,336
BERNARD, Elmer—E. Rau	18
BERGMANN, Jacob—Caroline Brickelmaier (two judgments)	510
BARNES, William D.—Alfred C. Barnes, trustee	10,989
BROEGER, Ewald—E. Kearney and another	56
CHAMPION BICYCLE HANGER COMpany—Railway Advertising Company	278
DAUCHEY, Charles H., and Marcus D. Russell, individually and as H. Dauchey & Co.—National Lead Company	21,376
DEVOE, Isaac L.—L. A. Wallace	483
DOYLE, Mary L.—A. Marks	112
EBENSTEIN, Alfred—L. Rothschild	274
FINKELSTEIN, Hermann—Thomas C. Edge	1,008
FOSTER, James P.—E. P. Hatch	217
FINKELTEY, Ludolph—F. W. Flaacke and another	194
FLETCHER, Alexander—H. Ruhl	220
GRAY, Bernard E.—Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, costs	117
GROSS, Nathan—M. Sharff	395
GUTMAN, Louis—Nathan Frank	6,723
HOWDEN, Thomas F.—The Lauts Company	43
HARRISON, Frank S.—George Ferguson	1,997
H. D. OHLSEN MANUFACTURING Company—J. Bien	225
IRONS, Thomas G.—M. J. Irons	181
KOUES, George E.—A. Brantigan	238
KRACKE, Theodore—C. Muller, Jr.	118
LOESCH, Jacob, and Louis Steckler—Queens County Bank	206
LANE, Ellen—William Endeman and another	168
MEIER, Henry—S. L. Laderer	276
MYERS, Mathilda A.—L. B. Atterbury	116
McDONNELL, Edward—A. G. Hupfel	36
McKIM, Clarence—T. E. Mapelsden	377
McCARREN, Hugh, Jr.—Strong & Hammond	33
NORTHRIDGE, William J.—William Bailey and another	277
O'BRIEN, Eva D.—Jessie D. Paulon	817
POHL, Frank W.—A. Holmstrom	470
POTTER, George W.—H. H. Farley	94
PIERCE, Madeline—C. F. Burnell	673
PAIN'S PYRO SPECTACLE COMPANY—The New Home Sewing Machine Company	37
RAAP, William—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as guardian, &c.	1,752
RABINOVITZ, Solomon—L. Singer	520
RICHTER, Albert—A. Friedman	95
RENWICK SOCIAL CLUB—F. E. Briggs	872
REUSSE, Charles—J. B. Reilly	161
ROTTMANN, Annie, administratrix—H. F. Lohmann, administrator	43,680
SEALEY, George B.—M. Banks	52
SNEDEKER, Frank—A. Montgomery and another	129
SIMMONS, John R.—The Washington Life Insurance Company	4,475
STAFFORD, Edwin F.—H. F. Sieling	75
SMITH, Kate—F. S. Giles	368
STEINFELD, Henry—F. J. Lancaster	69
SULLIVAN, Edward J.—Equitable General Providing Company	45
SEROISS, Luisa—H. H. Todd	335
SANDERSON, John—J. Boyle and others	130
STAMPFER, William—W. Truswell	69
THOMPSON, Robert G., Robert H. and Alonzo Tiffany—The Sullivan County National Bank of Liberty, N. Y.	159
TERWILLIGER, George W.—James L. Barclay	433
TIETJEN, John—C. H. Neal	213
THE WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC RAILway Company—A. Saffer	99
WATTS, Martin W.—W. C. Williams	237
WOLFF, Jacob—F. O. Squire and another	32
ZUCKER, Alfred J. R. E.—Charles Schneider	2,296
ZUCKER, Alfred—F. Burton	223

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.03½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Cotton, middling	5 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅝
Sugar, granulated	5⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	30
Beef, family	11.25
Beef, hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	3⅝
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5⅝
Lard, prime	5.15
Butter, creamery, Western	20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	10.95

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Flour barely steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91@93c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 86@93c; No. 2 red, 98c; No. 2 corn, 27⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 27⅝c; No. 2 oats, 24¼@24⅜c; No. 3 white, free on board, 25¼@26c; No. 2 rye, 47c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 29@29⅝c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.24½; Northwestern, $1.29; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $10.20@$10.25; lard, per 100 lb, $4.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.35; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

There is still a great lack of speculative interest in cotton. The market opened with something like a bull flourish, following a better class of English cables than had been looked for, and there was some energy shown by the shorts, who soon changed front, however, when they discovered that outside buying orders were not forthcoming. Liquidation set in, and the advance of 1@3 points, secured on the first call, was lost before noon. Trading became very quiet, and almost entirely local. Sales for the entire session reached only 55,900 bales. The market closed quiet at net unchanged prices to 1 point advance.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	5.71	5.72	5.71	5.71@5.73
March	5.77	5.77	5.75	5.75@5.76
April	....	..	..	5.78@5.80
May	5.83	5.83	5.81	5.82@ ..
June	5.86	5.86	5.85	5.85@5.86
July	5.89	5.89	5.88	5.88@5.89
August	5.92	5.93	5.91	5.91@5.92
September	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.91@5.92
October	5.93	5.93	5.92	5.92@5.93
November				5.94@5.95

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5¼c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5 3-16c; Charleston, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5⅝c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—Middling uplands, 3 7-32d. February, 310b; February-March, 310b; March-April, 310½b; April-May, 311b; May-June, 312s; June-July, 312½b; July-August, 313½s; August-September, 314s; September-October, 314½s; October-November, 315s; November-December, 315½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	96⅛	96¼	95⅝	96¼
July	89	89	88	88⅝
Corn—				
May	34	34	33⅞	34
July	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	29

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	..	..	..	98
May	95⅛	95¼	94¼	95¼
July	84⅝	84⅝	83½	84⅝
Corn—				
February	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
May	29⅛	29⅛	29	29⅛
July	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30¼
Oats—				
February	..	..	..	23½
May	24¼	24½	24¼	24½
July	23	23	22⅞	23

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Activity in export circles formed one of the leading factors in wheat, stirring up short interests near the close until prices recovered most of their earlier decline, and left off finally at ⅛@⅝c. net advance. Except for a brief period right at the opening, when the market showed some strength on higher cables, local scalpers were persistent sellers all day, until the last hour, paying little heed to smaller Argentine shipments, fair clearances from seaboard points, or buying for both Continental and English interests. They based their attacks on heavy Northwest receipts, a bearish Kansas State report, and light speculative trade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—February, 94½c; May, 93c; July 92c; No. 1 hard, 95⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 95¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—No. 1 Northern, 96@97c; No. 2 Spring, 89@91c; May, 94⅝c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 29¼c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 30c; track mixed, 29½@31c; track white, 31@33½c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 56c; No. 1 Western, 57c, free on board, afloat, New York. Barley, 38⅛c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Seeds—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Barley, No. 3, 28@40c. Rye, 47¼c; May, 43½@49c. Flax, $1.24½; cash, Northwest, $1.29; May, $1.26½. Timothy, cash and February, $2.82½; March, $2.87½.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.35; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra, No. 1 Winter, $3.80@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.65; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. Rye flour, $2.60@$3.10. Cornmeal, kiln-dried, $2@$2.20, as to brand. Bagmeal, fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 67@68c. Feed, 40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@77½c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 37c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—Flour—First patents, $4.60@$4.80; second patents, $4.45@$4.55; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.50; family, $10.50@$11; short, clear, $10@$12. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; 140-lb, 5¼c; 120-lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10-lb, 5⅝c; 12-lb, 5½c; 14-lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, 16-lb, 6⅛c. TALLOW—3⅝c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—$5.15; city lard, $4.85; refined, South America, $5.75; Continent, $5.40; Brazil kegs, $6.90; compound city, 4⅛c; Western, 4⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 5⅝c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Close: Pork—February, $10.17½; May, $10.27½; July, $10.37½. Lard—February, $4.90; May, $4.95@$4.97½; July, $5.05. Ribs—February, $5.05; May, $5.07½@$5.10; July, $5.17½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium, Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s; long, clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 41s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

Transactions in Brazilian coffee futures continue upon a very limited scale; business on the call was confined to 3,500 bags; up to noon the sales had reached only 5,750 bags, and for the entire session but 19,250 bags. The market was a narrow one in all respects, opening steady at unchanged prices, working in a sluggish way, within a scope of 10 points, and finally steady at 5 points decline to 5 points net advance.

Contract prices ranged as follows.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	...	...	...	5.65@5.70
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
April	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
June	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.95
July	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
August	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
September	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.10
October	...	...	...	6.05@6.10
November	...	...	...	6.10@6.15
December	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.20
January	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$400. Hamburg—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 25,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; total sales, 14,000 bags. February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.25; May, 37.25; June, 37.50; July, 37.50; August, 37.75; September, 38; October, 38; November, 38.25; December, 38.50. Rio—No. 7, 8$050.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 3 5-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½@19c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@15½c; prime, Summer yellow, 21½c bid; off Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 45@46c; American boiled, 47@48c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 42@43c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wool, based upon Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Mont. primera, 22@24c; Merino, 21@23c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3.20; pitch, $1.85; Spirits turpentine, regulars, 34c; machines, 34@34½c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.10; N, $2.25; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.80.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 4.—Turpentine, 32¾@33c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 4.—Turpentine, 32@32½c. Resin, $1.15@$1.20.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4.—Turpentine, 32c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

IRON, 6.45@6.60c. SPELTER, 13.90@13.95c. LEAD, 3.62½@3.65@3.67½c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.40@$5.25; stags and oxen, $3@$4.60; bulls, $3@$3.70; dry cows, $2.25@$3.75; dressed beef, 7@8½c. CALVES—Veals, $5@$9; grassers, $3.50@$4.20; city dressed veals, firm, at 11@12½c. SHEEP and LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; lambs, $5.50@$6.25. Dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 7½@9½c. HOGS, $4.25@$4.50.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

GERMAN-AMERICAN
REAL ESTATE
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36 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. | 40 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.
EDWARD V. LOEW, PRESIDENT.
Examines and insures titles to Real Estate; Lowest Rates; No Disbursements Charged. Money to Loan at 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent. on Good City Property.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

131 W. 97TH ST.—Four-story, basement and cellar dwelling, carpets, safe, furniture, coal, &c.; possession. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St., Bowery.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

$50 PER MONTH.
714 EAST 138TH STREET,
THREE-STORY
basement and cellar, high stoop brick and
Brownstone Dwelling,
containing 10 rooms and bath; every modern convenience. This house has just been thoroughly renovated and decorated throughout, and has also been equipped with new and unique gas fixtures. Positively a great bargain. Watchman on premises.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th Street.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

LEFT OVER HOUSES AND FLATS; WEST Side; all prices; reduced rents. STEVENS, 93d, corner Columbus Av.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

$25.00 TO $36.00
Charming, newly furnished Apartments of seven rooms; tastefully decorated; hardwood finish; $36; also unfurnished Flat of seven rooms; $25.
Office, 54 West 98th st.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

LARGEST ALL LIGHT ROOMS, CORNER West End Av. and 97th St.; elevator; all modern improvements; $850 to $1,200. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORTS.

The Florida of the North

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

3½ hours from New York. Vestibule train daily, 1:40 P. M.

The HOTEL WINDSOR

The Most Modern Hotel on the Atlantic Coast.

Apartments en suite. Hot and cold sea water baths attached.
American and European plans.
80 feet from ocean. Russian Orchestra.
Turkish Room. Marine Room. Ship's Room.
Sun Balconies.

Representative will be at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on February 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, from 11 A. M. until 5 P. M., with diagrams, views and information regarding Hotel and Atlantic City.

G. JASON WATERS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.

GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av.& B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

FURNISHED ROOMS.

39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room for bachelor; reference required.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

IVERS & POND PIANOS.
An assortment of these high-grade pianos always on hand. Also, two slightly used at bargain. New pianos of other makes $200 upward. LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 East 16th Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—Excellent; first-class city reference; last place six years. 712 3d Av., first flight up.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By young man (colored) in private family; best city references. Butler, Times Agency, 1,334 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEER.—Experienced man; (40;) married. O'Neil, 318 West 40th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-1aw6mS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-1aw6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-1aw6mS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-1aw6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-1aw6mSat

KEIM, AUGUSTA W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George F. Keim, Henriette Horneck, Hermine Schomenz, Auguste Rupp, Jennie L. Dziuba, John B. Frank Keim, Mary A. Keim, Matilda A. Weise, Jennie H. Weise, Clara L. Weise, Theodore Weise, Rudolf W. Weise, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTA W. KEIM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George F. Keim, Henry G. Keim, Henriette Horneck, Auguste Rupp, and Jennie L. Dziuba, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ja20-1aw6wS&mh12

The treasurer of a Brooklyn (N. Y.) Safe Deposit Co. was a sufferer for fifteen years with nervous dyspepsia, and, like many other victims of this dread disorder, tried everything suggested by physicians and friends to attain relief and was always extremely gratified for even a temporary cessation of pain. He finally commenced with Ripans Tabules and, after taking them a few weeks, found himself entirely cured. "I smoke to my heart's content," said he, "and eat any and everything, and I have not had to take even a Ripans for the last three or four months." His attention was first called to the Tabules by seeing them advertised in the cars of the Brooklyn Elevated R.R. He has been the means of selling hundreds of boxes of Ripans Tabules on the strength of his cure, even going so far as to get his own physician to use them in his general practice, for he "had given my case up as hopeless."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BENDINER, SAMUEL J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henriette Feigenbaum, Belle Feigenbaum, William A. Feigenbaum, Leopold Bendiner, [illegible], Mortimer Kaufman, [illegible], and George Samuel Mittendorf, and to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL J. BENDINER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William F. Mittendorf, Frederic Haas, and Ulrich W. Becker, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BLAIR & RUDD, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Liberty Street, New York. fe5-1aw6wS

HAUSER, REGULA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julius Hauser, Adolf Hauser, Edith (Hauser) Bogwarth, also called Bertha Bogwarth; Lisi (Hauser) Roland, also called Lillian Rowland; Verona Huber, Marie Borgstedt, Marie Wolfer, Jean or Leonhard Pfister, Rudolf Pfister, Caroline Pfister, Lisi Pfister, and to all persons interested in the estate of REGULA HAUSER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Immen and John Pfister, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Att'ys for Petits., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. fe5-1aw6wS

SALTONSTALL, FRANCES STEWART.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry L. Saltonstall, Caroline E. Macdonald, Sarah T. Gold, Lydia Maria Seabury, Samuel Seabury, Jeanette Russell Seabury, Catharine Eliza Stevens, Constance S. Patton, Richard Francis Seabury, Jr., Frances J. Worcester, Charles Seabury, Grace Saltonstall Pearson, Maria Amelia Seabury, Frances Saltonstall Seabury, Elizabeth Miller, Brayton Saltonstall, Lawyers' Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCES STEWART SALTONSTALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry L. Saltonstall, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ja29-1aw6wS

STEINWAY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEINWAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Louis Von Bernuth, No. 111 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of August, 1897. CHARLES H. STEINWAY, FREDERICK T. STEINWAY, LOUIS VON BERNUTH, PAULA THEODA VON BERNUTH, Executors. GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. au14-1aw6mS

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

DOMINICK & DICKERMAN.

The undersigned, in order to form a limited partnership under the provisions of the statute of the State of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY as follows:

FIRST.—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "Dominick & Dickerman," and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

SECOND.—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is buying and selling on commission grain, cotton, and other natural products, and also corporate, municipal, State, and Governmental stocks, bonds, and other obligations.

THIRD.—The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership, all of whom are of full age, and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Watson B. Dickerman, residing at Mamaroneck, in the County of Westchester and State of New York;

Bayard Dominick, residing at No. 22 West 51st St., in the City, County, and State of New York;

Marinus W. Dominick, residing at Englewood, Bergen County, in the State of New Jersey;

Bayard Dominick, Jr., residing at No. 22 West 51st St., in the City, County, and State of New York, who are the general partners; and

Anne DeW. Dominick, residing at No. 35 East 57th St., in the City, County, and State of New York, who is the special partner.

FOURTH.—The amount of capital which the said special partner, Anne DeW. Dominick, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

FIFTH.—Said partnership is to begin on the first day of January, A. D. 1898, and is to end on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1899.

Dated New York, December 31, 1897.

WATSON B. DICKERMAN,
BAYARD DOMINICK,
MARINUS W. DOMINICK,
BAYARD DOMINICK, Jr.,
General Partners.
ANNE DeW. DOMINICK,
Special Partner.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this thirty-first day of December, in the year 1897, personally came before me the within-named Watson B. Dickerman, Bayard Dominick, Marinus W. Dominick, Bayard Dominick, Jr., and Anne DeW. Dominick, to me known, and known to me to be the persons described in and who made, signed, and executed the above certificate and severally acknowledged to me that they respectively made, signed, and executed the same.

HAMILTON H. DURAND,
Notary Public, New York County.

City and County of New York, ss.:

Watson B. Dickerman, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars specified in said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock by Anne DeW. Dominick, the special partner, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash. WATSON B. DICKERMAN.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1897.

HAMILTON H. DURAND,
Notary Public, New York County.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROSINA SPENCER, plaintiff, against CHARLES L. SPENCER, defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.—Action for separation, ground of abandonment.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1898.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Offices, 87 and 89 Centre St., New York City.
Post Office address, New York City.

To Charles L. Spencer, defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York, dated the 10th day of January, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the Court House in the City Hall of the City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1898.—Dated January 12th, 1898. Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
87 and 89 Centre St., New York City.
ja15-1aw6wS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

STATEN ISLAND CLAY COMPANY.

All persons are cautioned against accepting any contract, agreement, note, check, or evidence of indebtedness issued by the above company unless the same is signed by the President, CHARLES D. THOMPSON, Esq., of Jersey City. I am the owner of every share of stock except ten, and of six-sevenths of the bond issue of $350,000.

J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

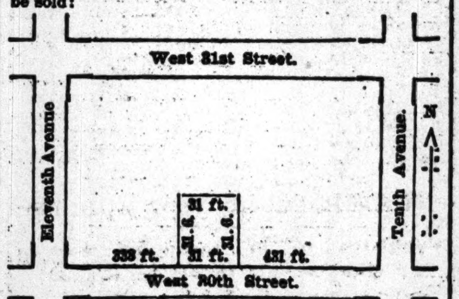
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as executors of the last will and testament of Jacob G. Fundis, deceased, and as trustee under said will, plaintiff, against FREDERIC O. KETCHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 25th day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with all the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Thirtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; thence running northerly parallel to Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches; thence westerly and parallel with Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches to the northerly side of Thirtieth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being known by street No. as 531 West Thirtieth Street.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien for which the above sale is to be made is $5,662.49, with interest from August 25th, 1897.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens is $1,690.22, and interest, and which amount is to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or is to be paid by the referee.—Dated January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.
ja19-2aw3wW&S&f10

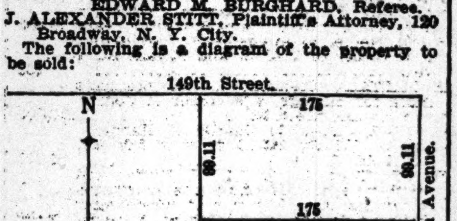
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against CATHARINE M. CARLIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue; and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 3rd, 1898.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.

J. ALEXANDER STITT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the property is to be sold (including costs) is $9,456.60, with interest from January 31st, 1898.

The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments without interest is $524.01.

The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, and the interest thereon at 5% from October 30th, 1896.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.

108TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—JAMES MURRAY and ROBERT HILL, plaintiffs, against CARL J. LAGESSEN et al., defendants.

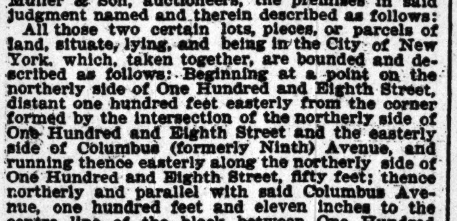
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 17th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.

CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' claim is three thousand and fifteen and 30-100 ($3,015.30) dollars and interest from January 12th, 1898; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents outstanding is about $800 upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. Two five-story and basement three-family flat houses.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-1aw6mS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o19-1aw6mS

EXCURSIONS.

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96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do ....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Atlanta, Ga..Hotel Aragon, ep.$1.50 up; ap.$3 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do do ....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
do do ......Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. $3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

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OFFICES:
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Buffalo, 377 Main St.

Key West, Key West.........a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm..........a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel......a. p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana. a. p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn. a. p.
Ormond, The Ormond.........a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.
Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water

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290 Washington St....Boston

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Winter Park, Seminole.........a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee.........a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.............a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.............a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl. ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1up, ap. $3up
Lakewood, N. J...Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng...........Hotel Cecil, e p., $2 up
London. (Westminster)...St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3 to $5; ep.$1up
Memphis, Tenn...Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. (Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
do ....Grand Hotel de Londres, a. p., $3
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York...........The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a. p.
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Old P't Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap., $4 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Southern Pines, N.C., Piney Woods Inn, ap. $3-5
St. George, Staten Isl...The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Thomasville, Ga. Piney Woods Hotel, a. p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y.......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl., ap. $4up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's & National, ap, $3up

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
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*Norman'a, Feb. 12, 10 AM | *Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | †Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM

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From New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Ap. 9, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM

Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 AM
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Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

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ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16 | ST. PAUL.....March 9
NEW YORK....Feb. 23 | ST. LOUIS....March 16

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Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

KENSINGTON...Feb. 9 | BERLIN........Feb. 23
WESTERNL'ND. Feb 16 | NOORDLAND....March 2

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Feb. 9, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Aurania, Feb. 5, 1 P. M. | Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM
Lucania, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Umbria, March 5, Noon
Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Lucania, Mch. 12, 8 AM

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S. S. Obdam, Saturday, Feb. 5, 10 A. M.
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GAELIC, via Honolulu..........Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING..............March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........March 23, 1 P. M.

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Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

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W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

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8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

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10:15 A. M.—Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

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Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2.00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) §2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:30 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Jan. 31, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:30 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-car Service. Meals à la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:20, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:50, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:20, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*350, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944 and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

VANDERBILT LINES UNITED

New York Central Directors Authorize $100,000,000 Bonds to Buy Lake Shore Stock.

ONE POLICY WILL DOMINATE

W. K. Vanderbilt's Scheme of Consolidation Put into Effect—All Interests Apparently Acting in Harmony—The New Trunk Line to Chicago.

W. K. Vanderbilt's scheme for the merger of the New York Central and the Lake Shore Railroads was officially consummated yesterday at a meeting of the New York Central Directors. With no dissenting voice, resolutions were passed authorizing the issue of a $100,000,000 gold collateral trust mortgage bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest and running 100 years, for the purpose of acquiring the stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad on the basis of one $1,000 bond for five shares ($500 par value) of Lake Shore stock. The purchased stock is to be held in trust as security for the mortgage.

Members of the Vanderbilt family hold more than three-quarters of the Lake Shore stock, consequently William K. is in a position to transfer the control of the road single-handed.

That he is proceeding in complete accord with his brother, Cornelius, is indicated by the fact that this unanimous action of the New York Central board follows closely upon the meeting between Cornelius Vanderbilt and Treasurer E. V. W. Rossiter, in Egypt. Mr. Rossiter left New York on his confidential mission about three weeks ago, and he reached the invalid Chairman of the New York Central Board of Directors early in the present week. The message which he sent to William K. Vanderbilt was the capstone of this great scheme.

Terms of the Consolidation.

The terms of this practical consolidation of the New York Central and Lake Shore Roads, as defined in the resolutions adopted yesterday, are the same as those outlined in this newspaper more than a week ago. William K. Vanderbilt developed his plans quietly, taking an exceedingly limited number of persons into his confidence. The fact that he personally controlled so large a majority of the Lake Shore stock obviated the necessity of his taking counsel with a number of other security holders. Consequently, there were few parties to the negotiations. So cautious was Mr. Vanderbilt in his movements that few, if any, of the other men directly concerned with the management of the two great railroad properties merged even suspected what was going on.

Chauncey M. Depew affected complete ignorance of the matter until yesterday noon, when he issued the following statement:

"The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Directors this morning passed the necessary resolutions for the purchase of the stock of the Lake Shore Railroad Company. The Vanderbilts and others represented by them have sold to the New York Central their holdings of the capital stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and in exchange for every five shares of such stock have accepted one gold bond of the New York Central for $1,000, bearing 3½ per cent. annual interest and payable in 100 years. The Messrs. Vanderbilt made this sale upon the express provision that the same terms should be offered to all holders of the stock of the Lake Shore, and that such offer should remain open for acceptance by the Lake Shore stockholders for a period of at least sixty days. All shares of the stock of the Lake Shore Railroad Company acquired and owned by the New York Central are to be held in trust as collateral for such gold bonds. The New York Central Board were of the opinion that inasmuch as the close relations which have existed between the Lake Shore and the New York Central for over a quarter of a century were dependent entirely on the personal holdings of the stock of the two companies, it was very desirable and necessary, if possible, to make certain a permanent connection between these two lines."

To Benefit Both Companies.

To this formal statement President Depew added: "There is no doubt that this action is of benefit to both companies, and to the stockholders of both companies; also to the public and to the City of New York. Under the authority of the New York Central Board of Directors this company will purchase on terms similar to those accepted by the Messrs. Vanderbilt and their friends any part of the stock of the Lake Shore Railroad Company which may be offered, and an official notice to that effect will be published in a few days."

Of the fifty millions of Lake Shore stock authorized there is $49,466,500 outstanding. Lake Shore shares have advanced gradually within the past two or three weeks on the rumors of an impending and advantageous deal. The quoted price of this stock closed yesterday at 194. For the past four or five years the stock has paid 6 per cent. dividends.

At the meeting of the New York Central Directors yesterday Chauncey M. Depew presided, and in a measure represented the Vanderbilt interests in both the New York Central and Lake Shore Roads. W. K. Vanderbilt was present, and Francis Lynde Stetson represented the large Morgan interests. As is well known in railroad and financial circles J. Pierpont Morgan, who is now in Europe, has for a number of years represented the larger holdings of New York Central stock. Since William H. Vanderbilt's famous sale of about $50,000,000 of New York Central stock through the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., the Vanderbilts have been minority holders of that stock, although controlling the property by consent of all the interests represented. By the sale of their Lake Shore stock to the New York Central, the Vanderbilts will exchange their position of controlling stockholders in that property for the position of bondholders. They surrender $100 face value of Lake Shore stock, paying 6 per cent. dividends annually, for $200 of New York Central bonds, paying 3½ per cent. interest annually. Although other interests can outvote them at a stock vote, the Vanderbilts will retain full control of the consolidated properties, and there will be no other change of managerial policy than W. K. Vanderbilt feels inclined to make.

Compact Trunk Line Formed.

By the merging of the New York Central and the Lake Shore Roads into one system a compact trunk line between New York and Chicago is created. Calculations made by W. K. Vanderbilt, it is said, show a possible saving of $2,000,000 a year in operating expenses in consequence of this consolidation. There is no expectation that either company will lose its corporate individuality. Each road will have its own distinct organization, but the identity of interests will make many economies not only possible but actually necessary in the interest of simplicity of management.

For the present no change in the administrative officers of either road is likely to occur. Mr. Depew will remain at the head of the New York Central and Mr. Callaway at the head of the Lake Shore. Both, however, will work in consonance with a centralized policy marked out by W. K. Vanderbilt. The last-named gentleman has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore for a number of years, and it is expected that he will soon succeed his brother Cornelius as Chairman of the New York Central board. The possibility of having one President over the entire consolidated system is said to be merely a matter of conjecture. Geographical considerations, apparently, make it necessary that each line shall have an authoritative executive head.

The New York Central-Lake Shore system will include an aggregate of nearly 5,000 miles, of which about 1,000 miles are controlled roads. The mileage operated directly by the New York Central aggregates 2,400, and the mileage operated directly by the Lake Shore aggregates nearly 1,500. In the New York Central's mileage are included the West Shore Road, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and the Adirondack Division. The Lake Shore system has branch lines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. The capital stock of the New York Central is now $100,000,000, and the entire funded debt of the consolidated system will amount to $250,000,000. In the Stock Exchange yesterday a quotation of 95@97 was given to the new New York Central 3½ per cent. collateral trust bonds, when issued.

Two vacancies in the New York Central Board of Directors, caused by deaths, were filled at yesterday's meeting. George S. Bowdoin of J. P. Morgan & Co. was chosen to succeed Erastus Corning of Albany, and ex-Judge Ashbel Green, for many years Vice President of the West Shore Railroad, was elected to succeed George C. Buell of Rochester.

GOLDSTEIN HELD FOR ARSON.

The Man Who Caused the Arrest of Private Detectives an Alleged Firebug.

What is supposed to be the beginning of a sensational attack on alleged firebugs came yesterday with the arrest of David Goldstein of 18 West One Hundredth Street by Detectives Cuff and McNaught, on a charge of arson in the second degree. He is accused of firing the tenement at 516 Ninth Avenue. The principal evidence against him is said to have been furnished to representatives for the District Attorney's office by convicts who are now serving long terms in Sing Sing Prison for arson. One of these is Isaac Zuker, who was sentenced in 1896 to a term of thirty-six years.

For the last three weeks startling developments have been looked for as a result of an announcement by the District Attorney that he was conducting an investigation of certain fires, and it is said that the arrest of at least two well-known persons will soon be made.

David Goldstein had a jewelry store in the building at 516 Ninth Avenue when the building was burned on Aug. 30, 1894. The following December he was indicted for a false claim on the investigation of the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company. No action was taken on the indictment until last November. Then the case was put on trial before Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court, and on Assistant District Attorney Milliken's recommendation it was dismissed.

As a result of investigations by certain insurance companies, District Attorney Gardiner was led to believe that Goldstein's case should be investigated further. A constant watch has been kept for weeks on several suspected persons. The Fire Marshal was confident that sensational evidence could be obtained, and the insurance company itself, holding to the same opinion, employed private detectives to shadow Goldstein wherever he went.

Last Saturday Goldstein discovered two detectives following him through Central Park, and caused their arrest for annoying him. The men were locked up, and were bailed out a short time later by their employer. Finally the information secured as a result of the work of the Fire Marshal, the District Attorney, and the insurance company's private detectives was submitted to the Grand Jury, which found an indictment for arson in the second degree last Thursday.

Goldstein was arraigned before Recorder Goff in General Sessions, and through his counsel, Mark Altmeyer, entered a plea of not guilty. Mr. Altmeyer asked that bail be fixed at $3,000, saying he had a merchant in court who could furnish that amount. The prosecutor objected, and asked that the sum be $10,000. The Recorder fixed the amount at $7,500. Mr. Altmeyer reviewed Goldstein's connection with the insurance company, which, he said, showed plainly the animus of the present charge. Mr. Altmeyer said that the claim which Goldstein had presented to the company, $2,696, was only $600 more than the valuation which the company's adjusters had set on the property, and that if Goldstein had made an excessive claim, it was very moderate.

A RESCUE PLOT FOILED.

The Police Prevent the Taking of Two Prisoners from Bellevue Hospital.

It was learned yesterday that a daring plot to rescue two prisoners from the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital had been discovered and foiled by the police. The prisoners who were to be rescued are Frederick Powers and Samuel Miller, the two men arrested in December for holding up Harry Davidson, a clerk in a drug store at Madison and Pike Streets, and robbing the till. Powers was shot in the leg while escaping, and Mills became ill soon after his arrest.

They were watched carefully by Nurse Kelley and Roundsman Quick, who has charge of the prison ward. There are eight other patients in the ward, and one of these last Tuesday morning intimated to Quick that a plot was arranged to rescue the two men. Police Headquarters was immediately communicated with, and Central Office Detectives Reagan and Cronin were sent over to the east side among the friends of Mills and Powers to learn something of the scheme.

The men reported to Capt. McClusky Thursday afternoon that the plot was to be put into execution that night by six men. They were to go to the hospital grounds in a boat, which was to be left in charge of one of the party at the end of the yard. The other five were to go to the prison ward. In charge there at night, besides the nurse, are Policemen George Banks and J. Carroll. These three were to be overpowered and the two prisoners to be taken to the boat.

Inspector Thompson and five members of his staff went to the hospital early in the evening. The four detectives waited in the new ward house, near the river. Inspector Thompson waited in the prison ward. No boat made its appearance, however, and it became evident that the men had been warned of the discovery of the plot.

The detectives left early yesterday morning. Then, at 9 o'clock, Inspector Thompson and Capt. Wiegand of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station returned and questioned Mills and Powers. Both denied that they knew of any plot to rescue them. Their beds were searched, however, and in each was found a fine saw, about twelve inches in length. The detectives claim to know that the saws were passed in through a window on Monday night.

The two men, although rather weak, were taken to Police Headquarters, and thence to the Essex Market Court, yesterday. They waived examination on the charge of highway robbery, and were held in $7,000 each for trial. They were locked up in the Essex Market Prison, and later taken to the Tombs.

HURLED FROM A HARLEM BRIDGE

Elevated Guard, Struck by a Train, Escaped with Slight Injuries and a Ducking.

Charles E. Anderson of 417 Morris Avenue, a guard employed by the Second Avenue elevated road, was struck by a passing train while walking across the bridge of the road over the Harlem River, and hurled through an opening in the track to the water below.

He had been looking for defects in the ties, and, seeing the train approaching, got out as far as he could on one of the projecting ties. He misjudged the distance, however, and was thrown off. When he rose to the surface of the water Capt. Suffler of the tug H. D. Mold, which was passing, seized him with a boathook and dragged him aboard.

Anderson was unconscious, and was taken down to the boiler room, but all efforts to resuscitate him proved fruitless. The tug steamed up to the pier, and an ambulance was called. The surgeon succeeded in bringing the man to, and he was wrapped in blankets and taken to the hospital. Apart from a slight scalp wound and the shock, Anderson suffered no injury.

THE CHARTER CELEBRATION.

Mayor Van Wyck Will Act When the Matter Reaches Him Officially.

A committee composed of Col. F. D. Grant, Gen. J. G. Wilson, Walter Stanton, Gen. Horatio C. King, and Col. J. J. Garnett, waited upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and asked him to appoint a committee to co-operate with the bodies arranging for a celebration commemorating the passage of the charter. The Mayor said he could take no action in the matter at this time. The committee told him that the Aldermen had already passed a resolution asking him to appoint such a committee, and the Mayor said that he had received no official notice of it.

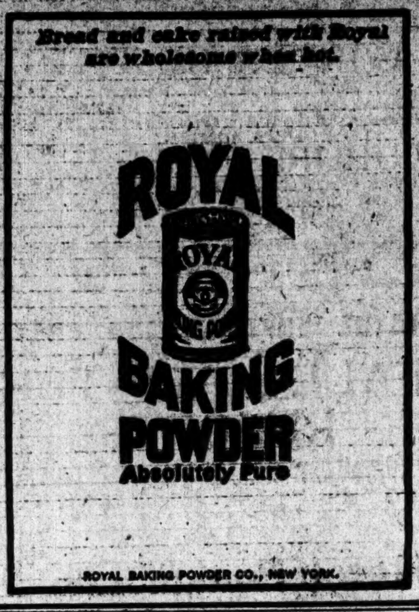
"When the resolution comes before me," said the Mayor, "I shall take action upon it. In the meantime you had better go ahead and exercise your own judgment. When I learn that the people desire the celebration I shall be found ready to act."

Mayor Van Wyck said courteously that he was glad to meet so many distinguished gentlemen who were not office seekers, and Col. Grant said:

"We are not office seekers. I quit office on Sept. 2 last."

"Well," replied the Mayor, laughingly, "if you had not quit then, you would probably have quit on Jan. 2."

For the worst of Colds there is no better remedy than JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.



Bread and cake raised with Royal are wholesome when hot.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE CITY CIVIL SERVICE

Corporation Counsel Whalen Gives a Decision for the Controller.

THE BLACK LAW SUPERSEDED

Its Provisions Repealed by the Charter, So Far as New York Is Concerned—The Old Commission's Rules Now in Force.

In response to a letter from Controller Coler, Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday rendered a decision on the present conditions of city civil service. He holds that the provisions of the charter supersede in part the Black civil service law, and that until the Municipal Civil Service Commission makes new rules, and the State Civil Service Board approves them, the original law, as signed by Gov. Cleveland in 1883, with some exceptions, and the rules of the old Civil Service Commission, are in force.

Mr. Whalen shows that the greatest difference between the law of 1883 and the charter is that under the old law the person who acted primarily was the Mayor of the city, subject to the approval of the State Civil Service Commissioners, while under the charter it is the Municipal Civil Service Commission which acts, and the Mayor merely approves its action.

The matter came before Controller Coler in a communication from Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association. Mr. McAneny held that the effect of Sections 123, 126, and 1,611 of the charter is to repeal the Black Civil Service act so far as it affects New York City, and to re-establish the provisions of law affecting appointments which existed prior to the enactment of that act.

Mr. Whalen points out the differences between the Black law and the civil service provision of the charter, and writes an exhaustive opinion on the subject. He takes issue with Mr. McAneny in several instances, but substantially agrees to the proposition advanced by him. He says:

"It is the contention, as I understand it, of Mr. McAneny and the association represented by him, that the passage of the charter not only repealed the Black law, but also did away with the rules and regulations prepared by the New York City Civil Service Commissioners under that act. It is very evident that this is an error, and that the rules and regulations and the eligible lists existing on Jan. 1, 1898, in any of the cities within the territory embraced within the City of New York, continue in force until new rules and regulations shall be adopted by the present Commissioners, and they shall prepare thereunder their lists under their powers derived from the charter."

In closing his opinion, Mr. Whalen draws these conclusions:

First—Chapter 428 of the Laws of 1897 (the Black law) has been repealed, so far as the city is concerned, by the provisions of the charter.

Second—Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1883, the original civil service law of the State, is in part in force in the city, and has been in part repealed by the inconsistent provisions of Sections 123 to 125, inclusive, of the charter.

Third—Until the present Municipal Civil Service Commissioners shall make rules and regulations, and until the same shall be duly approved, the rules and regulations existing on Jan. 1, 1898, in the former Cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, (there having been no Civil Service Commission or rules in the County of Richmond,) are still in force, and it is the duty of the present Municipal Civil Service Commissioners to act thereunder until such time as their own new rules and regulations shall be made and duly approved."

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has not yet made public its new rules. It is understood that the rules are ready for submission to the Mayor, who will be asked to approve them before they are sent to the State Board. It is said that Mr. Whalen has already examined them, and has corrected several small deviations from the letter of the law.

CITY BUDGETS HEAVILY CUT.

Department of Bridges the Most Severely Treated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday announced the result of its two days' deliberation in executive session. With the exceptions of the budgets of the District Attorney's office and County Court of Kings County, which were passed unaltered, every budget was cut considerably. In one case, that of the Department of Bridges, the cut was more than five times the amount allowed.

The budgets of eleven departments were considered. They asked an aggregate of $15,788,924.87; the amount allowed was $9,273,819.34, showing a total cut of $6,515,115.53.

Following is the detailed statement:

District Attorney's office, Kings County, asked $80,100; allowed $80,100.

County Court, Kings County, asked $99,700; allowed $99,700.

County Treasurer, Kings County, asked $21,300; allowed $15,000; cut $6,300.

Department of Charities, asked $2,318,457.88; allowed $1,671,213; cut $647,244.88.

Department of Public Improvements, asked $494,705; allowed $163,500; cut $331,205.

Department of Highways, asked $3,348,095; allowed $1,937,802.34; cut $1,410,292.66.

Department of Sewers, asked $948,890; allowed $546,563.34; cut $402,322.66.

Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, asked $4,173,264.99; allowed $3,243,405.11; cut $929,859.88.

Department of Bridges, asked $1,966,893.56; allowed $329,156.88; cut $1,637,736.68.

Department of Water Supply, asked $2,337,539; allowed $1,187,398.67; cut $1,150,140.83.

The amount named in the Department of Bridges does not include any allowance for the new East River Bridge. The board is now considering an application from the commission for $4,100,000 bonds for the construction of the bridge, and the Mayor and Controller have already expressed themselves in favor of authorizing the issue. The work of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is nearly completed. The budget of the Board of Education is the only important one now before it, and it is more than probable that it will be the first considered when the board meets again Tuesday afternoon.

POLICE BOARD AFFAIRS.

The Board Settles the Pay of Different Ranks in Brooklyn.

President York of the Police Board yesterday announced that the Commissioners had decided to recognize ex-Police Captains White and Bushman of Long Island City as members of the force, and they had been assigned to patrol duty. The Sergeants, three Roundsmen, and a number of patrolmen were also recognized and all sent to police duty. Nineteen patrolmen and three matrons were not recognized, and were dropped from the rolls.

The board fixed the compensation of the Brooklyn police, some of the salaries being as follows: Sergeants, $2,000; Detective Sergeants, $1,750; patrolmen, $1,150 and $900; bridge keepers, $1,100; telegraph operators, $1,500; matrons, $720; Captains, $2,750; Inspectors, $3,500; Deputy Chiefs, $5,000; doormen, $1,000. There was much dissatisfaction with the new scale of prices in Brooklyn yesterday, and the men whose pay was cut threaten to appeal to the courts.

The salary of Boiler Inspector in the Borough of Queens is fixed at $2,000. The Bridge police salaries are fixed on the same basis as those of the Brooklyn police.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th.

BALANCE OF A LOT OF RECENTLY IMPORTED

KARA CORSETS,

$1.25 & $1.65

Regular Value, $2.25 and $2.75.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE ELECTION OF CORONERS.

Attorney General's Decision Against Tuthill and Hoeber.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Attorney General Hancock to-day denied the application of Theodore K. Tuthill and Emil W. Hoeber, former Coroners of New York City, to commence an action in the Supreme Court to test the title of office of Coroners Bausch, Hart, and Zucca, chosen at the late election in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The application was made on the ground that the election of the new Coroners was illegal, as they should have been chosen as county instead of borough officials. In his decision denying the application, Attorney General Hancock, after stating the provisions of the charter relating to the election of Coroners, says:

"I think it is plain that the section provides for borough officers, and the persons declared elected cannot under any reasonable construction of the charter be considered county officials. If the petitioners are correct in their contention that they are still Coroners and county officials, I can see nothing to prevent them from recovering the salaries due them, and in that way testing the question presented."

THE RICHMOND TAX MUDDLE.

Penalties to be Collected and a Friendly Suit to be Arranged.

Corporation Counsel Whalen transmitted yesterday his opinion on the Richmond tax muddle to Controller Coler. The opinion says that, as there are no precedents to guide the Law Department, the question as to the penalties on taxes collected this month would better be decided by means of some friendly action in court, as the Controller would be liable to a suit in the courts for waiving the legal forfeits. A mandamus proceeding brought for this purpose, the opinion says, would be settled speedily.

The Corporation Counsel advises that the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Mr. Gilon, collect the penalties of 5 per cent., and as no taxes have been collected yet, this means that all tax bills will have 5 per cent. added to them in that borough. A friendly suit should then be arranged, he says, by which the courts may decide whether the city has the right to charge taxpayers penalties for failing to pay taxes at the time called for in the law, when the city is itself at fault through not giving the taxpayers a chance to pay them. It is thought that the taxpayers will not object to paying their bills with the penalties added, with the understanding that the city will return the extra amount collected if the courts decide that it should do so.

Appointments to Office.

Ex-Alderman William Tait, appointed Dock Master by the Dock Board, has declined to accept the office, and Victor Heimberger has been appointed to the office. The compensation of A. J. Johnson, Secretary to the Board of Buildings, has been fixed at $5,000. William S. Findlay, counsel to the old Fire Board, resigned yesterday, and his place was at once filled by the appointment of Charles H. Ridgway, at a salary of $4,000. Mr. Ridgway is a prominent Tammany man in the Twenty-first Assembly District. He took charge of the office at once.

Rollin M. Morgan's Appointment.

Rollin M. Morgan, who was appointed Legal Adviser to the Municipal Assembly, will go on the salary list of the Corporation Counsel. His salary has not yet been definitely fixed, but will probably be $7,500. Mr. Morgan was formerly an Alderman from the Twenty-ninth District, and for many years has been the Tammany leader there. His first work will be to codify the city ordinances.

WOMAN SANDBAGGED IN BED.

Two Men, Identified by Their Victim, Held in Hoboken for Assault and Attempted Robbery.

Mrs. Maria Lange, a trained nurse, sixty years old, was sandbagged while asleep in bed at her home, on the second floor of 114 Grand Street, Hoboken, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and one of her fingers was dislocated in the struggle that followed. Three men were engaged in the assault, she says, the object of which was robbery, it having been rumored that Mrs. Lange had a large amount of money concealed about her home.

Mrs. Lange was aroused by a blow on the head, and saw the men in the room. One of them held what seemed to be a stocking filled with sand. The second man placed his hand over her mouth to stifle her cries. The third man, she says, kept guard at the door. Mrs. Lange sprang out of bed and grappled with her nearest assailant, at the same time screaming for help. The man she had seized broke from her grasp, and then her assailants fled.

In the meantime John Goestrip, Charles Fricke, and Carl Boucher, who live in the house, ran into Mrs. Lange's apartments and, learning what had happened, raised an alarm. It brought Detective Michael Fallon, who was at a friend's house near by. To him Mrs. Lange said she thought two of the men lived in rooms on the opposite side of the hallway, into which they moved on Wednesday. They are George B. Howard and John Price. The former said he lived in New Haven, Conn., and the latter said that he and Howard were employed as firemen on a steamship.

The men were not in their rooms, but Fallon found them in a saloon at Newark Avenue and Adams Street, a short distance from the house. They submitted quietly to arrest. Mrs. Lange fully identified them. She said that Price was the man who was armed with the sandbag and that Howard was the one who placed his hand over her mouth.

At 8 o'clock A. M., when the prisoners were arraigned before Recorder McDonough on charges of assault and attempted robbery, Howard volunteered to become State's evidence. He said that Price planned the robbery and committed the assault. Both men were sent to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The police do not think that a third man took part in the affair. They believe that while Mrs. Lange was struggling with Howard she saw Price's shadow against the door, the room being dimly lighted, and in her excitement mistook the shadow for a third man.

Price was arrested some time ago for stabbing Policeman Ewing of Weehawken, who undertook to arrest him for a robbery he was alleged to have committed.

City College Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Alumni of the College of the City of New York will take place this evening at 7 o'clock at Delmonico's. More than the usual number of tickets have been taken.

Stern Bros

will offer to-day

Men's

Colored Dress Shirts

and Best Quality

Unlaundered

White Shirts, at 68c

Complete lines of

Fancy Madras Shirts

For Spring Wear

Special Values in

Men's Scarfs, 45c & 95c

Ladies' Puff Scarfs

in new choice effects, at 75c

West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

Supplementary Proceedings.—A judgment obtained by Phoebe Hobby last April in Queens County against John T. Rowland was docketed in Rockland County, and execution was issued to the Sheriff of that county. The County Judge, on return of the execution unsatisfied, granted an order for the examination of Rowland in supplementary proceedings. Rowland moved to vacate that order, claiming that as he did not reside in Rockland County the County Judge had no power to make it. A denial of his motion was sustained by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, and that decision has been sustained by the Court of Appeals on the opinion below. The court holds that the residence of a judgment debtor, contemplated by Section 2,458 of the Code, is not necessarily a permanent residence, and an execution issued to the Sheriff of the county in which the debtor has a Summer residence, and returned unsatisfied, will sustain an order for his examination in supplementary proceedings.

⁂

Copious Emission of Sparks from a Locomotive.—Henry Dougherty brought an action in the Supreme Court, in Sullivan County, against John King and another, as receivers of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, to recover damages caused by fire upon plaintiff's lands, in May, 1894, claimed to have been caused by defendant's negligence. The evidence showed that an engine hauling a way freight train upon the railroad emitted sparks which set fire to dry grass or other combustibles within the company's right of way, which fire thence ran into the adjoining woodland and advanced in spite of efforts to extinguish it for about thirty-six hours, when it reached the plaintiff's land, more than two miles from the starting point, and there did damage for which a verdict was given in favor of the plaintiff for $250. The place where the fire started was upon a high, steep bank, upon a curve in a wooded region, and the sparks emitted, though copious, were not of an unusual size, or of a greater quantity than a well regulated spark arrester would emit. The Third Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Landon, reversed the judgment below, holding that this was not sufficient to establish negligence on the part of the railroad company. The Court holds that while testimony may be open to the suspicion that the fact is otherwise than as testified to, yet if there be no proof to that effect it is error for the Court, as was done in this case, to charge the jury that they may so find.

⁂

Liability for Elevator Accident.—Thomas Adlum, while engaged in putting coal into a building in process of construction, was killed by the fall from the fifth story of an elevator used for the purpose of lifting hods filled with mortar and wheelbarrows loaded with brick, for use in the construction of the structure. The elevator consisted of two grooved shafts or uprights, running from the basement to the stories above. Between these shafts and fitting into the grooves was the elevating structure, which consisted of a wooden platform five to six feet square, which projected about two feet and a half on each side of the upright shaft. The elevator, which was in charge of the engineer at the time of the accident, does not appear to have been under control, and came down with such rapidity that it broke the platform. The deceased was not employed by the persons operating the elevator, but by a firm which furnished coal about the building. A suit brought by Catherine Rich, as administratrix, to recover damages from the Pelham Hod Elevating Company for the death of Adlum, was dismissed on the trial on the ground that no negligence of defendant was shown, and that there was no evidence that the deceased was free from contributory negligence. The Second Appellate Division has ordered a reversal, holding that decedent was not, as matter of law, guilty of contributory negligence in walking so close to the uprights that the platform, in its descent, struck him. The extent of decedent's knowledge of the place, the opportunities he had had for observation, and the ability to comprehend all that existed during the time he was there upon the day of the accident, were held to be questions for the jury, and the Court was not justified in determining such questions as of law. The court's opinion was by Justice Hatch, and was unanimously concurred in.

⁂

An Invalid Trust Deed.—In October, 1893, William D. Barnes gave a deed of real estate in this city to Henry W. Taft, as trustee, to collect the profits and income, and, after paying the expenses of the trust, to pay Barnes the net income during his life, with remainder over. The conveyance was concededly not collusive, or made with intent to defraud creditors. Three years later Belle C. Schenck recovered judgment against Barnes for over $7,000, and after return of the execution thereon unsatisfied, commenced an action against Barnes and Taft to determine the amount of interest Barnes reserved to himself in the trust fund, and to have it sold, and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of her judgment. A demurrer to the complaint on the ground that it did not state a cause of action was sustained at Special Term, but the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, which was unanimously concurred in, directed a reversal of the interlocutory judgment. The court holds that the plaintiff could, under the circumstances, reach the interest of the judgment debtor in the trust. "If the contention of the present respondents prevail," Justice Cullen said, "this curious result would follow: If a man should place ten shares of railroad bonds or a thousand-dollar bond in trust, the income payable to himself, and on his death the principal to his children, both income and principal could be seized by the creditors. But if he should create a similar trust of real estate, it may be of the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, the income would be beyond the reach of his creditors, providing his mode of life has been sufficiently luxurious, expensive, or extravagant to require the whole income to support him in the state or condition to which he had been accustomed. It would seem, too, by Stow vs. Chapin, (4 N. Y. Supp., 496,) that the fact that a single man possessed an annual income of over $25,000 proceeding from a trust fund, the principal of which exceeds $560,000, creates no presumption that the income is in excess of what is requisite for the debtor's proper support. Certainly, there has never been any disposition displayed in this State, either by lawmakers, courts, or publicists, to favor a system of landed estates. We should not support a doctrine that would lead to the incongruous, as well as unjust, results indicated, unless the statute makes it impossible for us to avoid it. This, we think, is not the case."

⁂

Order of Reference Refused.—Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused the application of Martin M. Mulhall for an order of reference in his suit, brought a year ago, against John E. Milholland, to recover $1,239 claimed to be due for services, money loaned, and disbursements made at defendant's request. The plaintiff based his motion for a reference upon the fact that there was a multiplicity of items sued for, and because he was about to leave the State on foreign service, to remain away for four years. There are in all about 200 items sued for, including $300 for money alleged to have been laid out and expended at defendant's request, in the Spring of 1894, in connection with political matters in the Twenty-third Assembly District. Mr. Mulhall claims $779 for his expenses and outlay "in various matters connected with securing petitions, at the request of the defendant, for use in a political organization," and for expenses incurred while in Mr. Milholland's employ, "for securing meetings in the advancement of the political interests of defendant." The last item set out is for ninety-seven days' services at $5 a day, for which plaintiff says $50 was paid on account. Mr. Milholland, in his answer, denies that he owes Mulhall anything, and in an affidavit in opposition to the motion for a reference he says that having been informed, in the Spring of 1895, that Mulhall had asserted he was indebted to him and had refused to pay him, he charged Mulhall with making false statements. Mulhall at that time denied most positively, Mr. Milholland says, that he had ever made any such assertions, and declared that if they were made by any one else they were false. Thereupon he signed a document averring that Milholland, as an individual or as President of a Republican organization, owed him nothing, and that Milholland had dealt fairly and honorably with him in all dealings of a financial or political character between them. Mr. Milholland declares that the suit was not brought with the purpose or expectation of recovering judgment, but with a base and ulterior motive. Justice Daly, in refusing to refer the case, said the trial would not involve the examination of a long account. The proving of the disbursements he said would be a mere enumeration of items not to be easily disputed, if plaintiff could substantiate his claim that they were made at defendant's request. "In view of the document signed by plaintiff (although its tenor is disputed) there seems to be an issue of veracity which the parties ought to submit to a jury."

. Why shiver, with paper vests but 50c.—almost as warm as an ulster.

And Frieze ulsters are $15; instead of $18 and $20.

Walking-coat suits, single and double-breasted sack-suits, $15 and $18; instead of $18 to $25.

Bicycle coats are $3.50; breeches, $3; suits were $15 to $18.

Cork-sole shoes, $5; instead of $7.

Why talk economy, if you don't practice it—winter still is young and prices you see are down.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE CRUISER BROOKLYN SAILS.

On Her Way to Hampton Roads to Wait Orders from Washington.

After a delay of several months the repairs and alterations to the cruiser Brooklyn have been completed, and the vessel left the navy yard early yesterday morning to proceed to Hampton Roads, where she will remain until further orders have been sent from Washington.

Considerable mystery surrounds the cruise of the Brooklyn. Contrary to expectations the vessel has been put on "unattached service," and will not join the fleet in command of Admiral Sicard now in Southern waters. Capt. Francis A. Cook, commanding the vessel, had been in Washington for several days, in consultation with the officials of the Navy Department. All shore leave both for officers and men was stopped a week ago, and some of the officers who had been on leave were ordered to return at once. Seven of the crew failed to report, and are listed as deserters. The ship carried her full complement of coal, stores, and ammunition.

The report that the Brooklyn had received orders to meet the Spanish battleship Vizcaya, which is expected in American waters some time to-day, was denied, but the fact that she goes to Hampton Roads just at this time lends force to the theory that the Government may have some such order in view.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performances, 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. 58th and 3d Av.
LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS, LILLIAN BURKHART, AL. LEECH & 3 ROSEBUDS, SMITH & CAMPBELL, BOGERT & O'BRIEN, COL. SHULT'S TRAINED DOGS, McPhee & Hill, Lavender & Thompson, Hall & Staley, Nellie Burt, Sutton & Jones, Lee Ingham, others. Afts., 15c., 25c

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
MAURICE BARRYMORE in "A Man of the World"; M. Rudinoff, Great French Entertainer; Clifford and Huth, Comedy; Living Pictures; The Dowlings; Comedy; 40 other stars.

DALY'S THEATRE. B'way & 30th. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2. Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2
Every evening this week, Wycherly's famous comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL.
Miss REHAN as PEGGY.
Previous to which a comedy in one act by Pailleron, entitled
Subtleties of Jealousy. Miss Rehan as Nell.
MATINEE TO-DAY.

MINNIE SELIGMAN at PROCTOR'S, 23d St., next week.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th. Eves. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY.
ONE LAUGH 2 HOURS LONG.
MAY IRWIN IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St. EVGS., 8:30. MAT. TO-DAY 2:15
WM. H. CRANE In His New Romantic Comedy, A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A CONTINUOUS TRIUMPH.
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mat. To-day and Wed. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
Jennie Yeamans in tights.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

Hello! Mat. TO-DAY CASINO! Big Beauty Show! LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! "Telephone Girl!"

HARLEM Opera House. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Mr. Aug. Daly's Co. THE GEISHA. Next week—Henry Miller in Heartsease.

MANHATTAN Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed., To-day, 2:15 Last week of Edward E. Rice's THE BALLET GIRL.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. 100 to 107th Performance of THE HIGHWAYMAN.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day Last Kopacsy Matinée and Evening Performance, "LA BELLE HELENE."

Hoyt's Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Last Week. ROBERT HILLIARD, A NEW YORKER. Feb. 7—Chas. Frohman presents Oh! Susannah!

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS. Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinees at 2.
This Sat. Mat. ... "Romeo et Juliette" (Only Performance.)
Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Campanari, Boudouresque, Stehmann, Rains, Vanni, Viviani, Shaw; Conductor, Bimboni.
TO-NIGHT .... "Tannhauser"
Only Performance at Popular Prices.
Mmes. Gadski, Barna, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Van Hoose, Staudigl, Rains; Conductor, Damrosch.
SCALE OF PRICES: 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.50.
MONDAY Evg., Feb. 7..."Barber of Seville"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren; MM. Salignac, Campanari, Carbone, Boudouresque, Viviani; Conductor, Bimboni.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 8."Die Meistersinger"
Testimonial performance tendered to HERR EMIL FISCHER
in honor of the anniversary of his fortieth year on the stage and his ninety-fifth appearance in his great role of "HANS SACHS," supported by the following cast: Mmes. Seygard, Staudigl, MM. Rothmuhl, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, Van Hoose, and others; Conductor, Damrosch.
WED. EV'G, FEB. 9............"Siegfried"
FRI. EV'G, FEB. 11.."Gotterdammerung"
SCALE OF PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-MORROW EV'G AT 8:15,
THIRD SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
Under direction Walter Damrosch and C. A. Ellis.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
SOLOISTS:
Mme. Nordica,
Her only appearance in the Sunday night concerts;
Miss Gertrude May Stein, Herr Rothmuhl, Herr Emil Fischer, New York Symphony Orchestra.
Sig. Bimboni .... Conductor
PROGRAMME—"Le Nozze di Figaro," Mozart (Orchestra)—Air from Rienzi "Adriano," Wagner (Miss Stein)—Air, La Juive, Halevy (Herr Fischer)—Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni (Orchestra)—La Reine de Saba, Gounod (Mme. Nordica)—Suite from "L'Arlesienne," Bizet (Orchestra)—"Stabat Mater," Rossini (Mme. Nordica, Miss Stein, Herr Rothmuhl, Herr Fischer, Chorus of the Opera Company)—Overture, "La Gazza Ladra," Rossini (Orchestra).
Seats, 50 cents to $1.50; box seats, $2; admission, 50 cents. On sale at box office, Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Six Lenten Orchestral Concerts.
March 1st (ev'g,) 9th (ev'g,) 12th (mat.,) 14th (ev'g,) 16th (mat.,) 19th (mat.)
Theodore Thomas Orchestra.
SOLOISTS: Mme. Nordica, Josef Hoffmann, Plancon, Ysaye.
Subscription sale is now going on at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MINNIE SELIGMAN at PROCTOR'S, 23d St., next week.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1898.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5; may be obtained at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av., headquarters; Hanft Bros., corner Madison Av. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmayer, 20 Liberty St.; Wm. Juergensen, 48 Exchange Place; Wm. Barthman, 2A Maiden Lane, near Broadway; Peter Wiederer, 521 Broadway; Sohmer & Co., 149-155 East 14th St.; Chas. W. Schumann & Sons, 937 Broadway; Lurch Piano Co., 337 4th Av., corner 25th St.; Gotthelf Falck, S. E. corner Bowery and Grand St., and 156 East 125th St.; Tyson & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel. A limited number of boxes and reserved seats can be had at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av.

Extra EDEN MUSEE Attractions. THE WORLD IN WAX. New To-day Execution of Criminals by Elephants in India. Hungarian Band Concerts Aft. & Eve. CINEMATOGRAPH Exhibits New Views hourly, including
THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY
At 3 and 9 P. M.

THE PURIM ASSOCIATION
CHARITY BALL AND BANQUET
WALDORF-ASTORIA
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.
Boxes and tickets can be procured of Sol. B. Solomon, Treasurer, 97 5th Avenue, corner 17th St.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND CONCERTS.
One Matinee Recital Chickering Hall.
On Tuesday Aft., Feb. 8th, at 3.
Franz Rummel will play the Chickering Piano.
Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

CLOSES TO-NIGHT!
NEW YORK POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
See the beautiful birds—See all the fancy pigeons—See the chickens in the incubators—Pet stock—[illegible]—Something every one will enjoy. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

MINNIE SELIGMAN at PROCTOR'S, 23d St., next week.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE.
Hockey Match to-night at 8 o'clock, Yale vs. Columbia.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Fri. eve'g, Feb. 11, boxes can be purchased from 11 to 1 at 2 E. 35th St., tickets 13 W. 37th St.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman....Manager.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
⁂ Special Matinee next Tuesday [illegible] The Princess and the Butterfly.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 2147—38. Castle Sq. Opera Co.
MAT. TO-DAY. PAUL JONES.
Evg. 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. Wed. 25c., 50c. Feb. 7th, [illegible]

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'WAY & 28TH ST.
FANNY DAVENPORT.
Supported by Melbourne MacDowell. [illegible] (farewell), La Tosca.
Next week Modjeska [illegible] Mary Stuart.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. MATINEES TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Admission 50c.
LOTTIE COLLINS—CHARMION
JULIA MACKEY, REMENYI, AND OTHERS.

MINNIE SELIGMAN at PROCTOR'S, 23d St., next week.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day.
Last 2 Weeks Edward E. Rice's Production The Girl from Paris.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LITTLE MINISTER.

Herald Sq. The. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day 2:15
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

GARDEN THEATRE. [illegible]
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN [illegible]

MINNIE SELIGMAN at PROCTOR'S, 23d St., next week.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. [illegible]
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT INNISCARRA

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. and 8th Av. [illegible] "CUMBERLAND '61."

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Books Received.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Saturday Edition.
With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.
$1 per Year.

Books of Last Year.

Elsewhere in this issue are printed statistics of the books published last year in this country and England. Our own land has to its account 4,928 books, while England has 7,926. With us there has been a decline in numbers compared with 1896, when the total reached 5,703; but England shows an increase, the total for 1896 having been 6,400. In the two countries, therefore, during 1897 were published 12,854 books, as against 12,103 in 1896—figures which would be misleading as to the output of the publishers did we not bear in mind how many in this total were published in both countries, and thus are counted twice.

But with all deductions made, the figures are sufficiently impressive. They show to what diverse classes of readers books must now appeal in order to find purchasers. No sane man not engaged in making catalogues can possibly interest himself in all the books that are printed. Men with widely varied interests and sympathies are necessary to constitute a market for books published in such thousands every year.

What are the causes which have provided in England a substantial increase in numbers, and in this country a considerable decline, it would be difficult exactly to explain. It is well known, for one thing, that in this country the first half of the year was a quiet one, and the last half unusually active, and the explanation of this lies in the fact that so much uncertainty prevailed early in the year as to tariff legislation. But it seems not unlikely that a cause more interesting than this, and one more significant to literature, may be found. It is beyond dispute that books as a whole are better manufactured now than formerly—better printed, better bound, and provided with more attractive covers. Moreover, a book nowadays, even an ordinary novel, is more certain than it formerly was to have a cloth cover rather than one of paper; so that one may not unreasonably indulge in a hope that paper covers as an infliction have seen their best days. One of the most disastrous failures the book trade has ever seen in this city was made by a house which in the last years before its failure poured forth paper-covered novels with an unrestrained profusion, which promised, were the process to continue, a literary desolation for the whole land. We cannot doubt that the failure was in no small degree due to the unprofitableness of these paper-bound books. Cheap as they were, the public would not buy them. Naturally, the abandonment of paper covers for covers of cloth has led to fewer books; the same amount of money will neither produce nor purchase so many.

England presents conditions the opposite of those found in America. While we have been making better books, the English have been making books that were less expensive. This does not mean that London houses have gone into paper-covered novels, but that the three-volume novel, after a brave and long-extended fight worthy of a better cause, has received its death blow. It was not so many years ago that book buying in England was a pursuit possible only for men with considerable spare money in their trousers' pockets. Conditions are gradually coming down over there to those which in America have made the buying of a popular book as feasible a transaction as the purchase of gloves or a handful of cigars.

As the article printed elsewhere points out, the distinctive features of the year's books in America have been those relating to American history, whether they are fiction or more sober history. Here we see disclosed the interest in our own history which the patriotic societies have done so much to foster. But the tendency will scarcely stop here. The next step seems almost inevitably to be the writing of better local histories, and here will come the best possible incentives to the several States, our own included, to print their historical records, which have so long been permitted to rest in archives secure from the public gaze.

Those who take hacks at books sometimes gash them and blunder. When The Athenaeum's critic wrote about "Alice in Wonderland," when first produced, he made the following curious observations: "This is a dream story, but who can, in cold blood, manufacture a dream with all its loops and ties and loose threads and entanglements and inconsistencies and passages which lead to nothing, at the end of which Sleep's most diligent pilgrim never arrives? Mr. Carroll has labored hard to heap together strange adventures and heterogeneous combinations, and we acknowledge the hard labor. Mr. Tenniel, again, is square and grim and uncouth in his illustrations, howbeit clever, even sometimes to the verge of grandeur, as is the artist's habit. We fancy that any real child might be more puzzled than enchanted by this stiff, overwrought story." It once happened that a London publishing house printed an edition of Lewis Carroll's "Through a Looking Glass" with the illustrations badly worked off. Lewis Carroll requested that all purchasers of the faulty books should return them to the publishers "so that they might be exchanged for more perfect copies." This is what the author wished to do with the faulty books: "Instead, however, of destroying the unsold copies I propose to utilize them by giving them away to mechanics' institutes, village reading rooms, and similar institutions where the means for purchasing such books are scanty."

The fund started about a year and a half ago in Paris to pay for the erection of a monument to the late poet, Paul Verlaine, has only reached 6,000 francs. When we remember the ardent words of the symbolists spoken around the dead man's bier two years ago, we cannot but think that symbolistic poetry is far on the wane in the capital of the French. However, the faithful hope greatly to augment the meagre sum by a sort of love feast which the Comte Robert de Montesquiou will give this Spring at Versailles.

In the meantime the sculptor, Niederhausern-Rodo, hopes for the best, and is hard at work on the clay model, which will be exhibited at the coming Salon. A few days ago, on the second anniversary of Verlaine's death, the friends of the poet assembled at Saint-Etienne du Mont, where service was celebrated by the Abbé Mugnier, head vicar of Sainte-Clotilde. The symbolists and their friends then went to the graveyard at Clichy and laid flowers upon the tomb of the master.

There always has been a great deal unknown about George Borrow. Though one of the most impressive of characters in modern English literature, the information about him is vague. He seems to have courted mystery. Is "Lavengro" pure romance or is it in a measure autobiographical? Prof. Knapp, who has spent a lifetime in studying Borrow, is to publish a volume about the man. The work will be issued shortly by Murray.

An article by Sir William Howard Russell in the February North American Review, entitled "Recollections of the Civil War," is sure to attract attention. Sir William gives a personal narrative, with a portrayal of men and events connected with that important epoch.

Victor Hugo's Letters.

Extracts from Advance Sheets of the Second Volume of Them.*

Brilliant, but exaggerated; excellently well adapted to the necessities of a long series of novels, but transgressing all laws of probability, would have been the comment of critics had it pleased Dumas to create a hero with a character as many-sided as Victor Hugo, and to give him as many successive careers as lay between the refusal of the Academy's prize to the "poet of fifteen," to the day when Paris robbed her patron saint of her shrine that he might have a worthy mausoleum. The successful novelist, playwright, and poet; the worshipped reader of a literary school; the ardent and persuasive revolutionist; the infuriated and infuriating exile; the philanthropist, whose desires and aims find all geographical and racial limits too narrow; the recluse, whose admirably appointed hermitage is besieged by devout pilgrims, and, last of all, the literary and political idol not only of the French, but of all liberals—at least six volumes would have been necessary for the chronicle of his deeds and words.

M. Paul Meurice, the editor of these "Letters," has found two volumes sufficient, and the second, of which we have an advance copy, discovers the author of "Notre Dame de Paris" at Mont Saint Michel, which he thus describes to Mlle. Louise Bertin, who was then composing the music of "La Esmeralda":

"Around, as far as the eye can reach, infinite space, the blue horizon of the sea, the green horizon of the land, clouds, air, liberty, birds in full flight, ships with all sails set, and then all at once, on the top of an old wall above our heads, through a barred window, the pale face of a prisoner. I have never felt so strongly as here the cruel antithesis which man sometimes makes with nature."

In spite of the observation contained in the last lines, one feels that the true note of the poet's character at this time was cheerfulness. Severe and unrelieved labor was his portion, and, as he wrote in 1845, he took two continuous months of rest but once in twenty-eight years, but he enjoyed the toil; he saw the "cruel antithesis," and he perceived many another bitterness of life, but his observations were purely scientific and mental, leaving no traces on his spirit. The success of his son in a college competition gave him joy as simple and as freely expressed as if his years and the boy's were equal, and his letters to his wife bubbled with the vivacity of the French father who forgets everything when thinking of his children.

His dearest Didine, his darling Dede, of whom he is reminded by a little girl chattering in the next room, and his little prize men, Charlie and Toto, are never forgotten. He desires that Didine will follow him on the map while he makes the journey necessary for the writing of "Le Rhin." He hopes that dearest little Dede's chicken, her pigeon, her kid, her cat, and her rabbit will not keep her from writing to her papa. He hopes that she will work well and be very obedient to her sister, who is a sensible girl. "I do not mean by this that Dede is not a good child," he adds. He gives advice to a workman and poet, and what he says does not differ in essence from what he might have uttered after passing through the furnace of 1848, the deep waters of 1851, but the flavor of bitterness of the later years is absent. He writes under date of Oct. 3, 1837, to a "workman and poet":

"Be proud of your title of workman. We are all workmen, God included, and in your case the brain works still more than the hands.

"The generous class to which you belong has a great future in store for it, but it must give the fruit time to ripen. This class, so noble and so useful, should eschew what makes little and seek what makes great; it should try to discover reasons for love rather than pretexts for hatred; it should learn to respect women and children; it should read and study in its leisure moments; it should develop its intelligence, and it will achieve success. I have said in one of my works: 'The day when the people becomes intelligent, it will rule.' In other words, civilization is the paramount thing. Sometimes it rules through one man, as with the Popes; sometimes through more than one, as with the Senates; sometimes through all, as will be the case with the people. Patience, therefore. Let us understand what exists, to be worthy of existence some day. Let the people work, for we all work. Let it love us, for we love it. Let it not disturb the young plant, barely sown, if it wishes to enjoy shade and fruit in the future."

After the melancholy death of Leopoldine, who was drowned with her husband, and whose death the bereaved father learned from the newspapers while traveling, the youthful joyousness departs forever. Hopefulness and sympathy with happiness remain, but the consciousness of grief is evident in every intimate letter written for years. To Charles de Lacretelle he said:

"Where I have wounds you have scars. Now you are calm, contented, resigned, and happy, and you gaze mildly at the majestic region whence come all the rays which give light to our eyes, and all the misfortunes which illumine our souls. For nothing is more true than that misfortune brings understanding. How many things have I seen in myself and outside myself since my sorrow! The highest hopes spring from the [illegible] [illegible]. Let us thank God for having given us the [illegible] to suffer, since it brings with it the right to hope."

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*LETTERS OF VICTOR HUGO. By Paul Meurice. Second Series. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

To the editor of the [illegible], who had spoken of him as rich, he wrote:

"I have been working for twenty-eight years, for I began when I was fifteen. During these twenty-eight years I have earned about five hundred thousand francs by my pen. I have educated my four children. M. Villemain offered me scholarships for my sons, and the St. Denis School for my daughters. I refused, as I was in a position to educate my children at my own expense, and I did not wish to saddle the State with what I could pay myself.

"To-day of these five hundred thousand francs there remain three hundred thousand. These three hundred thousand francs I have invested—capitalized, as they say—and I do not touch them, for I have worked too hard to live to be old, and I do not want my wife and children to receive pensions when I am dead. I live on the interest. I still write, which increases my income a little, and I support eleven persons—all liabilities and charges included. Add eighty-three francs a month as member of the Institute, which I was forgetting. I owe no one anything. I have never made a traffic of anything. I spend a little in charity— as much as I can. Those around me want for nothing. As for myself, I wear overcoats which cost twenty-five francs, I wear my hats rather too long, I work without a fire in Winter, and I go to the Chamber on foot.

"I am grateful, however. I have always possessed the two blessings without which I could not live—a tranquil conscience and complete independence."

The revolution of 1848 separated him from his wife for two days, for it was impossible for him to pass from "the vortex called the Assembly," to his home in the Place Royale without danger of falling into the hands of the insurgents. He was on the barricades making harangues June 24 and June 25, "hardly able to breathe with anxiety," as he told Mme. Hugo, but a few days later he wrote to Lacretelle:

"Let us take heart. It is impossible that civilization should collapse, but humanity must make an effort. The wound is deep and dangerous, but who dare say to the Supreme Healer, Thou canst not cure it?"

"For my part, I hope. I hoped during the insurrection, under a storm of bullets; I continued to hope, when I knew my family was in the power of the insurgents. I trusted in God. Not a shot touched me, not one of my family came to harm."

What the second of December made of Victor Hugo is no secret, since he published "L'Histoire d'un Crime," but among the minor sins of Napoleon le Petit must be reckoned that of having extinguished the spirit of the lover, up to that time breathing in every letter written to Mme. Hugo. For some days she was left entirely without tidings of him; then came formal letters with strange signatures, at first addressed to "Madame Riviere," hastily written, packed with directions as to household matters, the forwarding of clothes and papers; visits of policy and of gratitude to be paid; favors to be asked of this one and granted to that one; accounts of his daily life at Brussels; angry comments on the possible and actual deeds of the new Government, all written under some restraint through fear of the hatred censorship, and when both trouble and danger had passed, it was impossible to resume the old tone. Dignified affection, gentleness, even tenderness, were not lacking, but the unrestrained fondness of early years had vanished as completely as their lost cheerfulness.

The story of the Brussels days is replete with courage and humor. Three francs a day was the comparatively extravagant expenditure of the exiles at first, although they had but tiny rooms, but Hugo soon took possession of larger quarters where he literally camped in a hall with a bed having "sheets about as big as napkins and blankets the size of table covers," two chairs and a desk, and there he wrote impetuously and as industriously as he might, considering that he sometimes had thirty guests at one time. His sons were in the Conciergerie for months, and his public expression of opinion was checked by fear of provoking the Government; but at last they were released, Charles joined his father, and after a short period of indolence fell to work with great industry. It is hardly necessary to remind any reader that after the publication of "Napoleon le Petit" in London, Hugo left Brussels for Guernsey and built Hauteville House, or, in his own phrase, bought a hovel and refitted it. It was here that the spirit permeating "The Toilers of the Sea" was bred, the spirit which made him write to Franz Stevens in 1856:

"Try to realize the state of my mind in the splendid solitude in which I live, perched as it were on the summit of a rock, with all the grandeur of the waves and the sky before me. I dwell in this immense dream of the ocean. I am gradually becoming a somnambulist of the sea; and in face of all these stupendous phenomena and all this vast living thought in which I lose myself, I end by being only a sort of witness of God."

He had nobly earned his solitude and peace by the poverty of those days in Brussels and by his resolute refusal to break in upon his capital. He had said to his wife:

"To bring the matter to a successful issue, I must live like a stoic and a poor man, and say to them all: I have no need of money; I can wait, you see. A man in want of money is at the mercy of speculators, and is lost. Look at Dumas. I have a pallet, a table, and a couple of chairs. I work all day, and I live at the rate of 1,200f. a year. They feel that I am strong, and I am overwhelmed with offers."

Then came the years that were really so happy in spite of exile, the years when his friends gathered about him and he had leisure to watch the struggles of others still on the ocean of politics. In 1856 he cried to George Sand:

"Just now I am overwhelmed with grief. They have killed John Brown. The murder took place on the 2d of December. The promised respite was an infamous device for lulling popular indignation. And it is a republic which has done this! What sinister folly it is to be an owner of men; and see what it leads to! Here is a free nation putting to death a liberator! Alas! my heart is indeed sad. The crimes of Kings can exasperate; a King [illegible] [illegible] abnormal about it; but crimes committed by a people are intolerable to the thinker."

"It is slavery that they kill over there, not John Brown," he wrote to M. [illegible], editor of the Progres at Port au Prince, and he added, under the date of March 31, 1860:

"Henceforth the American Union may be looked on as broken up. I deeply regret it, but it is a foregone conclusion. Between the North and the South there is the gibbet of John Brown.

"Joint responsibility is no longer possible. The burden of such a crime cannot be borne by two persons."

This was not bad for prophecy. Perhaps there may be some consolation to Americans in finding that their political seer was not quite infallible in literature. This was his advice to Jules Lacroix when he was translating Shakespeare:

"You are perfectly right, dear poet; make the translation homogeneous. In the French language there is a great gulf between prose and poetry; in English there is hardly any difference. It is a splendid privilege of the great literary languages—Greek, Latin, and French—that they possess a prose. English has not this privilege. There is no prose in English. The genius of the two languages is, therefore, completely different in this respect. What Shakespeare was able to do in English he would certainly not have done in French. So obey your excellent poetical instinct; do in French what Shakespeare would have done, what Corneille and Moliere have done—write homogeneous pieces."

It seems that the English-speaking nations reverse M. Jourdan's experience and do not talk in prose when they imagine that they do.

The later correspondence includes letters to all the chief revolutionists of Europe, but the spirit does not change; it rather becomes intensified with years. Perceiving the evil reaction of hate, he strove to keep himself from hating Louis Bonaparte, as he called him, but it was not possible. Even the downfall of his enemy did not assuage his bitterness, although it often lay dormant. The letters are the complement of his formal writings; the direct revelation of thoughts put into the mouths of fictitious characters in his novels and plays, and expressed with careful rhetoric in his political books and poems, for Victor Hugo's honesty was invincible. The second volume is more interesting than the first, because it reveals the complete man, the Ulysses whose added years have brought him to many a strange port, and introduced him to many a strange people.

Hugo and Sainte-Beuve—A Rupture in Their Friendship.

Sainte-Beuve, the critical genius, and the mentor and literary confessor of George Sand, was at one time the apparently devoted friend of Hugo, who in turn was so greatly attached to him that the thought of an estrangement between them caused him the profoundest suffering. Sainte-Beuve conceived a passion for Adele Hugo, the wife of the poet. He was yet an honest man at this epoch, and delicacy of sentiment prompted him to avow to the husband his unfortunate love as a reason why his visits must be fewer and far apart. This loyal avowal would to most persons seem to mean necessarily a total discontinuance of the social intercourse of the two men. But Victor Hugo wished to be magnanimous. Sainte-Beuve, nevertheless, could not adapt himself to the abnormal situation which he himself had created. He must have committed some audacious act, for it was Mme. Hugo herself who determined the final severance of social relations. To this effect was it that Victor Hugo wrote in one of his letters of the obligation imposed upon him, by a person whom he might not name, to be always present when Sainte-Beuve was there. This was one of the letters which Sainte-Beuve labeled, "To be burned after my death," but it was not burned and has been published. Soon after it was written, in 1834, the rupture came.

Instead of continuing to play the role of sincere loyalty, Sainte-Beuve now gave way to the promptings of wounded vanity and a spite to which many a less gifted man would have risen superior. As to what immediately followed, there is still much uncertainty. Sainte-Beuve has given us his narrative, but it is open to the gravest doubt. The "Book of Love" was published in 1843, but was withdrawn almost at once. A few copies had gone abroad, however, and the evil was done. It was a poetical recital and analysis of an amour. Sainte-Beuve was possessed by the vanity of feminine conquest, a thing which his extreme ugliness rendered next to impossible. Mme. Victor Hugo herself said that he was not ugly, but villainous, an expression wherein the difference of the two qualities of aspect is idiomatically indicated. And yet Sainte-Beuve in poetically addressing his supposed sweetheart, wrote (in effect:) "My assiduous countenance, the delight of thine eyes!"

Here was fatuous self-admiration in its most aggravated form. It was this besetting trait which caused him to write the "Book of Love," and with such transparent innuendoes that it was easy to see that he intended it to be inferred that Mme. Victor Hugo was its heroine, she who had declared that he was "not ugly, but villainous."

The friends of Sainte-Beuve and the enemies of Hugo have declared, on the strength of this poem and of such of the published Hugo-Sainte-Beuve correspondence as suited their purpose, that the greater man himself proved to be anything but punctilious as to his own and his wife's honor. Yet in the "Book of Love" Sainte-Beuve continually speaks of the husband of his fair one as insufferably jealous and an inexorable tyrant! This contradiction would seem to be a sufficient vindication of Hugo on this head. But the letters of Victor Hugo and his wife at the very period to which Sainte-Beuve's rhythmic boastings refer prove the absolute trust and tenderness between them. She had gone on a journey with her father and her children. I have rendered the familiar "thee" and "thou" in what follows, because they render more closely the simple sweetness of the original:

"My Dear Victor: I have received thy good, kind letters, and they have caused me a very great happiness, for nothing sweeter could have come to me. * * * What a void I felt, my Victor, on arriving at Angers! It is the first time I have traveled without thee, and the impression has been sad for thy loved one. I shall yet travel with thee again, shall I not? There, as I write this, I weep!"

And Hugo answered her: "This is the happy day for our excellent Pavie, (his wedding day,) I wish for him a wife such as thou art. After that, let him give thanks to God." And further he wrote: "Thou art the joy, the honor, of my existence." And again: "I hope that at Tours I shall find letters from thee, letters which I shall read, devour, cover with kisses." And still later: "To-morrow I shall embrace thee, though I go to Paris on my head. I am athirst for the sight of thee!" In the "Chants du Crepuscule" (Songs of the Twilight) he wrote, (I translate literally:)

"She it is, e'en virtue's self, above me bending,
The form of alabaster in my household hidden.

* * * * * * *

She who, when pensive, I myself to ill abandon,
Alone can punish me, alone can pardon!"

There he likens her to virtue in the guise of one of the household divinities, those statues of inimitable beauty which the ancients loved to keep before them in the inner sanctuaries of their homes.

We know from the first volume of the correspondence of Victor Hugo, published about a year ago, his early magnanimity toward his friend. We did not know, until Georges Rodenbach published the fact in a contribution to a French journal, that Hugo finally showed Sainte-Beuve the door of his home, a further indication that Sainte-Beuve alone was guilty. The "Book of Love" was written for revenge; it was a simple reprisal. But the most conclusive document of all is this, a sonnet composed by Victor Hugo as an unanswerable retort to Sainte-Beuve's base invention, a luminous defense, and left by him among his papers. On the margin of the manuscript was the note: "Not to publish this, unless the libel appears; otherwise, forbearance toward this villainous shade." I have made of this sonnet the following version, the first in English, I believe, to be published:

TO S......-B......:

What say they, then? A slander after death—
From thee? 'Tis meet. Thy filth hath turned to gall;
For aught can 'stonish me of thy foul breath.
Tortuous wretch, how monstrously did fall
Thy gaze on me the day I bid thee go,
And pushed thee forth as with disdainful blow,
And said: "No more herein thy false face show!"
The glistening treason saw I in thine eyes:
Of what thy guilt might do I noted all:
I saw thy fury and thy fear arise,
Thy cowardice transfused to hate, disgust,
Thy soul must feel of self it doth distrust,
It's ugly vileness spurned. So one who spies
The spider doth the treacherous web surmise!

THE ORIGINAL.

Que dit-on? On m'annonce un libelle posthume
De toi? C'est bien. Ta fange est faite d'amertume;
Rien de toi ne m'etonne, o fourbe totueux.
Je n'ai point oublie ton regard monstrueux,
Le jour ou je te mis hors de chez moi, vil drole,
Et que, sur l'escalier te poussant par l'epaule,
Je te dis: "N'entrez plus, monsieur, dans ma maison!"
Je vis luire en tes yeux toute la trahison,
J'apercus ta fureur dans ta peur, o coupable,
Et je compris de quoi pouvait etre capable
Ta lachete changee en haine, le degout
Qu'a d'elle-meme une ame ou s'amasse une egout,
Et ce que meditait ta laideur dedaignee:
Car on pressent la toile en voyant l'araignee!

Hugo's Error as to Voltaire and Rousseau.

Now that it has been proved beyond all doubt that the bones of Voltaire and Rousseau had been safely lodged in the vaults of the Pantheon ever since the Revolution, people are wondering how the story of the desecration of the bones in 1814 could have arisen. Some of the best authorities in Paris, while crediting the documentary story of the Pantheon's vaults, were equally sure that the bones were no longer there. But what gave rise to the sewer story? What could have started such a patent falsehood? The source has been discovered.

It was the same genius who manufactured legends for Notre Dame, which are now told by priests as original; the same genius who created the characters for "Quatre-vingt Treize," until now they assume actual places in what is taken for authentic history; in other words, Victor Hugo is responsible. The falsehood was first told in his "William Shakespeare," published in 1864. This is the magnificent way the great romancist succeeded in manufacturing history:

"One night in May, 1814, toward 2 o'clock A. M., a fiacre stopped near the railway gate opposite Bercy. * * * The fiacre had come from the Pantheon, and the coachman had been ordered to take deserted streets. The gate of the inclosure was opened. Several men alighted and entered. They were led by the Marquis de Puymaurin, late a Deputy and Director of the Mint, accompanied by his brother, the Count de Puymaurin. Other men, some in blouses, awaited them. They directed their steps toward a hole made in the centre of the field. This hole, according to one of the assistants, who has since been a waiter at Marronnier's, at the Rapee, was round and resembled a hidden well. At the bottom of the hole there was quicklime. These men did not speak and had no light. * * * They opened the sack. It was full of bones. There they were commingled pell-mell, the skeletons of Jean Jacques and of Voltaire, which they had just taken from the Pantheon. They placed the mouth of the sack over the hole and dumped these bones into the shadow.

Nothing could have a stronger appearance of authenticity, nothing could have been more circumstantial. But it was all a perversion of history;

Book Clubs.

Their History in This Country and the Books They Have Printed.*

We are just now enjoying a renaissance of privately printed books. While the large paper copies of books are in a rapid decline and the impecunious collector is hoping that his love of beautiful type and paper is to be rewarded so that he need not content himself with broken stereotype plates — and wood pulp paper—just at this juncture comes along a flood of privately printed books or books issued in a limited number which one must have. The collector who has started in pursuit of the privately printed books of William Loring Andrews, for example, has returned "baffled and beaten" with a contemptuous sneer "about rich fools who will give any price for any book." Perchance the ardent lover of nicely printed books is seeking a complete set of the publications of the "Grolier," "Rowfant," "Duodecimo," or "Caxton Club." If so, his first desire is to obtain a complete list of all their publications from which he may secure information for his check list.

The book for him to use and made expressly for him is "American Book Clubs," by A. Growoll, issued in a very limited edition. Here is a laudable effort to present in convenient form, with running comment, a list of all the publications of the American book clubs. In his preface Mr. Growoll defines what the difference, in his mind, is between a printing association or society and a book club, as follows: "A book club," he says, "is an association of two or more persons whose exclusive purpose is to publish either original matter or reprints of scarce and curious books." He further states that "for this reason societies formed for another purpose, which publish reports and other printed matter, have not been included. * * * Those who are interested in the literature of the latter societies will find full records of these publications elsewhere."

Mr. Growoll devotes his first chapter to a brief summary of the work done by such clubs—although stretching his own definition as he goes along—from the year 1726 to 1825. He gives a list of magazines which were issued during that period corresponding to the present products of book clubs. These are, briefly: (1) The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle, Philadelphia, 1743-1746, three volumes, (printed and sold by B. Franklin.) (2) The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle, Boston, 1743-1746, three volumes. (3) The American Magazine and Monthly Chronicle for the British Colonies, Philadelphia, 1757-1758, (printed by William Bradford.) (4) The New American Magazine, Woodbridge, N. J., 1758-1760, three volumes, (James Parker.) (5) The Pennsylvania Magazine, Philadelphia, 1775-1776, two volumes, (printed by Robert Aitkin.) (6) The United States Magazine, Philadelphia, 1779. (7) The Columbian Magazine, 1786, Philadelphia, 1792. (8) The Massachusetts Magazine, Boston, 1789-1799, (printed by Isaiah Thomas.) (9) The New Jersey Magazine and Monthly Advertiser, New Brunswick, N. J., 1786-1787. (10) The Port-Folio, Philadelphia, 1801-1827. This list will be useful to the hunter for original sources, but does not properly come under the head of book clubs. Many other interesting items one notes in this earlier stage of our literary history, but really they belong to the formative period and should only be treated as such.

It was not until 1854, however, that any book club, in the strictest sense of the word, was organized. This was called the "Seventy-six Society," and, properly enough, originated in Philadelphia. The publications were four, relating entirely, as their names indicate, to historic incidents of the Revolution. In 1857 New York saw its first club of which we have any record, viz., "The Club," started by W. J. Davis, George Bancroft's private secretary; J. B. and C. C. Moreau, Charles Congdon, William Menzies, Robert Macoy, and J. C. Brevoort. Its two publications were "A Journal of the Expedition to Quebec in the Year 1775 by James Melvin," and "The Diary of Washington from October, 1789, to March, 1790," from an original manuscript, with an introduction by B. J. Lossing. In 1859 the club was quickly followed by "The Bradford Club." Its founders were four members of "The Club," viz., J. B. and C. C. Moreau, Charles Congdon, and W. Menzies, and, later, J. C. Brevoort. Its publications were seven in number, of which only 100 copies were printed, as follows: "Papers Concerning the Descent on Hatfield and Deerfield," Drake's and Halleck's "The Croakers," "The Operations of the French Fleet under Count de Grasse, 1781-1782," "Memorial of John Allan," "Anthology of New Netherland, or Translations from the Early Dutch Poets of New York"; "Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto," "The Northern Invasion of October, 1780," and Col. Laurens's "Army Correspondence, 1777-8." We have given these publications in full as to New Yorkers, since it is especially interesting to note our beginnings as a book centre.

The year 1858 saw organized in Boston "The Prince Society," which is still in existence. Its publications relate entirely to the early history of the United States. As is well known, this society is named after the Rev. Thomas Prince, some time pastor of the Old South Church. Its publications are sixteen in number and are most valuable contributions to our knowledge of early New England history. Several other but unimportant clubs were organized, and published in a desultory way between 1858 and 1867, but war was the all-absorbing topic during this period and nothing much was accomplished. There were also started the Narragansett Club of Rhode Island, the Washington Club, the Agathynian Club, the Franklin Society, and many others between the close of the war and 1876, one club in particular doing excellent historical work, viz., the Historical Printing Club of Brooklyn, whose moving spirit was Gordon L. Ford.

In our conception of the term, book club, the first to appear was called the Book-Fellows' Club, whose publications extended in time from 1881 to 1884, and in numbers to two publications, viz., Locker's "London Lyrics" and Stedman's "Songs and Ballads." Of the former 94 were printed and of the latter 100 copies. Eighteen hundred and eighty-four saw the organization of the Grolier Club, whose publications are so well known and whose books fetch such fabulous prices. This year saw the founding of the Filson Club in Louisville, Ky.; the Gorges Society of Portland, Me., while the Dunlap Society of New York followed in 1885. In Philadelphia was organized in the same year The Pegasus. In 1886, on about the same lines as the Grolier Club, was organized in Boston the Club of Odd Volumes. Cleveland, Ohio, nothing daunted, followed in 1892 with the Rowfant Club; Philadelphia in 1893 with the Philobiblon Club. A club, whose membership numbered twelve, was organized in 1893 calling itself the Duodecimos, Chicago following in 1895 with the Caxton Club. In the same year came the Colonial Society of Philadelphia, the Parkman Club of Milwaukee, the Iconophiles of New York, the Cadmus Club, and the Dibdin Club finishing the list in New York.

There is much matter in this book which cannot be easily found elsewhere—and the form in which it is put together is attractive and important. The Dibdin Club being the latest candidate for honors, one notes with pleasure among the announcements of forthcoming publications that it has in contemplation a fac simile reprint of a "Catalogue of All the Books Printed in the United States * * * Published by the Booksellers in Boston * * * January, 1804," which was the first general book trade catalogue issued in this country.

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*AMERICAN BOOK CLUBS. Their Beginnings and History, and a Bibliography of Their Publications. By A. Growoll. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1897. 12mo. $7.50.

Largest of the Nuremberg Chronicle.

A London dealer advertised for sale some months ago five copies of the first edition (1493) of the Nuremberg Chronicle, and parenthetically it may be said that never before were so many copies of this rarity in any one dealer or collector's possession. One of them he described as "the finest and largest known." Bedford had bound it in brown morocco, and its condition externally, therefore, was perfect. It measured 18½ by 12¾ inches, had all the blank leaves known to bibliographers, the five printed leaves of the "Sarmatia," and the cut of Pope Joan.

Sixty-three pounds was asked for this copy of the Chronicle, with nothing missing or in fac simile, and in a binding by the first of English binders. But English dealers and collectors are quite apt to ignore, through ignorance or carelessness, the existence of certain American book treasures. For example, it was claimed for a number of years in England that the Huth copy of the first edition of George Herbert's "Temple" (the edition issued in Cambridge without a date, but in 1633,) was unique, whereas another copy (the only other one) was in this country in the library of Charles B. Foote, and had formerly been in the English collections of Brand, Heber, Daniel, and Lewis. It is now owned by Robert Hoe. And "the finest and largest" Chronicle is not the one in the dealer's stock in London, but an American copy, the one sold in April, 1890, in this city at the sale of Hamilton Cole's library.

Mr. Cole's copy had rough edges and was wholly in an uncut condition. It measured 18 9-16 by 13 inches, and had been bound by William Matthews, the Bedford of this country, in dark blue crushed Levant morocco. Nothing was lacking or supplied, though two small holes in the blank part of title and its lower edge had been impaired. It sold for $120.

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At the Salmagundi Club.

The semi-monthly dinners at the Salmagundi Club are becoming more and more frequently the delightful beginning of an evening set apart for the development of a special art idea. On Tuesday, Jan. 25, 125 members and guests dined in the large exhibition gallery of the club and proceeded thereafter with the painting of tiles for an elaborate fireplace designed by Mr. William C. Ostrander. The design provides for seven important pictures on groups of four-inch tiles. The central painting above the fireplace was allotted for execution to Mr. A. T. Van Laer, the President of the club. The two figures at the sides to Reginald Birch and Louis P. Dessar; two medallion heads on four tiles flanking Mr. Van Laer's subject to L. C. Earle and Edward Potthast, and the upper corners to William H. Howe and William H. Drake.

The work of the evening was on individual tiles, without restriction of design, which are to form the four-inch borders. All the work is in a warm brown tone, as the completed fireplace is to be set up in the red café.

Mr. Van Laer and Mr. Dessar are painters of the Dutch school. Mr. Birch, Mr. Potthast, and Mr. Drake are well-known illustrators; Mr. Earle is best known as a water-color painter of dogs and picturesque heads of old men, and Mr. Howe is distinguished as a cattle painter both in Europe and America, at least one of his pictures having been purchased by the French Government.

The mottoes, it should be mentioned, which are a part of the design, will be the work of Mr. Thomson Willing, and the tiles are to be fired by Mr. Charles Volkmar, one of the oldest members of the club.

Among the painters hard at work during the evening were Robert C. Minor, F. K. M. Rehn, E. Peixoto, Arthur E. Blackmoor, Thomas Shields Clarke, J. N. Marble, G. H. McCord, A. C. Morgan, W. Virplanc Birney, J. Francis Murphy, Carl Blenner, Percival De Luce, E. C. Proctor, James Tyler, J. H. Dolph, and ten times as many others.

Among members who were onlookers were Alexander Drake and C. F. Chichester of the Century Company, J. B. Carrington of Scribner's, Samuel P. Avery, Jr., William T. Evans, C. C. Ruthrauff, Joseph Hartley, William Henry Shelton, and the Rev. James Wood of York, Penn.

Much of the enthusiasm of these occasions as well as no little of the originality of purpose may be credited to Mr. Samuel T. Shaw, who is the generous donor of the Shaw Prizes at the Academy of Design and at the Society of American Artists, and who is also the Chairman of the House Committee of the Salmagundi Club.

The entrance hall of the club, which is a deep rectangular corridor, is encircled by a twenty-inch border of painted panels at the height of what would be "the line" in a picture gallery. These are not decorations, but highly finished pictures, the movable property of the club, including landscapes by Francis Murphy, R. C. Minor, Bolton Jones, Shurtliff, Fitler, Henry P. Smith; marines by Rehn, McCord, and Tyler; animal subjects by Howe, Craig, Earle, and Frank Green, and figures by Francis Jones, Charles Naegele, Henry Moster, and others.

One of the pleasantest features of these artist dinners is the display on the walls of the dining hall of sketches contributed by the diners, to be afterward exchanged by lot, except when the privilege of drawing is resigned in favor of a guest. At the "tile," or "fireplace," dinner, on that Tuesday evening, there were forty-seven sketches, in various mediums of unusual excellence, and the sketch which was a favorite of the greatest number became the property of the club. On this occasion the work of Mr. William H. Drake was selected by ballot as the club's souvenir of the dinner.

[illegible]

Some Further Views of Those Which Separate Parents from Children.

The subject of books for children, discussion of which was begun in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART with "Esteemed Contributor's" article of Jan. 8, continues to share with "Quo Vadis" the keenest interest of our correspondents. Letter after letter has come to this office during the present week, showing that our South Carolina reader who was "pulled out of the mud and slush and landed high and dry" was not alone in his misfortune. Below will be found letters on this subject presenting various aspects of the problem that confronts parents:

Need of More Light.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read with interest "Esteemed Contributor's" article on "Books That Separate Parents from Their Children," with its allusion to Mr. Warner's editorial, which I had previously read, and, having found them both so thoroughly good, with your permission I have come back for more. What they have said is echoed by convictions of my own, and yet they have not touched upon a perplexity which co-exists, the solution of which is necessary for the application of their truths.

It is with the feeling that those who know as much as they do must certainly know a little more that I am emboldened to ask space for a few impressions which have grown out of an intimate relation with many children in the circle of home life. They each draw an ideal picture of happy parents and children sitting down together in congenial companionship—all worthless, vapid, incomplete children's books eliminated—and drawing from the same source in measure adapted to the years of the younger the best thoughts of the best intellects; truly a complete state of affairs if its accomplishment could be realized.

But now what I want to ask is this: How are you going to catch the parents? We will admit without question that there are books enough and to spare that are good enough, interesting enough, and sufficient to answer every requirement of every age, if only they are properly presented, after banishing utterly the so-called special children's books—but who shall deliver the one to the comprehension of the other?

In as yet but partial consciousness of its needs lies the thirsty field of the youthful mind all ready to absorb the flowing stream which shall change it into a fertile mead. Place by it three stopcocks for distribution, one hot and too rarefied, one cold and too condensed, one of dubious quality, perhaps blighting. Who but parents can control these in right measure—but will they?

And for how great a number is this a vital question? It is hardly anticipating to say that down at the Barge Office has been placed a turnstile that will never move but one way in the future. Through it the illiterate who are in can go out, but those who are without can never pass in. But before the bolt was shot which held it fixed in one direction millions had entered who have practically the sole control of millions of others who are to be the bone and sinew of the Nation in its next generation. There is no doubt whatever that under present conditions books and reading must be recognized as a more important factor in the making of men than in the last century, when men who could hardly write their names sometimes wielded a power over the minds of others impossible now.

A fine genial gentleman of the old school was once wont to say, as he contemplated some grand old trees in whose shade he rested after his amateur gardening, "I am always reminded as I enjoy these trees how much more we owe to those who are gone than to those on earth to-day; we can only settle our debt to them by paying something to the next generation; never, my children, neglect an opportunity to plant a tree, to put a good book in the way of a youth, to help establish a good law; this"—he would add with a shrewd twinkle in his eyes—"is our American law of entail." If, indeed, such duty devolves on us, then with what interest must we consider those of whom the Polish boy of my neighborhood is a type, who breaks our palings and pilfers our fruit, and cunningly eludes detection, all the week through, and every Saturday morning passes the house on his way to the library to change a book, decorously lifting his cap if you are in sight. What does he take out? What does he read? Is he an embryo Sienkiewicz absorbing Roman history or is he fathoming the capabilities of chilled steel in the intellectual make-up of a future bank burglar? How could one reach him if one wished to?

But suppose we put aside the thought of these millions as too vast a consideration, and simply consider the youths who come within the radius of our acquaintance. How many parents do we know within a circle of fifty, who pay that attention to what their children read—in the meaning of what is suggested by Esteemed Contributor and by Mr. Warner—that would make it of the slightest consequence whether mediocre books were banished altogether? It seems to me that my neighbors around the corner, to whose children my house is as their own, are a good type of the average; intelligent, educated members of literary societies; but their duty and pleasure as to their children's reading is comprehended in assuring themselves that they obtain nothing that would unsettle their own particular theological tenets, by a sweeping banishment of all Sunday papers as alike pernicious, with no distinction as to worth, a gift of a set of histories on their birthday, [illegible] which are in a very [illegible], will allow them to pick up.

If Mr. Warner's excellent article were to be embodied in a tract and put in their way, they would read it carefully, and express their belief in it by giving the children more sets of histories for Christmas presents instead of airguns, or skates, or chatelaines; and the new histories would be brought around to my house, as were the others, to be bedecked with anecdotes, and sugar-coated generally. If they felt impelled to go a step further and prohibit books with juvenile titles, it would not occur to them to supply the deficiency by interpreting to them other books above the childish level. For what children need first of all is an interpreter, one who shall be on hand at a critical period. For most children need to experience a distinct mental awakening if they ever emerge from the borderland which skirts the youthful intellect. A vision comes back of one such emergence. A Summer day twenty-seven years ago; two enthusiasts in gardening; the neighboring minister and the amateur gardener before mentioned; these two seated on the terrace at the foot of the lawn with a book the minister had just brought in, and which appeared to a group of children there to be giving great delight; they were right; it was Charles Dudley Warner's "My Summer in a Garden," just published. For those two elderly men a new prophet had arisen, and they sat there and read and smiled into each other's faces as though over a new college story of old Nassau Hall; and the children drew near and listened. "Nevertheless," read the sonorous voice, "what a man needs in gardening is a cast-iron back, with a hinge in it." Here was a distinct comprehensible idea, which took hold of and pervaded the mind, and to two of that group, by later confession, it was their first clear consciousness that a book could contain a thought reflecting to their own mind a conception of imagery; a something beyond and above the interminable vacuity of the Rollo Books. The rest was easy; they had been introduced, they continued the acquaintance. That which might have lain unnoticed the year through along with Thorburn's catalogue and Notes on Fruit Culture, by the fact of being read to them appreciatively became a joy and delight which led on to other joys and delights. It would be an interesting psychological consensus to know how many of the large number of readers who would be very well satisfied if nothing better were furnished them in modern literature than Mr. Warner writes, were first drawn to and attached to that author by this same cast-iron hinge. And now it has come about that two writers who are friends of their kind have advanced a proposition, sustained by convincing arguments, that—doing away with juvenile books—the young shall come into their inheritance directly, and share the books of their parents; and here arises a question.

They have taken their friends out of the rut and placed them on the ridge—what next? The situation of affairs can perhaps best be illustrated by an incident which has the merit of truth. Personae, a small house party at a country house last August; the man of the house and two friends at the lake, a mile away, for fishing; a wise woman back at the house; something all wrong at the lake with boat, or tackle, or gear, that a chisel to split with and a hammer to drive it would soon fix; a rural messenger boy for a quarter would go over to the house for both; but there were chisels, and chisels, and the wise woman back there might not fathom their diversity of height, and depth, and thickness; happy thought, a hatchet would serve for a chisel and no one could mistake a hatchet; send for hatchet and hammer. An hour later and the messenger was back past all the apple orchards, waving aloft a single implement; "the lady at the house had sent a carpenter's lathing hatchet—they could cut with one end and hammer with the other!" The rest needs but little space; a day's sport spoiled; a remorseful wise woman who would have carried a kit of tools across the fields to save such disaster; three men, with the tempers of angels, and never a reproach, who insisted on seeing it only in a funny light, almost too perennially funny—for a joke at one's own expense to be enjoyed in its perfection should belong always to the mushroom family, which dies the next day, never to a live oak or a century plant species—but if that remorseful wise woman could some time know that to two persons, wiser far than she could ever hope to be, it did not at first thought occur that the same hatchet could not invariably be used to cut and to drive with, at one and the same time—I think it would comfort her.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wilkesbarre, Jan. 29. 1898.

A Mother Gives a List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the articles in your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART on books for children. This is a subject which has always interested me greatly, as I consider a love of reading a pleasure which never palls and which may be enjoyed alike by young and old. The idea that books should separate children from their parents is a new one to me, and I believe that the fault lies with the parents. I have certainly found in my own family that a love of reading and of books brings us all nearer to each other and gives us a common ground upon which young and old can meet. I do not at all agree with your correspondent who would deprive the little ones of children's books. "Milk for Babes" applies as well to food for the mind as for the body; but it should be good, pure, rich milk, not skimmed milk and water. For the [illegible] books. I will mention some of those in the small library of my daughter, a girl of eight years. As she is very advanced in reading, and her tastes are much older than those of most children, I think the books will please boys and girls of the ages he mentions. I have never made any distinction in books for boys or for girls. I find that what interests a boy will usually please a girl as well. I try to give my daughter only books which are well written and not "slipshod" or vulgar in style or too trivial in subject. Fairy tales, in which I delighted, and many of which I can read even now with pleasure, have never attracted my children, who have preferred always to read either history or "real stories," as they called them.

"Robinson Crusoe."

"Swiss Family Robinson."

"Settlers in Canada," (Marryat.)

"Children of the New Forest," (Marryat.)

"The Story of Liberty," by Charles Carleton Coffin.

"Old Times in the Colonies," by Charles Carleton Coffin.

"The Boys of '76," by Charles Carleton Coffin.

"Building the Nation," by Charles Carleton Coffin.

"The Green Mountain Boys."

"Young Folks' History of England," by Miss Yonge.

"Young Folks' History of France," by Miss Yonge.

"The Boy's Froissart."

"The Boy's King Arthur."

Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare."

Dickens's "Child's History of England."

"Alice in Wonderland."

"Through the Looking Glass."

"Water Babies."

"Two Little Pilgrims' Progress," by Mrs. Burnett.

"Our Young Folks Abroad."

Hawthorne's "Wonder Book."

"A Virginia Cavalier."

Andersen's "Fairy Tales."

Grimm's "Fairy Tales."

Perrault's "Fairy Tales."

"A Little Girl of Old New York."

To these may be added the charming books of Mrs. Ewing and some of Mrs. Molesworth's stories. Many of Robert Louis Stevenson's and Rudyard Kipling's stories are sure to delight boys, and why not girls as well? The St. Nicholas Magazine has many interesting and instructive articles, and I have allowed my little girl, upon her earnest request, to read various articles upon the French Revolution, Napoleon, Marie Antoinette, and other historical subjects in several magazines. The practice of reading aloud to children, "with judicious skippings," always irritated me so much when I was a child that I have a feeling against it.

At fourteen or fifteen I would allow a child to read some of Scott's novels, and perhaps some of Dickens's, although I consider Dickens too sad for children. Of course there are many other books in my little girl's bookcase, particularly many relating to animals, of which she is extremely fond, but I have named those which have seemed to interest all the children who have read them. I always read enough of each book of my girl to be able to speak of it intelligently when she wishes to discuss it with me, and if she wishes to pursue the subject further, I suggest to her other books upon the same subject, and in this way she feels that I am always in sympathy with her.

M. L. J.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

Another Mother's Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in the article "Books that Separate Children from Their Parents," and thought that a few additions to the list of books given might be acceptable to mothers and fathers. Having a family of growing children, I am naturally interested in their education, and realize that the acquirement of a taste for good reading cannot be instilled at too early an age.

My plan has been to buy occasionally a few good books suitable to different ages, which, with gifts, now form a small library that children can derive much pleasure and useful information from.

I should place firs on the list for children's reading the Bible. "The Story of the Bible," by Charles Foster, is excellent, and enables a child to grasp readily the stories of the Old Testament. Then poetry is of inestimable value in calling the attention of children to all that is beautiful in nature. Many selections from our best poets, such as Tennyson and Longfellow, are easily understood and enjoyed by children. Many of the poems of Eugene Field are also adapted to the young. I give the following list of books that girls may enjoy, which were not mentioned in the article of last week:

"King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table."—Charles Morris.

"Royal Girls and Royal Courts."—Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.

"Our Gracious Queen."—Mrs. O. F. Walton.

"The One I Knew the Best of All.—Frances H. Burnett.

"Gods and Heroes."—Francillon.

"Wagner Story Book."—William H. Frost.

"The Little Lame Prince."—By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

Many old standard works, such as "The Wide, Wide World," "Amy Herbert," and "Laneton Parsonage," by Miss Sewell, are wholesome stories.

B. B. McA.

New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

The Elsie Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is sad to see a classic miscalled. There is a beautiful series recounting the adventures of a sweet child from the time [illegible] day, some twenty years later, when she entered upon the task of [illegible] her grandchildren, and light-minded persons call it the "Elsie Dinsmore." The Elsie Books is its name; its nature seems to be pretty well understood.

M.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1898.

Books that Open Graves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article recently published in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART relative to the separation of parents from children in modern literature appeals strongly to many readers of the same.

It has brought to mind the books that were read by the sons and daughters in one family nearly half a century back, before the "flood came" of children's literature. As soon as these children acquired the knowledge of reading they were launched at once upon such books as Cooper's "Pathfinder," "Deerslayer," and "The Last of the Mohicans." Scott's well-thumbed, dog-eared volumes were twice rebound for their hard usage, so often were they in hand, with "Robinson Crusoe," "Rasselas," and "Undine." "David Copperfield" and "Dombey & Son" came in monthlies, and were eagerly watched for and read. They had but one set of volumes written especially for children, the Rollo books. Usually children read for the story alone, and this was outlined for them by the parents and the book given, but as they read their attention was called to the fine heroism of certain characters or the climax of love and sacrifice. Often they were seen to go back and re-read some passages thus pointed out, that they had passed by unappreciatively at first reading. A quotation in an apt moment, a reference to some wild tale of interest, would evoke, Where is the book? Have we got it? Can I read it?

There were evenings, of time, when, gathered about the open fire, the children sat serious and attentive, gazing into the leaping flames, as they drank in "The Lady of the Lake" from their mother's lips in sweet recitative. She needed no book; with the happy gift of retaining whatsoever best pleased her in poetry or prose, her mind was a full storehouse of fine fancies. From the opening stanza,

"The stag at eve had drunk his fill,
Where danced the moon on Monan's rill,"

unto

"He gently drew the glittering band
And laid the clasp on Ellen's hand."

the little audience was spellbound. Sometimes it was "Marmion" or "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" or "The Prisoner of Chillon." They had been sung to sleep with "The Fire King," "We Are Seven," and "John Gilpin's Ride."

Their sire sat all day on the wide piazza facing the bay, an ancient spyglass at hand, with which to watch the passing ships, but ever and anon he read one of the small, vellum-bound volumes of Shakespeare that the children knew so well, and were accustomed to hear him say: "Just listen to this; I'll swear there was nothing in man, woman, or child that Shakespeare did not know."

They were not better or more intelligent than their peers of to-day, but I believe they were happier. The present craving for some new, wildly exciting book was unknown to them. The old familiar ones were friends, always at hand, and year by year new beauties shone from out them as better understood.

It means to-day very much to them that all that is best of love and life and literature came through those who have "passed into the skies."

There are some flowers more sweet than all others, because we have slumbered innocently upon the breast they once adorned; strains more beloved, in that they were once sung by lips that are now but dust; wood-lore and field-lore of flowers and simples learned as we walked hand in hand, childhood and fatherhood, never to be forgotten. So these old, well-remembered books have power to open graves and to bid our "Lazarus, come forth."

I would record also the conviction that "Quo Vadis?" would never have been allowed in that family. According to Prof. Peck, it is "archaeological" and faithfully "personal" and "true"; but is it a book fit for a household library? In "Darkness and Dawn" Canon Farrar touches also upon the vices of Rome, but, ah! with what light hand. Sienkiewics dwells upon the loathsome details, turning them over and over, and amplifying into such scenes as it is infamous to portray. Such a book as "Quo Vadis?" can do no good, and it can work evil. All honor to England that it has had small sale there.

A. K. B.

Astoria, L. I., Feb. 1, 1898.

Neglected Maria Edgeworth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of "M. G. P. R.'s" article on children's books, which I am gratified to see has attracted so much attention, I am astonished at the omission of Maria Edgeworth's books, notably the "Parent's Assistant." I can only recall my own pleasure as a child in reading "Simple Susan," "Waste Not, Want Not," "The Two Merchants," "Old Pos," &c. When these tales were first published there was much outcry against them by "The Evangelicals" on account of what was claimed to be an absence of religious sanction or feeling in them. By this class Miss Edgeworth's books were condemned. Scientific knowledge has, however, by this time overcome any such absurd objection, and I often wonder that they are not more frequently used.

Perhaps an explanation for their disuse may be found in the following incident which happened to the writer. In his youth he had been guilty of some children's stories. His grandchild, (about eight years old, reading them on one occasion, said to him: "Grandfather, I like this (naming one) best." On asking her why, She said "Oh! because it has no moral to it." J. S.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1898.

Lists for Children of Three Classes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps the accompanying list of books may be useful to your Charleston correspondent. It is arranged in groups for the "boy of thirteen, a girl of eleven, and another boy of nine," and would have been longer but the "Esteemed Contributor" had already furnished many of those I should have added.

While agreeing that it is wiser always to have books above rather than below a child's intellectual grasp, it is natural for children to seek the companionship of those their own age in books as well as in real life, and they need it as much. Continual grown-up society is tiresome for them in either case.

Of course one should be careful in the selection of companions, both in books and playmates. I think it a pity that fairy tales are out of fashion. They take a child into a magic realm that can only be entered in that imaginative time before the "teens," and to really believe in these happy sprites is to experience a delight tempered with awe that nothing can transcend. We have met people so painfully prosaic that they would not even allow Mother Goose rhymes to be said or sung to their children, and who looked upon Santa Claus very much as the present Administration regards foreign productions, a bête noire to be kept out of the country, if possible.

The "sentimental" and "young emotions" will, I fear, be excited, no matter how judicious the choice of books for girls; it is the misfortune of the sex, and develops, thanks to stupid elders, even in the doll period. I wonder if people realize how often they destroy the charm and unconsciousness of a little boy and girl comradeship by their teasing or laughing remarks about sweethearts and lovers. Really, I think they should mend their ways in this respect, as well as where their children's books are concerned.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1898.

For a boy of thirteen: "The Boy's King Arthur," by Sir Thomas Malony; "Herodotus for Boys and Girls," by John S. White; "Tenants of an Old Farm," by Henry McCook; "Children's Stories of the Great Scientists," by H. C. Wright; "Midshipman Farragut," by James Barnes; "Whaling and Fishing," by Charles Nordhoff.

For a girl of eleven: "Hans Brinker" and "Donald and Dorothy," by Mary Mapes Dodge; "A Dog of Flanders," by Ouida; "Stories and Tales," by Hans Andersen; "The Rose and the Ring," by Thackeray; "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass," by Lewis Carroll.

For a boy of nine: "Merry Adventures of Robin Hood," by Howard Pyle; "The Prince and the Pauper," by Mark Twain; "Christmas Every Day," by W. D. Howells; "Little Mr. Thimblefinger," by Joel Chandler Harris; "Norseland Tales," by Boyesen; "The Cuckoo Clock," by Mrs. Molesworth; "The Little Lame Prince," by Miss Mulock; "Lances of Linwood," "Prince and Page," and "The Little Duke," by C. M. Yonge; "Queer Pets at Marcy's" and "Little People of Asia," by Olive Thorne Miller; "Tales of a Grandfather," by Walter Scott; "Bimbo" and "The Catskill Fairies," by Virginia W. Johnson.

F. W. H.

Difficulties in the Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like every one else, I read and enjoy your weekly REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I have been much interested in its various literary discussions, but do not know whether you could find space for an opinion from me.

In reading of the books that separate parents from their children, I have wondered why the parents imagined they were reading anything better than their children, or the children anything worse than their parents. The list of books recommended by so many readers and the praise of their favorite authors show the same taste for the literature of the day in the parents that is shown by the children in their juvenile preferences; and I think it is far more unnatural and unnecessary to insist that a child should read Scott or Dickens than to expect the parent to read useful and true books of science and history. The child who reads the inconsequent books that suit his childish taste may develop into the man or woman who reads the literature that survives.

It is easy to understand that grown people, too, like some up-to-date literature of social life; the only trouble is that people who read any of those lists of twenty good books or twenty better find themselves incapable of reading anything else. The other day, at the agreeable reception at Columbia University, as I walked through the narrow lanes of books of Romance literature, Germanic literature, science, &c., I thought, with regret, how few of these we can read at the best, and of what a pity it is that we should spend such a large proportion of our time over comparative trash. I am willing to include in this designation the writings of Marie Corelli as being no better and no worse than most of the others recently mentioned. I would add that I think that authoress has been maligned, as I never knew of a housemaid who cared to read her dramatic tales, and I have known some educated women who liked them.

Once I got out of the way of reading solid literature, and, to get out of the bad habit of reading only the evanescent, for two years was obliged to belong to a sort of a school girl half-hour reading club. This answered the purpose, and I stopped at the outset.

If the children have before them the solid old volumes that are worth owning, and see their parents reading them with enjoyment, and hear them talked over as valued and interesting guides, they themselves will grow up to them if they have any intellectual tastes at all—quite soon enough; for children ought to be children first and enjoy childish things.

Among children's books that I think can never fail of interest, are "Holiday House" and the three "Leila" Books. Although not of the newest, there is in them something of the immortal. L. P.

New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

Some Additional Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with much interest the article upon "Children's Books" in your admirable SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 29.

I sympathize with Mr. Laurens in his endeavors to procure good reading for his children, for there is nothing more discouraging than to turn over the mass of sickly trash that passes under the head of juvenile literature. To the excellent list already given I would add a few books which I know by long experience to be both useful and entertaining, viz., Miss Edgeworth's "Parent's Assistant," especially the beautiful stories of "Lazy Lawrence" and "Simple Susan"; "Evenings at Home," by Dr. Aikin and Mrs. Barbauld; Capt. Marryat's "Masterman Ready," (the special joy of many a bright little boy I have known;) "Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates"; Mrs. Ewing's beautiful stories. And for girls, more especially, Miss Yonge's and Miss Sewell's books. Neither would I leave out, for the children, Hans Andersen or the good old fairy tales.

One word as to reading Walter Scott, with "skippings and simplifyings," however "judicious." It seems to me this would spoil the child's enjoyment of the book when able to read and appreciate it as a complete whole. It would certainly take off the keen edge of delight and anticipation with which one sits down for the first time to the feast spread for us by the Great Enchanter. It would be an injustice both to the author and the reader.

What a blessing it would be if parents were to look after their children's reading, forming their taste upon the true and healthy, so that in due time they would be prepared to enjoy our best writers, and no others would have any power over them.

M. E. S.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

"Books for Children."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a great lover of children, I am very much interested in the books they read. It does seem important that children should be kept from books "wishy-washy" in sentiment, and that Sunday school libraries as well as home shelves should contain "healthy" books for boys and girls. Girls' books seem harder to obtain than boys'.

I have read several of Miss Bouvet's books, and I think them most healthy. They are interesting throughout, and there is a refinement about them which makes them really fascinating even for "grown-ups." I would mention especially "Sweet William" and "My Lady: A Story of Long, Long Ago" as being particularly good. Miss Bouvet has written other books for boys and girls, which are also very bright, healthy, and interesting.

May I say how much I enjoy THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART? It is a most welcome visitor every Saturday morning. I am really grateful to THE TIMES for the issuing of this excellent periodical.

Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 31, 1898. E. L. I.

Several old documents with the signature of Cromwell are to be sold at auction in England. One is an order signed by the Protector, which reads as follows: "It being necessary that the safety of the Commonwealth should be provided for, it is thought right to enroll to the Government persons serving God of approved fidelity and honesty." Then follows the list of names, including that of Gen. Monk, Col. Henry Cromwell, and Admiral Blake. There are also two framed letters written by Cromwell—one to Col. W. Howlett, telling him to quarter his troops in any part of Monmouthshire that he shall judge most advantageous, and the other to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, requesting them to send him a list of such ships of war as are either in the Channel or in harbor.

Some Autographs.

From The London Daily News.

"Oh! see here, come and look at Dickinson's manuscripts!" were the first words that fell upon my receptive ears. Dickinson! Such is Fame! The speech fell from the lips of a middle-aged lady, comfortable in appearance, admirably dressed. "Dickens—Dickens," proclaimed her spouse, rather sharply. "Didn't I say Dickins? Well—I meant Dickins." Then she went on: "Fancy him making all those corrections—such a famous writer—why, I always thought it was so easy, John."

Roebuck on Carlyle.

From Life and Letters of John Arthur Roebuck.

We had fine fun with Carlyle, who talked broad Scotch and utter nonsense without end. His nostrums respecting law reform did not go unscathed. His presumption, his dictatorial and positive manner, combined with his utter weakness, excited in my mind contempt.

Northern Spain.

Mr. Huntington's Travels in Unfrequented Regions.*

"Spain of all countries in Europe is the one about which we have the falsest ideas." So we translate a quotation the author of "A Note Book in Northern Spain" makes use of. Our curiosity in regard to Spain, however, is great. Relations with Spain may be strained, it is true, but ever since Washington Irving wrote of the country we have wanted to know more about it. Our knowledge at best is meagre, and as Mr. Huntington writes, this knowledge, "largely had at second hand, colored by antipathy of race and religion, often produces an attitude of contempt, pity, or aversion for the country which all but blocks the end of the Mediterranean."

As to Spain, how does she regard us? "She cares less for what you may think of her than does any nation in Europe, and you can force her to accept fewer of your ideas than any other. It has been a tradition with her that people beyond the Pyrenees are not friendly people, and she is not prone to look within and discover the cause of their dislike. She moves slowly, very slowly, and always considers herself just a little better than you, and will always politely tell you so when need be."

And what is that which has lowered Spain and given her scarce a position in the councils of Europe? Is Spain the only country where there have been pride, weak monarchs, a succession of them, "a dissolute Court, and religious intolerance"? Such things may have existed once or may in a measure exist to-day in other parts of Europe. Mr. Huntington, it seems to us, has put his finger exactly on the weak point of Spain. Thrift she has, if there is anything that can be saved, but she is behind the world in enterprise, or, as the author puts it, in "the trading spirit." How may that have happened? Is it her fault that she produces little or nothing, and so neither buys from nor sells to the rest of the world?

She fought on for centuries, and was the bulwark opposing Mohammedan aggression. She discovered the gold of the New World; for a time, at least, she was gorged with wealth. It was so easy for her to be rich, and that facile way spoiled her. She lost the stimulus of trade. She wanted the heredity of the mercantile class. She grew hidalgos and no merchants. "The dignity of work," that is, for the educated class, was lost because it was despised. Her colonies were useless. They were to Spain as milch cows—to be drained, and in time ruined. Mr. Huntington thinks that to-day a better condition is developing in Spain. The people are forced to know something about the outside world. But what the Spaniard still seems to us to be is a being who has learned but little since the time of the Armada.

In this volume there is a chapter on Madrid, descriptive only of the bull fighters, for the author devotes himself generally to the little-known provinces and towns of Northern Spain. He is on the way to Santiago and makes a halt at a house and asks for a glass of water and goes into the wayside dwelling:

> "By the kitchen fire an old woman sits mechanically turning flat cakes; somnolent chickens roost on perches in two funereal rows along the walls, seemingly under the impression that it is night, or perhaps, like good Spaniards taking their siesta in the heat of the day. Four rabbits, the not improbable elements of some future pie, skip over each other in a corner, watched longingly by a tall thin cat with numerous kittens; while quietly sleeping and snoring in peaceful content lies an enormous hog, cheek by jowl with one of the various future heirs of all—a baby two or three years old—sleeping almost at his side."

But now the glorious cathedral of Santiago appears. "As we stood in the solemn, silent square under the tower, with the clear sky and moonlight above and about us, the great bell began to strike." Were there any to listen? Did it not awaken the long past? "Were there not thousands on thousands of voices mingled together in answer to the great sobbing beat of the grave singer high above us?" There was but a single responsive voice, the chanting call of the sereno—the watchman—the muezzin who cried "Ave Maria Purissima."

> "Santiago is no longer the goal of fanatics from every corner of Europe, no longer dreamed of and longed for during the weary months of a desperate struggle to reach the door of its cathedral; no longer the bestower of eternal life for those who fell helplessly by the way, it seems to mumble and gasp and turn cold at the last, and the voice of the great bell, the moonlight gone, the spell broken, sends out a hollow sound that makes us start—a veritable death rattle."

Santiago is almost a desolate city. Once the spiritual metropolis of a Christian world, its glory has departed, and yet for centuries in this poor little Gallegan town, as it is to-day, was once centred all the hopes of the pious, for here presumably repose the bones of St. James and of his followers.

We need not follow Mr. Huntington's detailed account of the finding of the mortal remains of St. James, nor of the good saint, riding on a white horse with the blood-red cross all ablaze on the white banner, turning the tide of battle, and how the Moors, taking to flight, were slaughtered, 60,000 of them. As Don Juan de San Clemente said: "Let us leave it to the Santo Apostol to defend himself and us." The approach to a Spanish town in a "berlina" is thus described:

> "True to the time-honored custom of Spanish stage-drivers, we broke into a gallop, the inevitable method of entering a city after a long, weary journey. To be sure it deceived no one. No person believed for a moment that we had kept that merry pace through the long period of our martyrdom. All were perfectly aware that we had lagged, and dragged, and choked, and gone far beyond the merest joy of profanity in those miles of seething dust."

We are having the hog held up as emblematic of the Yankee. But hogs in some of the towns of Spain have all the privileges. At Placentia the streets were full of hogs. "For is not this province the home of the Spanish hog? Here he is fattened and famous; from here he is sent out in the various forms by which he is best known after death. But to all is he fairest, best tasting, and least like his living self as 'sweet hams' of Estremadura."

Sometimes we try to gauge the Spanish soldier and his fighting capacity, for remember that for centuries the greatest infantry in the world was Spanish. The author, recalling the good sword Tizon, the great horse Babieca, and former Spanish prowess, tells us what a friend in Madrid told him: "We Spaniards are all brave; that's not the trouble! I will toss a perro chico (a piece of money of small value) into any regiment you like, and it will hit a hero. But the trouble is the fellow knows he is a hero, and wants hero pay, i. e., he wants a General's commission next month, and if he does not get it there's food for revolution!"

Praise for this volume of Spanish travels should be unstinted. Mr. Huntington has an excellent manner, a strong descriptive style, and draws many vivid pictures of Spain. He has, too, a nice taste for books, and tells of bibliographical researches made by him which are of marked interest. The volume is a singularly handsome one, finely illustrated, but not to be considered in a pictorial sense alone, for the excellence of it depends mainly on Mr. Huntington's text.

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*A NOTE BOOK ON NORTHERN SPAIN. By Archer M. Huntington. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company have now ready their Students' Standard Dictionary in one handsomely printed and strongly bound volume. The work is the result of an endless amount of labor and expense. It contains the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of 60,000 words, with synonyms and antonyms; also appendix of proper names, foreign phrases, and shows what are faulty dictions and disputed pronunciations. In addition to this mass of information there are 1,225 illustrations, the majority of which are new. In the appendix of 100 pages there are many novel features, such as the reduction of foreign weights and measures to the American standard. The entire work is excellent and in convenient form. This dictionary of Funk & Wagnalls Company is certain to be widely used.

The Macmillan Company announces the following works as now ready or about being issued: A romance by Prof. Robert Herrick of the University of Chicago; a translation of Dr. Kronenberg's "Kant, Sein Leben und Seine Lehre," edited by Prof. N. M. Butler of Columbia University; "The Gospel of Freedom," by Robert Herrick; "France," by John Edward Courtenay Bodley, and "The Story of the Potter," by Charles P. Binns.

Henrik Ibsen, who was born at Skien, March 20, 1829, is to have his seventieth birthday duly celebrated in Berlin. On that occasion a complete translation of his works in German is to be published. Genealogists say that Ibsen is by no means a typical Norseman, but is of Danish, German, and Scotch blood intermingled.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish within a few days a volume the title of which is "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales." The work includes the birth, education, travels, marriage, home life, philanthropic, social, and political work of the heir to the Crown of England.

"It is nothing more or less than one of the most powerful novels of the decade," says The Tribune of

The Gadfly

a romance of a revolution by E. L. Voynich, now in its fifth impression. 12mo. $1.25. Henry Holt & Co., Publishers.

In the Art World

Charles A. Dana's Collection—Henry Mosler's Water Colors.

The sale of the [illegible] collection of pictures at Chickering Hall on Thursday and again last evening was the chief art event of the week. The story of the sale and the prices obtained was told yesterday morning in the news columns of this paper, and will be found in another column this morning. In addition to this notable event, New York art lovers during the week had other incidents of interest in the thirty-first annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society, now open in the galleries of the Academy of Design, in a collection of some twenty canvases, all New England landscapes, by Leonard Ochtman, at the MacBeth Gallery; in the exhibitions of Meryon's etchings and drawings at the Grolier Club, of Wenzel's drawings at the Keppel Gallery, of portraits by Madrazo at the Oehme, by Boldini at the Boussod-Valadon, and by de la Gandara at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, and a sale of a more than usually good collection of American and foreign pictures at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

The exhibition of Mr. William H. Fuller's and Mr. Charles A. Dana's paintings, and of the remarkable collection of Oriental porcelains owned by Mr. Dana, will open to the public at the American Art Galleries on Thursday, Feb. 17. The press view will take place on the afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 16, and the private view on the evening of that day. The Dana porcelains will be sold in the galleries on the afternoons of Feb. 24, 25, and 26, and the paintings will be sold at Chickering Hall on the evening of Feb. 25. The Dana pictures will be sold after those owned by Mr. Fuller. Following this notable sale there will be another of 325 high-class American pictures at the American Art Galleries, and early in March will occur, also at these galleries, the sale of pictures and sketches by Theodore Robinson and W. Hamilton Gibson. Two other important art sales are also rumored, but have not yet been definitely decided upon.

Leonard Ochtman, who now shows twenty characteristic canvases at the MacBeth Gallery, which he calls "Expressions of New England Landscape," has come to be known during the past few years as a landscape painter of rare sentiment and feeling, and the possessor of a delicate color scheme. The artist is still a young man, having been born in Holland in 1864. He came to America when still a youth, and has industriously devoted himself to an art career for several years. Those great landscapists, Wyant and George Inness, saw much promise in his work from the first, and Mr. Ochtman counted them among his warmest friends. Tender sentiment for and sympathy with nature's softer moods are the features of Mr. Ochtman's work, and, whether he paints the flush of dawn, the dreamy noon hour of a still Summer day, the rosy tints of sunset, or the misty, weird atmosphere of a Summer moonlight night, he is in tune with that side of nature which only a poet artist can adequately portray. While the majority of his landscapes are pitched in a low color key, are painted in soft grays and blues, and have a misty atmosphere, he now and then strikes a louder note, as in "Old Chestnuts, Woodwild," with its clear airs and bright coloring; the "Tints of Autumn," and the "Golden Hour," with its happy Autumn fields. There is rich color quality in "After Sunset" and "Winter." Very tender and dreamy is "Night on the Mianus River," a tonal study, and very poetic the "Light of Night." The best canvas in the little collection is one entitled "Buds and Blossoms," a study of early springtide, in which the tender, delicate green of the shrubs and young trees is seen through a diaphanous mist. The exhibition will remain open until Feb. 12, and is deservedly worth the attention of all art students and lovers.

Mr. Henry Mosler, who has achieved deserved reputation for his excellent genre pictures, has lately turned his attention to portraiture, and on two afternoons of the present week gave an exhibition in his studio in the Carnegie Building of some twelve or fifteen portraits which he has recently completed. The studio was tastefully arranged for the display, and the portraits were shown under carefully shaded electric lights. Mr. Mosler appears to have the knack of catching a good likeness, always a desideratum in a portrait painter, and especially in one who has fair sitters. The most attractive portrait shown at this exhibition was one of Miss Edith Mosler, the artist's daughter, in the manner of Madrazo, with a color scheme of whites and greens. The fair sitter held a dainty white lace mantilla over her head, and her pose was both artistic and graceful. A portrait of Mrs. Freede, a study in grays against a green background, was effective in color, and a companion one of Mr. Freede was easy in pose and fresh in color. A bust portrait of Dr. R. Wiener was very realistic, although the flesh tones were too hot. A small head of Mr. McCosker was one of the best works shown, the brush work broad and the expression admirable. A three-quarter length of Mrs. Kohn in a dark-purple gown, trimmed with lace, against a green background, was noticeable for its ease of pose and rich color. A large portrait of Mrs. Max Bleiman was natural in expression and broadly and strongly painted. Mr. Mosler's portrait work proves him a much more versatile painter than had generally been believed.

The galleries of the old Academy of Design have been well filled with visitors during the week. There is a story in circulation, which lacks confirmation, to the effect that the Evans Prize was wrongly awarded to Mr. Albert Herter's strong but not altogether attractive figure piece, "Sorrow," on the ground that it was paint[illegible] the prize.

A further study of the water colors [illegible] the estimate of the exhibition made in our news columns on Saturday morning last, namely, that it has a good standard of merit, but contains few really notable pictures. It was impossible in the first notice to mention several pictures which will attract the attention of the visitor. A few of these in the North Gallery are selected for notice this morning. A. T. Bricher shows a carefully finished and well colored marine in "Low Tide—Grand Manan," Rosina Sherwood, a good little figure piece in "Lady Betty," and Childe Hassam, a delicately colored study in blues, "The Silver Cloud." Maud Humphrey's "Good-Bye Summer" would make a good illustration, but is rather an unpoetic picture. Percy Moran's "No One at Home" is a dainty little figure piece, and there are good drawing and color in Charles Volkmar's "The Duck Pond." H. G. Marratta shows a delicate tonal study in "A Gray Day," and Harry Fenn's "Street Cafe, Jerusalem," is a characteristic study. Other pictures in the North Gallery worthy of mention are Seymour Bloodgood's "Sunshine and Shadow," rich in color; Thomas B. Craig's landscape "Near Sundown," with its delicate sentiment; T. de Thulstrup's "Golf," a good outdoors, well drawn, and with fine action; Louis Sonntag, Jr.'s, strong and well-told story of an old battleship "Condemned by the Admiralty"; Charles P. Gruppe's "November Afternoon," G. A. Travers's "East River—Evening," and Walter C. Hartson's landscape "Near Groningen." A further notice next week will be devoted to the pictures in the South and East Galleries.

Women Artists in Paris.

The first exposition in 1898 of women artists in Paris has just opened at the galleries of Georges Petit in the Rue de Seze. The second of the season, that held in March, will also occupy these galleries, for the Palais de l'Industrie is in an advanced state of demolition, making way for the new buildings for the great exposition of 1900.

Among the paintings most talked about on exhibition at Petit's are two by Mme. Louise Desbordes called "Nuit" and "La Meduse." Mme. Marie Duhem is equally lugubrious and melancholy in her "L'Ecole des Soeurs," but "Les Pivoines," a flower study, is said to be rich in color and altogether charming. Mme. Nina Gallay exhibits here for the first time, and her "Escalier d'Honneur de l'Abbaye de Celles" is considered to be full of sentiment and life. Among the other exhibitors are Mme. Foyot d'Alvar, Mme. L. Brouardel, and Mmes. Madeleine Charpentier, Fanny-Fleury, Ellen Gertrude Cohen, Jenny Fontaine, Jeanne Rougier, Leonie Dusseuil, (portrait of a woman with a book,) Sauvan-Deluze, Realdel Sarte, Seailles, Valentino, (portrait of a young girl reading,) Leonide Bourges, and Camille Isbert. Mlle. Charlotte Bertrand has several statuettes in colored clay, as has also Mlle. Marie Fresnaye. A statue in marble, "A la Fontaine," by Mlle. Jeanne Jozon, and "Un Chat," by Mme. Thomas-Soyer, the critics say are very amusing.

The paintings at Petit's Salon indicate that the exhibits by women artists at the coming Spring Salon will be both large in number and of unusual interest.

Mr. Durand's Noteworthy Volume on New York's Finances.*

Mr. Durand's volume on the finances of New York City is a timely contribution to the information and discussion relative to the development of municipal administration, which seems to be one of the great needs of the day. Possibly it might have been more so if it had come before the passing of the Greater New York charter, though its lessons would very likely not have been heeded. It consists mainly of an exposition of the growth and final condition of the financial system of the city as it was before the consolidation, with only slight and incidental references to the changes introduced by the new charter, and no attempt to deal with the conditions of the annexed sections and the problems presented by them.

An important preliminary to the main exposition is a concise history of the Government and finances of the city during the entire period of its growth, with such references only to its charter provisions and its political record as are necessary to a clear understanding of the real subject of the book. The chief purpose of the volume is explanatory, not critical or constructive, though there is sound and judicious criticism by the way, and there are incidental suggestions as to the remedy for the defects which are often pointed out. Turning the lessons of the city's financial experience to practical account is left to other hands.

The finances of New York City were a small matter prior to the charter of 1830. In the early Dutch times public expenses were trifling, and were met by indirect contributions or personal service in the main. There was a decided aversion on the part of the burghers of New Amsterdam to paying direct taxes. There was a little better disposition in the English Colonial days, but as late as 1710 public expenditures were less than £300, and in 1740 only £747, the increase being chiefly due to maintaining public wells and a night watch. After the Revolution the development was still slow, and in 1798 the aggregate expenses were $108,000, of which $40,000 was for the poorhouse and jail (or Bridewell) and $23,000 for the watch. The system of assessing [illegible] began in the Colonial times. The first funded debt came early in the present century with the building of the new City Hall.

From the beginning of the century to 1830 the population increased threefold, property valuation sixfold, and public expenses about fivefold. The budget of that year aggregated $876,612, and a considerable item was for the support of schools, the system having been established since 1805. The sinking fund, as well as the debt, was a product of this period, and in 1830 the funded debt was $570,800, and the resources of the fund for its redemption $227,744. The Government had been chiefly exercised by the Common Council under State legislative authority, and the main purpose of the new charter was to separate the legislative and executive functions, which it did rather imperfectly, as experience proved. One of the financial difficulties of the period prior to the charter amendments of 1849 came from the practice of appropriating money for supposed needs with little regard to the limits of revenue as fixed by the year's taxation. The vicious system of spending all through the year the revenues collected in its last quarter upon assessments made in the first quarter had its origin in the old provincial government. This necessarily led to temporary borrowing, and in the lax period under consideration floating debts and deficits of one year were important items to be met by the taxation of the next. The introduction of Croton water made a large addition to the city debt, which reached nearly $14,000,000 in 1849. The budget in 1850, including the requirements for interest, came pretty near to $4,000,000, and the tax rate had risen from .42 in 1830 to 1.13 1-4.

The process of legislative charter tinkering began after the amendments of 1849, which had for their chief purpose the making of the administrative departments more independent of the Council and putting the financial powers under stricter regulation, but it was a period of rapid growth, and irregularities and abuses multiplied. The era of corruption came in, and the Common Council of 1851-2 was dubbed the "Forty Thieves." The struggle against the tendencies of the time led to constant interposition from Albany—the State Commissioners of 1857, the separate City and County Governments with the bi-partisan Board of Supervisors—which made matters worse and gave the Tweed ring its first opportunity for easy plunder. Many expenses were proscribed or restricted by the State Legislature, and the local Government and that of the State became mixed together with a corrupting effect upon both.

Prof. Durand gives a concise but fairly clear account of the rise of the exploits of the Tweed ring and its effect upon the finances of the city. Among its achievements was securing a new charter from the Legislature to promote its own designs. Its extravagance and corruption did not appear so much in the increase of current expenses and taxation as in local assessments and the alarming growth of the city debt. The debt had reached something like $44,000,000 in 1868, but war expenses and Central Park accounted for a large part of the increase. In the Fall of 1871 the funded debt exceeded $81,000,000, while about $19,000,000 of debt obligations were outstanding. After the adjustment of things under the charter of 1873, which first established the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the annual budget of appropriations (that for 1874) was upward of $35,000,000, and the tax rate was 2.80.

What may be called the present system had its origin in the charter of 1873, and has developed with little variation upon the lines then laid down. The author of this book explains in considerable detail the composition, functions, and methods of the Boards of Taxes and Assessments, of Estimate and Apportionment, and of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; sets forth the sources of revenue and the objects of expenditure, with an example of the city budget (that of 1896) in full. In speaking of the revenue from docks, markets, and ferries and from franchises, he does not fail to reflect with due severity upon the profligacy with which franchises for street railways and for gas lighting have been squandered, when they might have been made a prolific source of income. His argument tends strongly not merely to the municipal control of these franchises, with a view to revenue from those who exercise them, but to municipal ownership of the works required in their employment. He cites the familiar example of public water supply in apparent justification of the public supply of other needs and conveniences of municipal life.

As we have said, this book does not profess to be constructive in its purpose, and, therefore, is not to be criticised for failing to deal more fully with the problems that confront the City of New York at present. It points out defects and criticises faults in the existing system, which is in substance a combination of that of the old city applied to new complications. It is, in fact, not a system or even a growth, but rather an incongruous combination of expedients adopted from time to time and never wrought into symmetry or founded upon consistent principles. The author has performed the task of accumulating the facts and presenting the conditions in a fairly satisfactory manner.

The volume is completed with an appendix, which contains valuable tables and diagrams, showing the growth in valuations, taxes, expenditures, appropriations, tax rate, city debt, &c., from 1830 to 1897, and there is a very full index. The book is not only valuable for study and reference for those who have to deal directly with municipal affairs, or are engaged in efforts to improve their administration, but it is informing and ought to be interesting to the citizens generally, upon whom rests the fate of the city government in the future.

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*THE FINANCES OF NEW YORK CITY. By Edward Dana Durand, Ph. D., Late Legislative Librarian in the New York State Library, Assistant Professor of Economics and Administration, Leland Stanford, Jr., University. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Books of Last Year.

In This Country There Were 4,928 Published—a Decline; in England 7,926—an Increase.

We have already made brief note of the number of books published in 1897 in England—both the actually new books and the new editions; but the figures for the United States are only to hand this week from that old and trustworthy source, The Publishers' Weekly. Below will be found the table which that paper has prepared, as well as the interesting comments which it makes on the subject—notably pointing out the decline in numbers. Following this we give a similar, though far briefer, statement from the English paper The Publishers' Circular, concerning the English output:

AMERICAN BOOKS.

There were less books recorded in our weekly lists of new publications during 1897 than in any year since 1894, when the book production amounted to 4,484 works. The year before, 1893, we recorded 5,134 works, and in 1895, the year following, 5,469 works, and in 1896, 5,703. The promise of a still increasing volume of publication with which 1896 so hopefully closed, was not fulfilled with 1897. During that year we put on record only 4,928 works, these figures including not only original works by American and English or other foreign authors, but importations and new editions. This was a falling off from the year before of 775 works, rather a remarkable decrease, considering that the publishing business had safely weathered the depression and uncertainty of previous years with little noticeable damage. The tariff agitation of the early part of the year no doubt had much to do with this, the book trade hesitating, as did every other business and trade, to engage in new ventures until some certainty as to commercial conditions was reached. The Spring announcements of new publications never equal those of the Fall. But those of 1897 were so small that the impression was created that the publishing business had almost come to a standstill. The passage of a new tariff bill, relieving the general tension, set presses to work on delayed publications, the consequence being a perfect flood of books during the last six months of the year.

Publishers' Fall announcements were unusually rich and numerous, but many important works were so belated that they received scant justice at the hands of booksellers and reviewers. A very large percentage of the intended holiday publications were not ready until late in December, when the cream of the holiday trade had been skimmed, causing loss to publishers and authors and much ill temper and inconvenience to editors of literary and trade journals, who count upon having early in November specimen illustrations and information regarding leading books to meet the demand of their readers, who even earlier than November begin to make up their shopping lists. Another result of the Spring paralysis of business was that many books of 1897 did not get out until 1898—it being impossible, with the best will in the world, to crowd the work of a year into six months. The aftermath has been most aggravatingly large, and has something to do with the small figures of the year. If there had been anything like the same activity in the first half of the year that characterized the last, the book production would have been up to the best of previous years. In spite of the decrease in numbers, there was no decrease in the quality of publications.

The books of permanent value were unusually plentiful; indeed few other years in the history of the book trade have so many good works to their credit. The year holds little record of serious business troubles, while the demand for and sale of books over the holiday season far exceeded many seasons of more general prosperity in the past. Books, it was proved, more and more take the place of other presents and souvenirs. This pleasant indication of our broadening culture was met by new editions of standard works in all departments of literature.

The dominant note in the year's output is the new interest in American Revolutionary history, illustrated in the large number of novels based on this period, and in the many books on the same topic prepared for young people, in historical works of extent and research belonging to the time, and in historical monographs and biographies of purely American interest. The class of biography, however, was not so rich in works from American authors as in some other years—our most valuable biographies coming from the other side. Novels of adventure were also very popular, books relating to music were numerous, and works on nature even greater in number than ever before. All the various complications in Greece, Cuba, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and Africa were productive of interesting and instructive literature.

It is interesting to note just where the shortcoming in the year's figures is shown. It is chiefly in the publication in this country of English and Continental novels. There were 690 of this class manufactured in America in 1896, and only 352 in 1897. The importations of all classes of books were proportionately the same as in several previous years, while the making of American books was proportionately larger, being 3,318 out of 4,928, while in 1896 they amounted to 3,800 out of 5,703. The deduction is that American literature grows in favor, and especially the American novel, of which there were 358 published from leading houses in 1897. We have never attempted the inclusion in our lists of the five and ten cent issues of the cheap libraries. If these are considered literature they greatly swell the year's output beyond our figures. But we do claim to record every work issued by leading publishers all over the United States, with many works of smaller houses as we are able to get trace of them. Constant agitation in this direction increases the books received at this office from year to year. The number received during 1897 was 2,610, the balance, 2,318, being titles entered with an asterisk, of which we only received information from the publisher, or which were gathered from unofficial sources. The following table gives in classes, as nearly as it is possible to approximate, the figures of the book production in this country of 1897, with those of 1896 for comparison. All the departments show a falling off, excepting theology and religion, juvenile, physical and mathematical science, and mental and moral philosophy, in each of which there was a slight increase. The figures in fiction are most noteworthy. Novels from all sources printed or imported in 1897 were only 869 to 1,114 in 1896. To these, however, might be added the 369 juvenile works, as the majority of them were wholly unsuitable for children's reading.

Classifications.	1896. New Books.	1896. New Editions.	1897. New Books.	1897. New Editions.
Fiction	1,012	102	713	156
Law	507	46	474	35
Theology and religion	425	35	447	45
Literary history and miscellany	667	15	261	154
Education and language	431	38	395	36
Juvenile	293	28	319	50
Poetry	284	9	180	67
History	241	37	189	49
Biography, memoirs	190	29	193	12
Political and social science	270	14	175	21
Physical and mathematical science	136	26	166	22
Description, travel	154	36	149	20
Medical science, hygiene	119	48	129	24
Fine arts and illustrated books	166	11	108	31
Useful arts	112	27	96	14
Mental and moral philosophy	45	4	70	6
Domestic and rural	58	8	52	5
Sports and amusements	65	7	38	5
Humor and satire	24	1	17	5
Total	5,189	514	4,171	757
		5,189		4,171
		5,703		4,928

In the second table, which follows, the aim has been to show the number of books that were manufactured in the United States in 1897—first, those of American origin; second, those of English or Continental origin, and, third, the English works that were imported, bound or in sheets; these three classes comprising the book production of the United States in 1897. This table, like the former one, scarcely claims to be exactly correct, as it is impossible always to trace the history of a work. Formerly importing was confined to English houses doing business in this country, but now the great majority of publishers import small or large editions of works, upon which their imprint appears, through arrangement with the English publisher.

Classifications.	1897. Books by American authors, including new eds. manuf. in United States.	Books by English and other foreign authors, incl. new eds. manuf. in U.S.	Books by English authors, imported, bound or in sheets, into United States.
Fiction	358	352	159
Law	491	[illegible]	18
Theology and religion	376	23	93
Literary history and miscellany	318	15	87
Education and language	385	4	42
Juvenile	299	9	61
Poetry	184	20	84
History	180	11	47
Biography, memoirs	71	22	112
Political and social science	155	2	39
Physical and mathematical science	116	7	65
Description, travel	99	9	61
Medical science, hygiene	132	2	18
Fine arts and illustrated books	11	4	124
Useful arts	83	[illegible]	28
Mental and moral philosophy	47	4	25
Domestic and rural	35	[illegible]	22
Sports and amusements	19	[illegible]	34
Humor and satire	15	1	6
Total	3,318	495	1,115
			495
			3,318
			4,928

The table shows 3,318 books by American authors, made, of course, in this country; 495 books by English or other foreign authors, made here, and 1,115 books or sheets imported. The largest number of books by English or Continental authors made here was in fiction, viz., 352. The importations were greatest in fiction, biography and memoirs, fine arts and illustrated books, and theology and religion.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

The number of publications recorded in our columns [The Publishers' Circular] in the course of the past year is larger by some 1,400 than in 1896. In theology there is a rise of about 100, and in education of 180. A notable rise is that of some 300 in politics and commerce. The demand for light reading grows, and new fiction shows a considerable rise, but its large total is only increased by the same amount as the small total which previously stood to the credit of politics and commerce. In voyages and travels and in poetry the figures are much the same as last year. Of medical books, almost exactly the same number were published as appeared in 1895, but a hundred more than in 1896. In belles-lettres the figures are about 80 less than in 1895, and about 90 more than in 1896. Compared with last year, there is a falling off of about a score in arts and sciences; but in history and biography there is an increase of a like number. Law shows a slight decline. Miscellaneous works maintain an even level. The accompanying table gives the following total of books, both new ones and new editions, for the year: Theology, sermons, Biblical, 703; educational, classical, and philological, 928; juvenile works and tales, novels, tales, and other fiction, 2,677; law, jurisprudence, &c., 140; political and social economy, trade, and commerce, 641; arts, science, and illustrated works, 318; voyages, travels, geographical research, 221; history, biography, &c., 745; poetry and the drama, 427; year books and serials in volumes, 422; medicine, surgery, &c., 211; belles-lettres, essays, monographs, &c., 275. Miscellaneous, including pamphlets, not sermons, 218; total, 7,926. The following analytical table is also given for the past year:

Divisions.	1897. New Books.	New Ed'ns.
Theology, sermons, Biblical, &c.	594	109
Educational, classical, and philological	692	236
Novels, tales, and juvenile works	1,960	717
Law, jurisprudence, &c.	93	47
Political and social economy, trade, and commerce	531	110
Arts, sciences, and illustrated works	288	30
Voyages, travels, geographical researches	173	48
History, biography, &c.	604	141
Poetry and the drama	298	129
Year books and serials in volumes	422	..
Medicine, surgery, &c.	152	59
Belles-lettres, essays, monographs, &c.	227	48
Miscellaneous, including pamphlets, not sermons	210	8
Total	6,244	1,682
		6,244
		7,926

Village Idyls.*

Simplicity is the most engaging of virtues, and in this little collection of village idyls it reigns supreme. The author has not descended to a single line of fine writing, there is nothing to provoke either amusement or tears; but there is a certain rest to the mind that is not to be had from a book that is purely dull. If one is in the right mood—it must be a mild, affectionate mood—one may while away a tedious hour or so in following the quiet fortunes of these dwellers in Sandilands, and be the better for it. The pages are full of kindness and sympathy, of plain, unfashionable maidens, and of fond, pathetic mothers. The events are the inevitable events of life without impossible complications, and, unlike the whistling girl of the nursery rhyme, they always come to a very good end. In most of the stories of rural England we find this atmosphere of narrow gentleness, so lacking in our own multitudinous stories of the East and West, of the North and South, and we recognize the charm.

Moreover, there are the vicar and the vicarage, and the reverent weekday services, and these in themselves are enough to carry the day with a large reading public; the very names are soothing. And so, too, in a somewhat different way are the black silk dinner dresses, and little luncheons of cake and wine, and the references to "Magdalen" and "Oriel," and the "almond gingerbread nuts" and the "apricot jam sandwich." Most surely there are more things in English villages than are dreamed of in our philosophy.

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*OTHER PEOPLE'S LIVES. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Les Memoires de M. Goron, Ancien Chef de la Sûreté. II. A Travers Le Crime. 12mo. New York: Brentano. Paper, 75 cents.

Essays on the Civil War and Reconstruction and Related Topics. By William Archibald Dunning. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The History and Genealogy of the Knowltons of England and America. By the Rev. Charles Henry Wright Stocking. 8vo. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.

Recollections of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. By T. Hall Caine. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

Christina Rossetti. By Mackenzie Bell. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.50.

Stepping Stones to Literature. By Sarah Louise Arnold and Charles B. Gilbert. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 50 cents.

Sir Henry Layard. By Alfred E. Lomax. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

Orderly Book of General George Washington, Commander in Chief of the American Armies, Kept at Valley Forge 18 May-11 June, 1778. 8vo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Sir Thomas Maitland. By Walter Frewen Lord. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman. By Wilfrid Ward. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Two volumes. $6.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Early Life of Our Lord. By the Rev. J. Brough. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

A Short History of the Book of Common Prayer. By the Rev. William Reed Huntington. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. Paper, 25 cents.

St. Matthew and St. Mark and the General Epistles. Edited by Richard G. Moulton. 24mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

The Significance of the Westminster Standards as a Creed. An Address. By Benjamin B. Warfield. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Vindication of Anglican Orders. By Arthur Lowndes. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co. 2 vols. $5.00.

The Secret of Hegel. By James Hutchison Stirling. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

POETRY.

Afterwhiles. By James Whitcomb Riley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Doctor's Window. Poems by the Doctor, for the Doctor, and About the Doctor. Edited by Ina Russelle Warren. 8vo. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

FICTION.

The Whirlpool. By George Gissing. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

Warren Hyde. By the author of "Unchaperoned." 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Sketches in Prose. Jamesy: A Christmas Story, and others. By James Whitcomb Riley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The School for Saints. By John Oliver Hobbes. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Cleo the Magnificent or the Muse of the Real. By Louis Zangwill. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

Maylou. By Frances Raymond. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

A Mile of Gold. By William M. Stanley. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

A Sailor In Spite of Himself. By Harry Castlemon. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

Moultrie De Kalb. By Thomas J. Spencer. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

Horace Everett. By the Marquise Clara Lanza. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Satan's Invisible World Displayed, or Despairing Democracy. By W. T. Stead. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

The Quarto, 1898. A Volume Artistic, Literary, and Musical. New York: Brentano. $1.80.

Stepping Stones to Literature. A Fourth Reader. By Sarah L. Arnold and Charles B. Gilbert. 12mo. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cents.

The Grand Tactics of Chess. By Franklin K. Young. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.50.

Promissory Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, Bonds. The New York Negotiable Instruments Law. By George W. Van Siclen. 12mo. New York: The Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide.

The Coming Crusade. By C. A. L. Totten. 12mo. New Haven: The "Our Race" Publishing Company. Paper, 75 cents.

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The American Metropolis. From Knickerbocker Days to the Present Time. By Frank Moss, LL. D. 12mo. New York: Peter Fenelon Collier. Three volumes.

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The des Goncourt and Tourgueneff.

From "Tourgueneff and His French Circle."

Dinner at Magny's: Charles Edmond brought Tourgueneff, that foreign writer with such a graceful talent, author of the "Mémoires d'un Seigneur Russe," and of the "Hamlet Russe." He is a great, big, charming fellow, a gentle giant with bleached hair, and looks like the kindly genius of a mountain or a forest. He is handsome—magnificently, immensely handsome—with the blue of heaven in his eyes and that charming Russian sing-song voice, in which there is just something both of the child and of the negro. Being put at his ease by the ovation that was given to him, he talked in a curious and interesting way about Russian literature, which he declares to be well launched upon the tide of realism, from the novel to the play.

Authors at Home.

[illegible]

Laurence Hutton in West Thirty-fourth Street.

Eighty years ago a venturesome capitalist unknown to present fame, exploring the wilds of what is now Thirty-fourth Street, reached a spot fifty paces west of Seventh Avenue, and there, impelled by some god or goddess of arts and letters, bought a parcel of ground and built for himself a substantial house of brick. At the end of the half-century it was "the only house on the block." Then the location caught the fancy of other home builders, and the old house had neighbors of costlier make and more modern model. So far from being the precursor of decay, this northward stride of fashionable residence that threatened to reach and outstrip the mansion was the founder of its Renaissance.

In 1859 the father of Laurence Hutton became owner of the house. The elder Hutton was a successful merchant, with instincts literary and artistic, which he now proceeded to gratify. From then till to-day, when, alas, its glory is to depart, this house, more than any other in New York, has been a wayside booth for pilgrim genius and an abiding place for those things which genius in its travels leaves behind. Varied in character and countless in number, these literary and artistic curios (for the most part footprints of famous people who have passed the threshold) cannot be even briefly described in any assignable space. One class of them—the collection of death masks now at Princeton College—filled dozens of magazine pages with illustration and comment, and the subject was not exhausted.

Richard Harding Davis and some others, after one of the hospitable evenings there which the present host delights in, caused to be printed in startling type a placard annnouncing, "Hutton's. Continuous performance. Doors Open 11 A. M. to 3 A. M. 34th St., Near 7th Ave." This poster, adorning the entrance of one of the rooms, is appropriate if irreverent. On the walls of the house, from the street vestibule, thence throughout the library and the dining room, up the stairway, and in the living rooms, the "workshop" and the bedrooms, hang portraits signed or written upon by the originals thereof. Verse and prose in autograph, never printed, and for which printers beg in vain, also hang there, quaintly framed, along with memorabilia which famous men and women have themselves devised and executed.

The book shelves are in orderly array, but their contents, like the other treasures, are varied. There are first editions and autograph copies, and fine bindings; and there are the curious, the almost wierdly, queer conceits of authors and publishers since the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. There is a collection, said to be the finest owned privately in this country, of belles lettres and essayical literature of the eighteenth century. There are what Laurence Hutton calls "working books," and there are books of dramatic criticism, stage lore, travel, and biography, and a vast amount of current fiction. There are guide books with commonplace exteriors, which reveal when opened marginal pencilings by travelers who know and are known.

Save where personal comfort plans otherwise, there is nothing modern in the furnishings of the house. Tables, chairs, clocks, divans, sideboards, beds, the thousand and one things we have for daily use, are old in the historic sense. With each such thing there is a fact, a fancy, a place, or a person coupled, and the tie is stronger the further stretched by the years.

To go into detail, there is in a room upon the second floor a portrait, or rather caricature, of Thackeray drawn by himself and given to Laurence Hutton by John Crerar. The face likeness is admirable in a way, but the body is shaped to form an hour glass, and the legs are those of a skeleton. Underneath is written in Thackeray's hand, "There is a skeleton in every man's house." In the same room hangs the original of the only portrait in America of Sir Walter Scott, taken from life, the work of Gilbert Stuart Newton. Elsewhere there are originals of Darley and Tadema; a portrait of Carlyle never engraved; a drawing in India ink by Robert Fulton, the steamboat inventor, called "Love's First Interview," and signed "R. F., 1804"; a shell cameo of the head and bust of the elder Hutton, said to be the earliest work of the sculptor St. Gaudens, done by him when an apprentice at the age of seventeen; the head of a stag shot by Gen. Custer, given to Mr. Hutton by Kate Field; a check dated July 23, 1832, drawn upon the Chemical National Bank by Mr. Hutton's father, and the oldest extant draft upon that institution; an album collection of theatrical photographs unequaled in point of quality and rarity, many of the pictures being elsewhere unobtainable; the last letter John T. Raymond wrote, it having been received by Mr. Hutton after the delivery of the telegram announcing the actor's death; a portrait of John Morrissey, done in 1872 at Saratoga by John Brougham, the player; a desk full of autograph letters, among them the coveted Booth autographs, for which we are told a large sum of money has been offered, and a photograph of Vedder's picture, "Identity," with autograph, and Aldrich's lines about the picture written in his hand. Under his own portrait on the wall Walt Whitman has written:

> "The whole wide ether
> Is the eagle's sway,
> The whole earth is
> The brave man's fatherland."

In one place is a caricature of Charles Reade where- [illegible] "Laurence Hutton at the Hotel Royal, [illegible]—to be kept till the owner comes." Lester Wallack, ill to death, took his portrait and wrote beneath it, "I will [illegible] to you as soon as may be."

This spontaneity of contribution, these evidences of good will—nay, rather of loving friendship—for Laurence Hutton from many men of many minds make the house remarkable truly. They also lend peculiar interest to the personality of its owner. By what necromancer's charm has Laurence Hutton made and bound fast the ties between all these different people and himself? The charm of literary gifts is his; but it is not that in him which makes the Princeton undergraduates shout their college slogan in his honor when he appears on the campus. Nor was it that in him which guided Edwin Booth's steps to Hutton's house as "his other home" whenever the actor came to New York. Every player of note and every writer, excepting from the writers perhaps Holmes, Emerson, and Longfellow, has for a score of years found his way to the house on Thirty-fourth Street, and, having found it, has gone there many times. More celebrities have been guests there than in any other dwelling in New York. John Fiske wrote much of his "Myths and Myth Makers" there. The scenes in Brander Matthews's "A Mysterious Disappearance" and in Julian Hawthorne's "Beatrix Randolph" are laid there, and Mark Twain, Kate Field, and many others have sat at Hutton's desk to write. R. W. Gilder, Matthews, De Kay, Stedman, George Parsons Lathrop, R. H. Stoddard, and H. C. Bunner met in this house to form the American Copyright League. The first business meeting of The Players was held there, and there also were born the Authors', the Kinsmen, and, if memory serves, the Dunlap Society, the organization for the republication of extinct dramatic literature.

In the man himself as much as in his talent lies the charm which makes people bring gifts to his house and meet there rather than elsewhere for common purposes with which he is in sympathy. There is an indefinable something in some men which we vaguely call good-fellowship. If I were asked to be explicit in describing Laurence Hutton's good-fellowship, I should say it possessed the rare quality of discovering and enjoying what is best in everybody and everything. Clever people may not always recognize the best that is in themselves. They are quick to appreciate the friend who does recognize it, however; and his unselfish enjoyment of the discovery is a sincere flattery that binds them to him with hooks of steel. To be sure, this quality of discernment must be instinctive; a natural growth, not a hothouse flower. The man who cultivates it for the sake of making friends will have chiefly fools for friends. That it is instinctive with Mr. Hutton is apparent. "A Boy I Knew"—the boy, of course, being the impressionable Hutton in the days when Thackeray used to lecture him and when, to escape parental rebuke, he raced homeward from the theatre on the stroke of ten at night, before the curtain fell, and "not knowing whether Damon killed Pythias or if Claude Melnotte came back from the wars"—this boy was then, as the man is now, keen to be impressed by the good and the clever, slow to notice the rest.

Mr. Hutton's first printed article was a dramatic criticism of "Jessie Brown," the melodrama as played by Dion Boucicault and Agnes Robertson. It appeared in The New York Evening Mail, upon which paper Mr. Hutton afterward succeeded Bronson Howard as dramatic critic. The same paper sent him abroad, and, while engaged with its correspondence, he gathered the materials for and wrote some of the "Literary Landmarks," particularly the "Literary Landmarks of London," on which he can justly rest his reputation for painstaking labor and attractive style. Twelve years' special connection with the publishing house of Harper & Brothers will end shortly; indeed, I believe will end when he carries to Princeton, N. J., the belongings of the Thirty-fourth Street house and moves into the new home which is there preparing.

In connection with the birth of the Kinsmen at this house, mention has been made of that society. It is possibly the most unique of organizations. Though its seventy-nine living members have international reputations, and those deceased included Booth, Barrett, and du Maurier, it has rarely been talked or written about. It is not a club. It has no constitution, officers, or rules. Lawrence Barrett at the first meeting said its purpose was the association of the kindred arts, whereupon Hutton proposed the name Kinsmen, which it bears. A man becomes a Kinsman by eating at the table where any number of Kinsmen are gathered by previous appointment. These feasts are irregular in occurrence and scattered in location; and are elaborate or primitive as occasion may determine. One in London in 1883 is commemorated by a composite pen-and-ink sketch, the original of which was bequeathed to Hutton by James R. Osgood. The picture, signed by each artist, shows a laden table, drawn by Alfred Parsons; an immense punch bowl, conceived by George H. Boughton; a multitude of bottles and cigars, by Linley Sambourne; a typical John Bull uncorking a fresh supply of liquid, by George du Maurier, and Brother Jonathan in the act of pouring oil upon the troubled, strong waters, the creation of Edwin A. Abbey. It may have been on this occasion that Irving gave each Kinsman a "bone," the English theatrical term for a free pass to the performance. This bone reads, "Give two seats to the Kinsman bearer whenever and wherever [illegible] characters, "They have said, and they will say. Let them be saying." There is a history connected with the table which I have forgotten. But the words may be seen in at least one other house—that of Dr. Louis L. Seaman. Whatever the application of the epigram when it was written, it can be pleasantly enough applied nowadays to the Hutton house and its owner.

FRANCIS KNOWLES.

Col. Waring's Influence in a Library.

For a good library there are three essentials: A good collection of books, a well-situated building, and a good librarian. In a community which has set itself out to have a library these things ought not to be hard to obtain. The rarest of the three is the desirable librarian, but it is so in his nature to love books that a very little money, added to the chance to be with them, will usually secure his services.

Cleveland, Ohio, is fortunate in having such an official. William H. Brett, who for more than thirteen years has had the supervision of the Cleveland Public Library, is a type of those progressive librarians who are fast replacing the old idea of the public library as a storehouse of books, with the new theory that it is, or should be, an educational power house where the power never gives out.

An interesting development of this idea is now to be seen in his Library League. This is spreading to other cities than Cleveland. It is frankly modeled on Col. Waring's Juvenile Street Cleaning Leagues of New York—or, at least, was suggested by them, which shows how far a good idea may go. Mr. Brett gives the credit of the thought to two of his assistants, so perhaps a fourth is to be added to the requisites of a good public library in a large community, viz.: capable, assistants for the good librarian.

To membership in the Library League any young person of school age who draws books is eligible. There is no initiation fee, and there are no dues or assessments. The pledge, which must be signed preliminary to membership, explains the objects and requirements of the league. Briefly, the subscribers promise to handle books carefully, remembering that they are entitled to respect; not to mark them, turn down the leaves, or to insert between the covers anything thicker than paper. There is also a promise to do what is possible to interest others in the right care of books. A neat badge has been designed, showing an open volume, with the name of the organization across it, and by this means—a famously alluring one, even to persons who would scorn to be thought children—through the co-operation of the teachers in the public schools, and the appeal on a curious little bookmark that was devised for the younger children the league has won rapid and wide success. At the end of nine months 15,000 children were enrolled, and the league not only made better, because more careful, but created many new, library patrons. The appeal on the bookmark, which is ingenious, is as follows:

> Please don't handle me with dirty hands. I should feel ashamed to be seen when the next little boy borrowed me.
>
> Or leave me out in the rain. Books can catch cold as well as children.
>
> Or make marrs on me with your pen or pencil. It would spoil my looks.
>
> Or lean your elbows on me when you are reading me. It hurts.
>
> Or open me and lay me face down on the table. You wouldn't like to be treated so.
>
> Or putting between my leaves a pencil or anything thicker than a single sheet of paper. It would strain my back.
>
> Whenever you are through reading me, if you are afraid of losing your place, don't turn down the corner of one of my leaves, but have a neat little bookmark to put in where you stopped, and then close me and lay me down on my side, so that I can have a good, comfortable rest.
>
> Remember that I want to visit a great many other little boys after you are through with me. Besides, I may meet you again some day, and you would be sorry to see me looking old and torn and soiled. Help me to keep fresh and clean and I will help you to be happy.

The expression here is so simple that no child can fail to understand it, and the appeal is direct to childhood's quick sympathy. One may object that a child who needs such simple language cannot be an extensive drawer of books from any library. He cannot; but his older brother or sister may be, and he may come in contact with books which he cannot read.

This idea of giving personality to books is not a bad one. Sometimes older book lovers do it, with much tenderness of affection and gentleness of thought. Such a blunt and public characterization may shock the sensitive, but none of us should grudge the pleasure which it gives to the children by peopling the world with so many new and pleasant friends, or fail to acknowledge with delight the beneficent results of the league.

M. Pierre Gramet's work in modeling a head of Frederic Lemaitre has been concluded, and now in bronze will be attached to Frederic Lemaitre's tomb. And who was this Frederic? may be asked. Frederic Lemaitre, as many believe, was simply the greatest actor who ever lived. He was the original Robert Macaire.

Certainly Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" for 2 cents is cheap. That was the price of the book, with illustrations, for sale by itinerant merchants on Fleet Street, London, some ten days ago.

Arthur Young.

Passages from His Autobiography, Just Published in London.

Students of the causes of the French Revolution have found one of their most interesting authorities in Arthur Young. Young visited France during the years when the condition of the people had sunk to that low state of want and bankruptcy from which so largely sprang the incentive to uprising against the Old Régime. Young was a great producer of manuscripts, and among them was an autobiography, which Miss Betham-Edwards has just published in London through Smith, Elder & Co. From The London Times we learn that even the autobiography is not published in full. Miss Edwards tells us in her preface that the memoirs were too long for publication without curtailment, and that she has extracted from seven packets of manuscript and twelve volumes of correspondence all that the public would care to possess. It is significant of his amazing industry and fertility of ideas that, though his published works run to many volumes and his memoirs are bulky, there is still a mass of manuscript which remains—perhaps always will remain—unpublished.

The autobiography is said by The Times to reveal "a singular character, and one which even his friends imperfectly understood; the confident controversialist, the indefatigable schemer, the brilliant talker walked through life in darkness and despair. He was constantly sunk in despondency and gloom. He was always struggling with debt. The parental estate brought in little, and he mentions dolefully the fact that his grandfather, with only a part of it, 'lived genteelly and drove a coach and four on a property which in these present times just maintains the establishment of a wheelbarrow.'" From the same source we derive further information about this interesting book.

Many of his favorite projects failed; his ideas were appropriated; his public services were meanly requited; his wife was unsympathetic; his sight gradually passed away, and melancholy ideas as to religion, inherited from or encouraged by his mother, and intensified by disappointments, darkened many years of his life. But he never slackened in his varied labors; to the last he was planning, projecting, and writing; and even when he is an old man there are such entries as this in his diary: "I rise at 4 A. M., walk up to my neck in the garden pond, pray, and then read till breakfast; read, walk, and farm till dinner, and so on till it is dark, and no moment hangs heavily on my hands."

Even as a child he meditated being an author. "How early began my literary follies," is his reflection in telling how, when a schoolboy, he planned a history of England. When about twenty years old he published several political pamphlets, a species of literature for which he had natural aptitude, and about the same time he sought the aid of Dr. Johnson in regard to an ambitious monthly, The Universal Museum, "started with glorious imprudence on my own account."

"I waited on Dr. Johnson, who was sitting by the fire, so half-dressed and slovenly a figure as to make me stare at him. I stated my plan and begged that he would favor me with a paper once a month, offering at the same time any remuneration that he might name. 'No, Sir,' he replied, 'such a work would be sure to fail if the booksellers have not the property, and you will lose a great deal of money by it.' 'Certainly, Sir,' I said; 'if I am not fortunate enough to induce authors of real talent to contribute.' 'No, Sir, you are mistaken; such authors will not support such a work, nor will you persuade them to write in it; you will purchase disappointment by the loss of your money, and I advise you by all means to give up the plan.'"

An accident, which Young never ceased lamenting, turned him toward farming, of which he had thought, he tells us, as little as of physics or divinity. Finding himself without a university training or profession, business or pursuit, he took, at the suggestion of his mother, a farm of some eighty acres. The result was, as in most of Young's experiments as a practical farmer, not profitable; and Young, who never failed to take the gloomiest view of the outcome of his labors, remarks:

"The circumstance which perhaps of all others in my life I most deeply regretted and considered as a sin of the blackest dye was the publishing the result of my experiences during these four years, which, speaking as a farmer, was nothing but ignorance, folly, presumption, and rascality."

If he failed as a farmer it was not from want of interest or zeal. At the time he had on his hands a considerable farm at North Mimms he was engaged in reporting debates in Parliament for The Morning Post; and he mentioned that every Saturday he walked seventeen miles to his farm and as many back to town on Monday morning. The real obstacle to success was the bewildering variety of his enterprises. His mind teemed with suggestions and flowed over in many directions. He had projects for strengthening the navy, and for the defense of the country; he corresponded on scientific matters with Priestley while he was endeavoring to revolutionize agriculture, and in his memorandum book are such entries as, "Note of my being thirty-eight and poetry in my head."

In his long life and many travels Young met most of the celebrated men of his time, but as often happens with people immersed in affairs of their own, his reminiscences are not always very precise. He has much to say of Lord Bristol, the eccentric Bishop of Derry, a "perfect original," who treated his ecclesiastical brethren with unconcealed contempt; a personage who, by the way, interested Goethe very much. "The Bishop," writes Young, "had been so long absent from Ireland that the Primate wrote him three letters of remonstrance, and the answer he sent him was to do up and send three blue peas in a blue bladder. The old proverb, symptomatic of contempt, 'Oh, that is but three blue peas,' &c., is well known." Dr. Burney writes often to "honest Arthur"; and there is a charming letter from Mme. d'Arblay remonstrating against Young's theory that agriculture is the only art worth cultivating; Bentham corresponds with him on poor law, population, and kindred topics. Burke was an old friend and admirer, and one of the most interesting passages in the volume is an account of a visit which Young made to Burke's house at Beaconsfield. He found the orator and statesman broken in spirits, and with his powers of mind considerably weakened—"stooping with infirmity of body, feeling the anguish of a lacerated mind, and sinking to the grave under accumulated misery.

"His conversation was remarkably desultory, a broken mixture of agricultural observations, French madness, price of provisions, the death of his son, the absurdity of regulating labor, the mischief of our poor laws, and the difficulty of cottagers keeping cows. An argumentative discussion of any opinion seemed to distress him, and I, therefore, avoided it."

Every page of the last half of the Autobiography bears traces of darkness and depression of spirits. From his wife he seems to have received no aid or sympathy in his manifold troubles and labors, and in one passage he breaks out fiercely into complaints that "no enemy ever did me the mischief I received from the wife of my bosom by the grossest falsehoods and the blackest malignity." His affections were centred on his child, playfully known as "Bobbin," and her death broke the old man's heart. Nowhere is a more pathetic record of sorrow than in these "Memoirs."

Growth of the Circulating Library.

The New York Free Circulating Library has recently been awarded by the Board of Estimate the sum of $82,000 for the maintenance of the nine branches during the coming year. Mr. Bostwick, the head librarian, states that this, however, is by no means definite, as the new Municipal Board for the Greater New York must pass upon these appropriations early in the year. This is an increase of over $30,000 on the sum allowed last year, and the $82,000 is also the maximum amount that could be granted. A larger sum is needed for the ensuing year, both on account of the increased circulation and the new branches lately established. The Riverside and Yorkville branches were started about the middle of the year, and have been used to a far greater extent than had originally been looked for. In no previous year, except 1888, have two new branches been established.

The Ottendorfer branch has also undergone extensive improvements, made possible through the generosity of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, who has supplied the funds for building an extensive addition in the rear of the library building at 135 Second Avenue, making the ground floor thirty feet longer and extending up to the second story. The entire main floor has been newly furnished with the Steickman book stacks. Considerable time was necessary for these changes, but the regular routine work of the library was not interfered with, and the new addition was thrown open for use about two weeks ago. There are accommodations now in that branch for 45,000 volumes, and 26,000 volumes are on the shelves, being the largest number in any of the branches.

The circulation is showing an increase every month throughout the city. During November the total circulation of all the branches was over one hundred thousand volumes, the first time that this figure has been reached. This is a good beginning for the first month of the Free Circulating Library's new fiscal year, for if the average is maintained it will show considerably over a million books circulated in the coming year. This will be an increase over the year that closed with the end of October, for according to the figures recently made out the total circulation, including the Traveling Library Department, which is really a tenth branch, was 978,233, an increase over the previous year of 220,818.

The Bruce Branch, West Forty-second Street, led with 178,403. The Ottendorfer branch was a close second with 169,468, then came the Bond Street branch, 124,978; Harlem branch, 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 121,702; Jackson Square branch, 251 West Thirteenth Street, 108,946; Bloomingdale branch, 816 Amsterdam Avenue, 105,410; Muhlenberg branch, 330 Sixth Avenue, 77,003. The Yorkville branch, 1,523 Second Avenue, and the Riverside branch, 251 West Sixty-ninth Street, have only been in operation five months, but from the former 47,696 books were circulated and from the latter 25,251. The Traveling Library Department is credited with 11,417 books.

Byron.

Letters About Him and His Wife Written at the Time of His Marriage.*

There were two lovely women, Georgiana and Elizabeth, Duchesses of Devonshire, of whom Mr. Vere Foster has written a volume. Lady Elizabeth Foster was Georgiana's best friend, and Lady Elizabeth was the daughter of the Earl of Bristol. When Georgiana died, in 1806, Lady Elizabeth married Georgiana's husband and so became Duchess of Devonshire. Mr. Vere Foster, the Duchess's grandson, writes that there have been some mistakes made as to the portraits of the two Duchesses. When, twenty-two years ago, the famous "Gainsborough hat" portrait was sold, the picture was described as "a portrait of Elizabeth," whereas Georgiana was the subject.

In this volume many letters are printed which were written by the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Byron, Gibbon, Sheridan, Fox, the Prince Regent, the Emperor Alexander, Canova, Thorwaldsen, and others. In the correspondence between Sir Augustine Foster and his mother, Elizabeth, we learn that he was Byron's rival for the hand of Miss Milbanke. The Duchess's son quite abandoned his enterprise, knowing he had no chance. In 1812 the Duchess wrote to her son, who was then Secretary of Legation at Washington:

"She [Miss Milbanke] persists in saying that she never suspected your attachment to her, but she is so odd a girl, that, though she has for some time rather liked another, she has decidedly refused them, because she thinks she ought to marry a person with a good fortune, and this is partly, I believe, from generosity to her parents, and partly owning that fortune is an object to herself for happiness. In short, she is good, amiable, and sensible, but cold, prudent, and reflecting."

The Duchess thus describes Byron and Miss Milbanke:

"Lord Byron makes up to her a little, but she doesn't seem to admire him, except as a poet, nor he her, except for a wife."

Some two months afterward the Duchess writes to her son in Washington, referring once more to Anna Isabella Milbanke:

"I see you don't like Annabella much. She is certainly rather too cold in her manners, and gives to Reason too much empire over her mind; but she has good eyes, is fair, has right ideas, and sense and mildness. I don't think she will ever be able to love very warmly."

In June again she writes:

"Your Annabel is a mystery; liking, not liking; generous-minded, yet afraid of poverty—there is no making her out. I hope you don't make yourself unhappy about her. She is really an icicle."

It is highly probable that the Duchess's opinion of Byron's wife was correct. Though a great deal has been written on the subject of the differences between Lord and Lady Byron, the drift of opinion is that his wife was a singularly unsympathetic person. The marriage having taken place in Waterloo year, a twelvemonth afterward Lady Byron left her husband. When Byron misbehaved himself by his liaison with Miss Clairmont in 1817, the son wrote his mother, the Duchess:

"Caroline seems quite shocked at Lord Byron's conduct to poor Annabel; but don't give me the particulars. They were certainly two very opposite people to come together, but she would marry a poet and reform a rake."

The Court of Napoleon, with many historical events of the first twenty years of the present century, is described by the Duchess in her correspondence. The lady died at the close of 1824. The illustrations in the volume are of value, showing prominent personages of the time.

Liddell of Liddell and Scott.

The Very Rev. Dean Liddell, late Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, just deceased, had attained the eighty-seventh year of his age. If Jowett will long be remembered as "the Master," it was Liddell who was "the Dean." With his fine presence and distinguished manner, Liddell was the embodiment of a Dean. Though courteous, he could be ironical at times, and might resent undue familiarity on the part of subordinates. Once there was a youth who rather prided himself on his Greek, who was asked by Dean Liddell certain questions. "What do you know about Sophocles?" "Oh, I know all about Sophocles," was the reply, given in an airy and self-sufficient manner. "Really," said the Dean, "I only wish I did. Suppose we translate something from Sophocles." Then the young man blundered. "Where did you get that from?" asked the Dean. "Oh, from Liddell and Scott." "Did you?" said Liddell, with gravity; "I am sure it must have been from Scott, and not me."

Dean Liddell's greatest achievement is the lexicon known as "Liddell and Scott." As a mine of Greek it is likely not to be forgotten for many years to come. It may be deemed by some antiquated, but nevertheless it has been a supreme authority. A less known work of Dean Liddell's is his "History of Rome," which is one of the best of summaries. The Dean was happy in his married life, and one of his daughters, Alice, has her name associated with Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland."

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The New Talmud Publishing Company begs to announce to its subscribers and book-dealers, as well as to the reading public in general, that the Section Festivals of the New English Edition of the Babylonian Talmud will be complete by June 30 at latest. Attention is called to the fact that this section constitutes within itself a complete work entirely independent of the remaining sections of the Talmud.

The remaining sections, however, will be published in their regular order and with all possible dispatch.

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Liddell was a disciplinarian. Sometimes the Dean's reprimands may not have been in the best taste. An undergraduate had failed to cap him in the street. "How long have you been a member of the university, my lord?" asked the Dean. "A week, Sir." "I understand—puppies cannot see till they are eight days old." The stories about Dean Liddell are many. Samuel Wilberforce described him as "the man of stone, but a polished one." As to the famous lexicon, these lines are believed to have been written by a Westminster lad, and were often quoted:

> "Two men wrote a Lexicon,
> Liddell and Scott,
> One half was clever,
> And one half was not.
> Give me the answer,
> Quick, of this riddle—
> Which was by Scott,
> And which by Liddell?"

Dean Liddell had a commanding figure, whereas Mrs. Liddell was short and corpulent. Hence this couplet:

> "She is Broad and I am High,
> We are the University."

There always are smart verses passing current at Oxford, and perhaps the best known are on Jowett. They are often quoted:

> "I stand first: my name is Jowett,
> Whatever is to be known, I know it.
> I am the master of this college,
> And what I don't know isn't knowledge."

Strange to say, Dean Liddell had artistic tastes and sketched with vigor. When at official meetings it was his custom to draw on any scrap of paper he could find. Many of these sketches have been preserved. In the pulpit he was strong and efficient, rarely mincing matters, and is described as "hitting straight from the shoulder." His later days were spent at Ascot Wood House, where he died. In collegiate life Dean Liddell was a link between the past and the present.

Pictures of the Revolution.

Charles Scribner's Sons' exhibition of Revolutionary pictures, already announced, will be held next week in the Avery Gallery in this city. These pictures have been exhibited in a number of prominent cities, where they have been received with much interest. There are over one hundred pictures, including paintings in oil, pictures in black and white, wash and pen drawings, and pastels. The pictures include works of Howard Pyle, Carleton T. Chapman, Harry Fenn, B. W. Clindinst, and other well-known artists. The exhibition is to be held under the auspices of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In The New Century Review the literary agent is severely handled. The article has for title "Bookselling a Decaying Industry." The literary agent is said to do his "nefarious work" in this way: "When he has got his victim safely into his clutches by flattering him that he is a little gold mine in human flesh, he proceeds to make arrangements with as many publishers as possible * * * and one fine morning the author wakes up to find that he is bound to write so many words a day whether he feels inclined or not." "The victim" gives himself up for 10 per cent., and the first thing he knows he is bound by contracts to write "a thousand words in a thousand hours." That is not, it strikes us, very rapid work.

The Lippincott Company has ready for immediate publication a new novel by Conan Doyle the title of which is "A Desert Drama." Simultaneous with the appearance of "Alice," the same house announces a fresh edition of "The New Alice in Wonderland," by Mrs. and Miss Richards; "A Short Handbook of Oil Analysis," by Augustus H. Gill; a new edition of Anne Hollingsworth's "Heirlooms in Miniature," Charles M. Snyder's "Humorous History of Greece," and, as a sound book of reference, Chambers's Biographical Dictionary.

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*THE TWO DUCHESSES: GEORGIANA DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE AND ELIZABETH DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE. Family Correspondence, 1777-1859. Edited by Vere Foster. Blackie & Son.

Paris Then and Now.

What the City Was When the Eiffel Tower Had Not Been Finished.

Seeing that the plaything of the American, Paris, is in a state of siege, I turn back to my old journals. What was it fourteen years ago, when President Carnot had not been assassinated; when the Eiffel Tower was being built; when the immediate past, already forgotten, was so tranquil? Take an evening and a morning drive with me late in June, 1884.

All good Americans have not yet been to Paris, so perhaps readers may like to accompany me on an evening drive through that splendid city. I will promise not to be in the least accurate in my historical facts, which is a great bore, nor will I give a single reliable statistic. Accuracy is commonplace. The sun shone most vividly at 7 o'clock P. M., as two ladies and myself started for a long evening drive to see the great city in its illuminations. We first drove through the lovely little ornamental Park Monceau, a delicious bit of landscape gardening, owned by the Orleans Princes, and by them given to Paris. Meissonier lived at one end of it and Mrs. Mackay at the other. This pretty bit of mediaeval park, with bridges, lakes, swans, and statues, and enormous trees and greenest turf, and some magnificent hotels immediately around it, is in the heart of busiest Paris, and reminds one of Scott's secluded castle,

> Where perhaps some beauty lies,
> The cynosure of neighboring eyes.

Very many Americans go through Paris and never see it, but it is a little beauty, this park, and a fresh relief to the poor of the neighborhood, who have every right to its exquisite loveliness. One of the grandest houses in it, or just out of it, is that of Meunier, the chocolate manufacturer. We next drove up the Champs Elysees and down the Avenue Kleber, where the coming fete of the 14th of July (the fall of the Bastile) is to be celebrated, to the Trocadero, an immense and stately building used as a museum, and the one thing left of the great exposition.

This is on the site of an old convent, and the ivy-clad walls over which the nuns of the past looked down on Notre Dame, on the Seine, and on all old Paris, still keep their own remnant of antiquity. A splendid view! And then, as now, it had this peculiar blue sky, the evening sky of Paris, very peculiar, and the wonderfully soft, still, entrancing atmosphere which makes Paris so delightful in Summer. We had a little new moon to help us, and we all saw it over our right shoulder.

Paris is not a city. It is one of the forces of nature. It has grown beyond being a town, even a country; it is an institution which I am convinced can be seen from the moon. A few Kings and Queens may have been murdered here; it is only a bloody blot on the pages of an illuminated missal. A few Frenchmen may have been guillotined or shot or butchered or petroleused; it is but another smirch of the hand that turns the page. Beautiful women come and go. Joan of Arc, Marie de Medicis, Gabrielle d'Estrees, Marguerite de Valois, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette, and Eugenie. They smile, they weep; they are gone, and others follow. It is all the same. Paris goes on forever. On looking down on this grand scene from the Trocadero by the twilight and the new moon it would have been but little stretch of the imagination to have thought out an illuminated history of France.

We dashed off through Passy, through miles of people eating their dinners on little tables at the sides of the streets, through the beautiful park of the deaf-mutes—one of the first and noblest institutions for those who cannot do what to a Frenchman seems a necessity, i. e., talk—and saw the people enjoying their games under the great trees. Then we drove off by the fortifications—only several little mounds of earth—to the Bois, and soon lost ourselves in its wide demesne. A forest primeval could not be more silent, more fresh, more beautiful. The rabbits dart in and out; the ferns grow as they do in New England; a solitary night bird utters his thrilling note; we are alone with nature.

It has been a dream that there is any Paris, all the world is a forest, and we are but squirrels hopping from tree to tree, the denizens of the boughs. So peculiar is this effect of stillness that I cannot but wonder that this immense forest has been so carefully preserved. It reaches to St. Cloud—it seems to reach everywhere. A person might well lose himself in it. Yet we emerged on flower beds, cafes, and music—a pretty waltz in the minor key (appropriately written by Waldteuffel)—greeted our ears. The avenue of pines was forgotten; we drive through prim gardens, by lovely waterfalls and calm lakes; through other fairy glades, and then suddenly emerge on the fete of Neuilly.

A mass of fireworks and of jugglers in the open air, clowns from the circus, gaslights in long and ornamental ribbons, songs, dances, and merry-go-rounds—everything that could amuse the volatile French people. Then, tiring of this, we drove down the great streets until we came to a dozen cafe chantants and stopped a moment under the green boughs of the innumerable trees to listen to music, and so on. Thence through the grand Boulevard des Italiens, where the people were still driving on the asphalt. Everything as light as day with the electric light, and everywhere gayety, happiness, music. It is exactly like going to another planet. It is like nothing else on this earth. It was past midnight when we reached our hotel, and the white-capped, pretty concierge on duty was rubbing her eyes as she let us in. All was so orderly and quiet that we could not believe the stories of the barricades, and yet this is the city where they have assassinated three Archbishops!

Wonderfully beautiful is this great City of Paris, and wisely do they efface the effect of the tiger's teeth. The next morning, however, from the window of my hotel, I could not disguise from myself that I saw a ruin—the Cour des Comptes, burned in 1871 by the Communists. Ah! the enemies of Louis Napoleon claim that it was burned by his partisans in order to cover the frauds made in his accounts as Emperor! Then, on my left, I missed a certain portion of a well-known palace, Tuileries, and saw Post Offices and sheds crowding up near to the Arc du Carrousel, where Louis XIV. held a tournament in 1662. Soon these sheds will be removed and a magnificent vista opened to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, under whose colossal stride no Frenchman will walk, as it was opened for the Emperor of Germany to make here his triumphal entry from Versailles.

So we concluded after these humiliating reflections to take another drive in another direction. We wanted to remember, if we could, that Paris is on this earth and not in an ether just above it. So we drove by the Seine, past the gloomy Conciergerie, where Marie Antoinette has left her shadow on the wall of the prison, now used as a prison for persons awaiting their trial; the law courts, from whose gloomy surroundings rises the Sainte Chapelle like a flower, the Picciola of that stony yard. The exquisite gilded spire rises eighty feet, and we left Henri Quartre, with his big nose, guarding the Pont Neuf. What a lively time he had until the assassin's knife let out his hot Gascon blood, from which rich current grew the seeds of the Protestant faith. Then we passed the noble old Tour St. Jacques, with rich gargoyles, the one relic of a church which dates back to 1508. The artists come to sketch its Gothic tracery, and ambitious persons go to the top. We had passed St. Germain l'Auxerrois, whose bells rung the death knell of the Huguenots some time before. This is history.

I have been to the markets, and have seen the Louise Michel type. Then, again, the coarse, angry face of the Dames des Halles, as they look out of De la Roche's picture. They sell everything, even flowers. I paused to buy a "boule" of splendid pink chrysanthemums of a rather handsome woman with a Normandy cap. She was swearing violently at her neighbor when I addressed her in English, merely to see what the effect would be upon her. She stopped, looked at me inquiringly, became civil and soft, and gave me my arms full of flowers for a franc and a half.

As we passed by these carts full of flowers I noticed the poor, wan faces of the children, who looked wistfully at the little plants, growing in pots. I invested a few sous in the geraniums and nasturtiums, heliotropes and verbenas, and presented them about. My host took me hastily by the arm and drew me away. "One cannot afford to be benevolent here," said he; "you will be mobbed in another minute."

Everywhere we heard the cry, "Trop cher—trop cher"; and yet, how much cheaper than anything in town; we bought a chicken, and a fine one, for three francs; up town a chicken costs seven francs, and so on, with beef, mutton, fish, vegetables, and, after a certain hour, if all is not sold, the remainder—scraps—are given away.

Waiting for this desirable moment we saw many Sisters of Charity sitting with their baskets. "Pour les pauvres," they said as we passed. I noticed some of the worst-looking women threw a bunch of carrots or a wing of a chicken into these baskets.

Many is the old aristocrat who comes to this early morning sale at the Halle to buy the modest provision for his dinner. When we contrast the prices paid here with the abominable swindle of the hotel prices—even the prices paid at the cafes—one wonders why all Parisian caterers do not retire daily on a fortune. Sometimes for a soup, two dishes of the table, dinner, one fruit, and the bottle of vin ordinaire, a fashionable restaurateur charges 20f. One of the wits of the day called such a man to him and said: "Do you know I belong to a club? We dine much better than this for 8f. every day. Do you charge 14f. for the privilege of looking at your profits?"

The only thing one cannot get at the cafes is coffee. It is a strange "lucus a non lucendo" that, as they were named and started for coffee, it is the last and poorest of their productions. All French coffee now is chicory, or nearly so. But since the revenues of the small Baron and the charming Viscountess have visibly diminished within the last few years, the French people begin to count on the English, the Americans, and the Germans to pay for their good dinners.

They keep up the simplicity of their own tables. An egg and a roll and a cup of coffee, three lumps of sugar, and no more, and nothing for the stranger—such is their breakfast. The luncheon, or midday breakfast, is more ample. It usually consists of one plate of a savory ragout, a salad, wine, and perhaps a dish of baked apples or stewed prunes. They spend very little for flowers for the table. They always count in the theatre as a necessary expense. The people who live best and spend the most money on bibelots, flowers, tapestry, good food, and carpets are the Americans.

Far different was a drive in the Bois at an early hour. There young France was disporting itself on horseback. Certain "pensions" take out their rosy-cheeked girls to walk in the still, green, shady alleys. Quantities of children and nurses are there, and luxurious Paris takes its early airing. Here the notorious and unfortunate creature Cora Pearl, whose goods and chattels have just been sold, used to make her morning outing, all the young fools of Paris going to see her daring horsemanship, splendid figure, and English fitting habit. I fear some of her congeners ride there to-day.

Going home by the Seine we saw three dead bodies lying on the shore—three men awaiting the arrival of the cart from the morgue, perhaps each one the centre of a tragedy. French people are being outdone, however, in suicide. It is we who kill ourselves to-day. Many are those who visit the morgue, but I could not bring myself to see the other side of Paris. It is to me the happy home of life. I do not associate it with death. I hope that I never shall.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

William L. Alden.

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The other day, in writing of the adventurous ways of young English authors, I spoke of Mr. Roger Pocock, a rising novelist, who had served in the Northwest Mounted Police, and who, after meeting several old comrades in London at the jubilee season, was unable to resist the temptation to return with them to the wild frontier life. This morning brought me a note from Mr. Pocock, who has suddenly returned to London, having contracted the gold fever. He announces that he is organizing an expedition to the gold regions, and wants to know if I have any friends who would care for such a little trip. A gold-seeking expedition composed of literary men will be something of a novelty, but it is doubtful if its members will be able to dwell together in unity on the banks of the Klondike. Every man will be looking for a novel as well as for gold. After having pre-empted mining claims, the members of the Pocock expedition will immediately begin to pre-empt miners and Indians and gamblers and highwaymen for their respective novels. Smith will complain that Jones has jumped a barkeeper whom Smith had already pre-empted, and Brown will accuse Robinson of having staked out a faro dealer to whom he had no just claim. Of course, the Gold-Hunting Authors will be forbidden to take manuscripts with them, or to recite original verse or sketches of new chapters. Self-preservation will compel the stern prohibition of such practices; but no rules can prevent the authors from seeking for local color, and when the survivors return home, and each man writes his Klondike novel, the air will be full of charges of literary claim-jumping.

Still, I don't deny that Mr. Pocock ought to be an excellent leader for a Klondike expedition, and if there are any literary young men in New York whom New York would willingly spare, they could not do better than to write to Mr. Pocock for places in his personally conducted Gold and Local Color Search Expedition.

We are having the usual semi-annual discussion as to prices of books. The question whether it is wise for publishers to publish books at six shillings with the certainty that nobody will give more than four and sixpence for them is always new and interesting to certain people. Every little while a publisher writes to the newspapers to say that the practice among booksellers of selling six-shilling books for four and sixpence is bringing ruin upon the British Empire, and bids fair to blot civilization from the face of the earth. Then a discount selling bookseller promptly replies that the fault lies wholly with the publishers, who are hopelessly blind to their own interests and the needs of the public. Then comes excellent Sir Walter Besant, who points out that all parties are wrong, and that until they consult the Authors' Society and follow its advice there can be only a gloomy future before them. After which the question drops into obscurity for another four or six months, when it is once more revived with the same result as before.

It does seem odd that publishers should stick to the nominal price of six shillings, when they know that the dealers will sell at a discount of 25 per cent., but in this respect they are not unlike the American bicycle agents. When the American bicycles were introduced here, the agents insisted that they could not lower their price to any one. Nevertheless, they sold their machines to the retail dealers at so great discount that the latter immediately sold them to the public at much less price than the agents demanded. For example, the Columbia bicycle could not be bought at the London Columbia agency for less than £22, but it could be bought elsewhere at any price from £18 up. If it pleases the publishers to pursue a similar course in fixing the nominal price of their books, I cannot see that any great harm results to any one. The frequent recurrence of the discussion of the matter, with its inevitable—and always kindly and sensible—letter from Sir Walter Besant, is one of the curious things of the world of English letters.

The critics are greatly troubled over Mr. Samuel Butler's book, "The Authoress of the 'Odyssey.'" Mr. Butler maintains that the "Odyssey" is the work, not of Homer or any other man, but of a Sicilian girl of the name of Nausicaa, whose portrait, in a pleasing lack of costume characteristic of the period, is prefixed to his book. Now is Mr. Butler joking or is he in earnest? If he is really trying to prove a theory in which he believes, the critic must treat him with the gravity which his learning and acuteness deserve; but if he is joking, of course the humor of his joke should be admitted. It is evident that the critic who treats a joke as a serious and scholarly work makes himself ridiculous, but it is equally clear that the critic who says that Mr. Butler's book is a joke, when it is really a painstaking contribution to Homeric literature, puts himself in an unpleasant position. As it is, every critic is afraid definitely to commit himself in this matter; and the reviews in the graver critical journals show a disposition to hedge, in the hope of proving to be right in any event, which savors more of the race-course than of honest criticism. Meanwhile the public reads Mr. Butler's book, partly because it is interesting and partly because it is looked upon as a sort of riddle. Unless the author should happen to be a dry-as-dust philologist, without the possibility of conceiving a joke, he must be immensely amused by the cautious and timid way in which his book is treated by the men who ought to say boldly what they think of it.

Zola's "Paris" is to appear in an English translation some time this month, simultaneously with its appearance in French. During its publication as a serial it has attracted little attention, but this has no bearing on its literary merits. It simply means that Zola wrote in a not unfriendly way of the Italians in his "Rome," and that he is now strenuously defending Dreyfus. For which two reasons he is unpopular with his fellow-countrymen, as any man must be who speaks of Italy and the Italians without abusing them or who defends a man guilty of the atrocious crime of being a Jew. Zola himself has no doubt as to the future success of "Paris," and he has so far shown a knowledge of the comparative merits of his novels which is unusual in an author. The English translation is to be by Mr. Vizetelly, who has already translated several of the Rougon-Macquart series. But Zola loses much in a translation, though I do not pretend to understand precisely why. Daudet, whose style was vastly better than Zola's, reads very well in English, but Zola seems to lose life and vividness the moment he is translated.

There are signs that the end of the kailyard epidemic is at hand. Mr. Crockett is writing a novel which deals with the Vikings, and the scene of it is laid on the shores and the waves of the Baltic. Now Mr. Crockett could of course continue to write kailyard stories by the mile, and undoubtedly would so write if he judged it to be wise. The fact that he has suddenly emerged from the kailyard into the open Baltic means that he doubts if the public will stand much more Scottish dialect and many more Scottish "meenisters." It was a curious craze, that fondness for uncouth Scots and their uncouth dialect, and Mr. Barrie has much to answer for in that his own delightful story, "The Little Minister," brought a crowd of imitators into the kailyard.

Similarly Mr. Rider Haggard has apparently resolved to abandon Africa and to write no more of Kafirs with unpronounceable names and enormous capabilities for butchering other colored men. His next novel is to be a story of modern civilized life, without a person in it with a complexion darker than that of an authorized British brunette. I am rather sorry for this. Mr. Haggard has been immensely successful in selling his novels; and of course this has made many people say that they are rubbish. I wish I could write that sort of rubbish. Mr. Haggard was so fortunate as to make his appearance as a novelist just at the moment when the public had grown heartily tired of the psychological novel, in which nothing happened—though of course the public did not have the courage to say so. He wrote a story full of adventure, told in a straightforward way that would have made even a less exciting story interesting. Naturally he succeeded, and he deserved his success. But in time even Umpslapogoos—if that was his unpardonable name—and his wonderful battle axe pall upon the reader, and by the time one has read of the slaughter of the last fifty thousand negro warriors he is willing to turn from the pages of Mr. Haggard's African romances to stories in which there are no more negroes to be killed. Evidently the South African novel has had its day, and it remains to be seen how Mr. Haggard will succeed in his new field.

Mr. W. S. Maugham, whose "Liza of Lambeth" ran into several editions, is to have a new novel in the Spring. There is ability if not positive genius in Mr. Maugham, but he will have to abandon his theory that to write about the slums in the language of the slums is the way to permanent success in literature. "Liza of Lambeth" was undoubtedly clever, but those who called it one of the great books of the year simply meant that Liza and her companions used a good deal of bad and improper language, which Mr. Maugham faithfully reported. Still, I have great hopes of Mr. Maugham. He has begun in the same mistaken way as Mr. George Moore began. If he will work as hard as Mr. Moore has worked and will be as willing to unlearn his faults, he will write a novel that will be honestly entitled to the praise that "Liza of Lambeth" received.

Have you yet had in America Mr. Joseph Conrad's "Nigger of the Narcissus"? Mr. Conrad has shown in this book the same intimate knowledge of the sea that Mr. Clark Russell possesses, and at least an equal skill in writing an interesting story. There are several men who know the sea, and who write about it, but until Mr. Conrad published his "Nigger" I never found one—among contemporary writers—with the solitary exception of Mr. Russell, who could write a sea story. Perhaps I ought to except Mr. Morley Roberts. He could write a capital sea novel if he chose to do so; but as yet his sea stories have been only short stories somewhat stretched out. But Mr. Conrad has given us a capital novel, and he is a man whose future work will be worth looking for.

W. L. ALDEN.

M. Roty's fine work on the new French silver coins will be fairly well distributed, the Minister of Finance having just ordered the making of 7,000,000f. in the various pieces. On all the coins the obverse will be the same. A woman wearing a Phrygian cap is scattering seeds in furrows, and back of her is the rising sun. The reverse varies with the value of the pieces of money. M. Roty's art is strong, simple, and impressive.

In an early number of The Pall Mall Magazine there will be published an article of general interest—one on the first John Jacob Astor, written by the Hon. William Waldorf Astor. This paper is to be illustrated with pictures and portraits never before published.

Books Worth Reading Again.

When a new book comes out I read an old one.—Emerson.

III.

Caroline Fox's "Memories of Old Friends."*

The journals and letters from which these memories are taken were written by a little Quaker girl, Caroline Fox, between the years 1835 and 1871. She was the daughter of Robert Were Fox, member of a well-known Cornwall family, whose scientific researches proved the increase of temperature in descending mines. Mr. Fox also invented the "deflector dipping needle," since used in all arctic expeditions. The Fox family have always been prominent in the Society of Friends, and Caroline is said to have shown in a remarkable degree those charming qualities of simple purity, love of learning, and great regard for truth which are strongly marked features of that persuasion.

The Fox family spent the Winter months at Falmouth, where many notable people visited them, removing to Penjerreck, their country home, where, surrounded by all that is most beautiful in nature, the Summers were passed. Not being particularly strong, the little girl's education was had at home, but the best part of it was gathered after school days were over and she had become mistress of her own time. Many and varied were the books she read, seeming to make all that was good in them her own, and rejecting the rest. The works of Coleridge seem to have had a peculiar fascination for her, greatly strengthening and stimulating her mind.

Upon such a strongly receptive nature association with her father's friends exercised a great influence, and the many lucid notes in her journals show how thoroughly she appreciated and comprehended their conversation. It surely makes a most delightful picture—so young a girl, with her deep reverence for and appreciation of the society of clever men and women, and the eagerness with which she listened to and retained what was best worth remembering in their talks.

Every two years she visited London, her brother Barclay and her sister Anna Maria being the usual companions in her travels. Her London visits were filled with all that was best worth doing, and her letters and journals give the most delightful pen-pictures of well-known people. In 1840 her friendship with the Mills and Sterlings began, many interesting records of which will be found among her other memories. It was a great blow to her when the death of Mrs. Sterling, in 1843, was followed by the removal of the family to the Isle of Wight.

In reading these pages one will notice how rapidly Caroline Fox's character formed itself, attracting, reflecting, and gaining from the strong natures around her all that was best in them. The bright gayety of the girl is rapidly succeeded by the broader mind belonging to greater knowledge and maturer years, while the quickly recurring losses of dear friends deepens the manifestations of her daily life. Upon her brother's death she cried: "For whom shall I now record these entries of my life?" Those who knew her best said that after she had conquered all the doubts which hung over her earlier years, the intense reality of her faith gave a joyousness to her brighter days and sustained her through the dark ones.

Caroline Fox was unusually rich in her friendships, and had the power of graphically sketching people, events, and conversations. The English world of today owes much to men whom she called friends, and surely nothing can be truer than Carlyle's fine saying that "human portraits, faithfully drawn, are of all pictures the welcomest on human walls." In her journal for 1836, speaking of Lady Byron, she says:

> "The first present she made Ada (her daughter) was a splendid likeness of Lord Byron, an edition of whose works was in her library, to which Ada had free access. She has done nothing to prejudice her against her father. The celebrated 'Fare-thee-well' was presented in such a manner as to take off from the sentiment of the thing. Byron wrapped it up in a number of unpaid bills and threw it into the room where she was sitting and then rushed out of the house."

A characteristic entry is that for Aug. 24, 1837, where she says:

> "J. Pease gave us a curious account of a shelf in the Oxford Library which is the receptacle for all works opposed to the Church of England, which are placed there to be answered as way may open. Barclay's Apology and Barclay's Apology alone remains unanswered and unalterable, though many a time has it been taken from the shelf-controversial, yet has always quietly slunk back to its old abode. Hurrah for Quakerism!"

But of all her portraitures that of John Sterling is perhaps the most graphic. On first meeting him Miss Fox writes: "Mr. Sterling called—a very agreeable man, with a most Lamb-liking for town life." Later she writes: "Sterling came and walked with us on a day as brilliant as his own imagination." And again, "Sterling was as usual our life." Once more:

> "Sterling talked enthusiastically about his friend Julius Hare, inviting us to meet him at Clifton this Summer. He also spoke of a coach journey with Landor, who was traveling incognito, but made himself known by his strange paradoxical style of conversation. This wound Sterling gradually up to a point of certainty, until he said: 'Why, this sounds amazingly like an Imaginary Conversation!' Landor just started at this remark, but covered his retreat."

Later in the year an entry in the journal reads:

> "We went off to the Sterlings'. He did the honors of a capital breakfast very completely. Methinks Sterling's table-talk would be as profitable reading as Coleridge's."

In May, 1841, we find the finest pen portrait of Sterling ever drawn. In talking to Miss Fox he had suggested that, seeing so many eminent persons, she might make note of their appearance, as well as of their conversation. Whereupon she writes:

> "The idea being good, I'll try my hand. John Sterling is a man of stature not robust, but well proportioned; hair brown and clinging closely around his head; complexion very pale; eyes gray; nose beautifully chiseled; mouth very expressive. His face is one expressing remarkable strength, energy, and refinement of character. In argument he commonly listens to his antagonist's sentiments with a smile, less of conscious superiority than of affectionate contempt. * * * In arguments on deep or serious subjects, however, he looks earnest enough, and throws his ponderous strength into reasoning and feeling; small chance then for the antagonist who ventures to come to blows. * * * Sterling possesses a quickness and delicacy of perception quite feminine, and with a power of originating deep and striking thoughts and making them the foundation of a regular and compact series of consequences and deductions, such as only a man and a man of extraordinary power of close thinking and clearness of vision can attain unto. He is singularly uninfluenced by the opinions of others, preferring, on the whole, to run counter to them than make any approach to a compromise."

Sterling introduced the Fox family to Emerson's Essays, saying:

> "It would answer your purpose well to devote three months to the study of this one little volume; it has such a depth and originality of thought as to require very close and fixed attention to penetrate."

Later, bringing them the book, Sterling drew a parallel between Emerson and Carlyle, saying the former was the Plato and Carlyle the Tacitus—one the systematic thinker, the other having the clearer insight. About this time Miss Fox's uncle and aunt paid the Carlyles a visit, and on their return said that Mr. Carlyle sent his love to "your dear interesting nephew and nieces," which Caroline Fox says "had better be engraven on our respective tombstones." Later Miss Fox and her immediate family saw a great deal of the Carlyles on their visits to town. She says the occasion of his first publishing was as follows:

> "Edward Irving, being requested to contribute an article to The Gentleman's Magazine, looked through it and discovered in one of the papers the expression 'Good God!' whereupon he declined to have anything to do with it, but said he had a friend who would be less scrupulous. This friend was Thomas Carlyle, who continued his connection with the magazine until Jeffreys induced him to write for The Edinburgh, in which review his 'Life of Schiller' first made him notorious."

Sterling always dwelt with delight upon Mrs. Carlyle's character:

> "Such hearty sympathy in the background and such brilliant talent in front; if it were merely 'eternal smart,' it would be very tiresome, but she is a woman as well as a clever person."

An entry in Miss Fox's journal for 1843 shows the great beauty of her character, its calm faith and wonderful patience. Writing of "Past and Present," which she had just finished reading, she says: "It is a book which teaches you that there are other months besides May, but that, with Courage, Faith, Energy, and Constancy, no December can be 'impossible.'" A few years later, in 1847, she records an interesting conversation with Mrs. Carlyle, who spoke of her own life, and the mistake of overeducating people. She told Miss Fox she began Latin with a tutor at six years of age, then went to the rector's school to continue. Later Edward Irving was her tutor, who, being equally ambitious, was delighted to push her. Then came an intimacy with Carlyle, and for years she consulted him about everything. Mrs. Carlyle added:

> "And so it would probably have gone on, for we were both of us made for independence, and I believe should never have wanted to live together, but this intimacy was not considered discreet, so we married quietly and departed."

Two or three years later she wrote of another visit to Mrs. Carlyle:

> "I don't think she roasted a single soul—or even body—she talked in a rather melancholy way of herself and of life in general, professing that it was only the faith that all things are well put together that prevents our sending to the nearest chemist's for sixpenny worth of arsenic, but now one just endures it while it lasts, and that is all we can do."

In 1860 she speaks of a visit paid the family by Tennyson, and his friend Francis Palgrave. During conversation the name of Hallam was mentioned, and Miss Fox writes: "How his great gray eyes flashed and opened, giving me a moment's glimpse into the depths in which 'In Memoriam' learnt its infinite wail." During this visit Mr. Palgrave, who was very enthusiastic about Tennyson, said: "If he had never written a line of poetry, he should have felt him none the less a poet."

Another of Miss Fox's friendships was with the Mill family, who were at Falmouth with Henry Mill, who was dying with consumption. The Foxes were very kind to the invalid, and were thrown constantly with the entire family. Of one of its members, John Stuart Mill, she writes:

> "He is a very uncommon-looking person—such acuteness and sensibility marked in his exquisitely chiseled countenance, more resembling a portrait of Lavater than any other that I remember. His voice is refinement itself, and his mode of expressing himself tallies with voice and countenance."

But space forbids further extracts. Indeed, the book is so full of quotable bits that it is very hard to chose from so much richness. A list of her friends would be almost a catalogue of the well-known men and women of her day. In this list, for instance, would be found the Coleridges, Wordsworth and his sister, Prof. Owen, J. A. Froude, Samuel Lawrence, the Bunsens, F. D. Maurice, and innumerable others.

D. F.

Flushing, L. I., Jan. 29, 1898.

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*MEMORIES OF OLD FRIENDS. Extracts from Journals and Letters. 1835-1871. Edited by H. N. Pym. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Letters to the Editor

The editor invites the readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART to contribute to this department of the paper. He would prefer to have communications signed with the full name of writers, but he will print letters with other signatures if requested so to do. Although the editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the opinions expressed, a wide latitude will be permitted in discussion.

The Burns Memorial in Mauchline.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the 25th, the birthday of Robert Burns, is at hand, perhaps you will allow a word or two to your readers on behalf of the National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, at Mauchline, in Ayrshire.

The movement originated with the Glasgow-Mauchline Society some three years ago, to commemorate the centenary year (1896) of the poet's death by the erection of some memorial at Mauchline, where Burns resided at Mossgiel. [Mauchline is the name of the parish, Mossgiel the name of Burns's own farm.] Mauchline is the scene of many of his best pieces, and here he composed much of his famous work. At Mauchline he also met and married his wife, "Bonnie Jean," a native of the village.

So successful has the society been in its efforts, that a number of cottage homes have been erected and are now occupied. The homes are open to poor and respectable old people of any country.

There is also a small tower, with museum underneath. From the top of this tower a magnificent view can be had of the "banks and braes," the woods and dales, which Burns made classic during his residence there. The tower is nearly finished, and the opening ceremony will take place shortly. It is expected that this tower will be self-supporting, as a small charge will be made for admission. Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-five pounds has now been subscribed, but the Executive are desirous of raising £5,000 in all, so that an endowment fund be formed to enable the inmates to receive a small weekly allowance besides the shelter of a roof tree.

A great deal of money has come in from unexpected sources, but much was expected from quarters which are still strangers to us. The Executive are anxious that the endowment fund be completed by the opening of the memorial in the Spring. With this view, we appeal to your many readers to help us in the good work.

We hope that yet in many quarters it has only to become known to obtain support, that a benevolent memorial is being erected almost in the very field where Burns plowed up "The Mountain Daisy" and unhoused "The Mouse," "Wee, sleekit, cow'rin', tim'rous beastie," to the author of the universal doxology, "Man to man the warld o'er, shall brithers be and a' that," the world's national anthem, (if we may be allowed to use the term,) "Auld Lang Syne," &c. Contributions to be sent to Mr. William McMillan, Commercial Bank, Mauchline, or to myself,

THOMAS KILLIN,
Honorary Treasurer,
168 West George Street, Glasgow.

Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 22, 1898.

[Readers whom the above letter interests—and they are sure to be many—may be reminded here that a half-tone picture of Burns's home, Mossgiel, back of which lies the field where Burns plowed up the daisy, appeared in THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE published by THE TIMES on Sunday last.—ED.]

"Impossible Lives of Christ."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hard for me to see what the object aimed at could have been in requesting a review of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's recent book from "a distinguished New York theologian"; and more difficult still to see what has been obtained of much value to the reader. An eminent and distinguished theologian, an ornament and leader of an ancient communion, has only one way of looking at such a subject—it has but one face for him. His training, his position, his life-long habit, tie him up and commit him to the theological view, which view seems to consist not so much in affirmative opinions on his own side as in negative opinions toward the other, not so much in positive belief and statement as in question and dissent.

It causes an uneasy feeling at the start to find the Reviewer stating as his thesis in the first sentence that such a book is an "attempt to do the impossible." Nor does it help to remove this feeling to find you, Mr. Editor, raising the question of the "propriety of writing biographies of Christ in any way," and recognising that even "worldly-minded persons" have seen the futility of even attempting "to paint roses or adorn lilies." A true biographer does not attempt anything of the kind. He shows chiefly what is excellent in his subject and of importance and value to the reader, and neither extenuates nor gives a deeper color to such traits as show the frailties of human nature. In these days the idea that the propriety of writing the story of a life which was lived upon the earth should be open to question has an uncommon ring about it. So many men are engaged in something of this kind, and even women, running to and fro upon the earth, as if to know something of this life were man's sole concern.

The Reviewer admits an approach by the great painters of the golden age of art, though "in a faint and far-away degree," to "what we may imagine to have been the face of the [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible]. In all fairness the distinguished theologian is bound to tell us what his conception of this face is, and how much the great artists of the past have fallen short of it. But what hope is left at all to us of deriving any help from the Reviewer when he tells us that Jesus is described in Scripture as both "one who is altogether lovely" and "the one who hath no form, nor comeliness, nor beauty"? To open the question of the application of this language to him is beside my purpose, but assuming it to so apply, I cannot suppress my curiosity to know what in the circumstances the Reviewer "may imagine to have been the face of the God-man," to which, he says, the conceptions of the golden age are "a faint and far-away aproach."

The theologian has a distinct antipathy to the "feminine element" in such questions, and recognises the "fact of the wisdom of God's purpose in * * * ordering the communication of His revelation to us through the medium of masculine minds." The little part the "feminine element" plays in Scripture in personal contact with Jesus, and the effect of such glimpses as we have of the relations that existed between Him and them, make it impossible for me to resist the thought that He was best known and understood in the highest sense by women, and loved with a devotion inexpressible. And He says Himself: "He that loveth Me * * * I will love him, and will manifest Myself to him." There can, I think, be no doubt about such manifestation of Him to those women with whom He came in contact, from the poor woman at the well of Samaria, to whom he uttered some of His most lofty and memorable sayings, to the wonderful scene in the house of Simon when the woman stood behind Him weeping, a scene so exquisite in spirit and in form that to do more than refer to the narrative would be to paint the lily indeed. His relations with men, even with the Disciple between whom and Himself is said to have existed a peculiar affection, are cold and formal compared with that scene, without which, I had almost said, we should never have known the greatness of his power or the depth of a woman's love. I therefore cannot but welcome a life of Jesus from a woman's view of it. The place that women held in that age and nation sufficiently accounts for their relation to the Christian revelation.

It is hard to understand your Reviewer being able to see in the book an "evident labor of love," and at the same time a "dilution of * * * the Gospel story in a current of tropical exuberance of language, rank and reeking with sentimentalism, and what is worse than that, with a tangle, like a tropical forest," &c. As serving for an example of that which in the author he is deprecating this is excellent. But a discerning eye would see that love is not at all "evident," but is a mere pretense, if such methods of expression are made use of. I wonder what a theologian's statements regarding Jesus and His life work would be like if collated from his sermons extending over a few months, and printed in a column of THE TIMES? I think they would probably form what the Reviewer means when he speaks of a "constant series of irreconcilable statements," and such would be no "tangle" at all in the estimation of a theologian, but evidence perhaps of his abounding sincerity, as the errors of the Bible are, in the language of theology, evidence of its honesty.

Is it possible, Mr. Editor, for any man or woman to think much about the Jesus of the Gospels and not have thoughts which, when expressed, form contradictions? The only possible means of escape is to leave the thoughts that arise unexpressed.

But we look in vain for the production of those self-contradictions and irreconcilable statements. There are numerous quotations, and in the exuberant imagination which they doubtless display there is a perfect consistency, though from them we cannot tell how far the book as a whole, with all its poetic fancies, is a fit setting for its great subject, or a setting at all. One thing is, I think, perfectly certain, that a pure imagination dwelling reverently and lovingly upon the events of Jesus' life, cannot fail to be helpful—little or much—to those who are interested in the story; to those, may I say, to whom He is a comforter and a help. There is so much in His life that to the close student is sadly uncertain and indistinct, and must ever be so, so much one would like to know which is forever hid from our eyes, that any attempt to place such matters in the light of love is welcome, even if there should be much in it which does not appeal to our sense of fitness.

I had thought I could see the heavings of an incipient liberalism in your Reviewer's disclaimer of approaching the book "from the theological point of view"; but alas! he must either approach the citadel by that road or leave the attack unattempted. And I hope I shall not pass the bounds of good taste if I say that ere he gets through a flame is alight, a spark from the fire which is ever kept alive in theological seminaries, by which he sees the book "swelling that torrent of dishonor to God which, under the veil of fine phrases and courteous compliments, exhausts the vocabulary of epithets of politeness and praise in order to conceal the doubt, or at least to cover the imperfect holding of the truth of the Godhead of Jesus Christ." Is there no theologian here? Is he not here in the very panoply of theology? Did he weigh his words when he charged the writer of the book with deliberately concealing under specious reasoning a doubt of the truth of the Godhead of Jesus Christ? This is a time when much has to be overlooked in the work of reviewing, and much is not discussed that does not require to be [illegible], but this review, as coming from a theologian of distinction, cannot be overlooked, though it might be better if it had never been disclosed. A. B.

Irvington, N. Y., Jan. [illegible], 1898.

Meeting of the Library Association.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Library Association will hold its twentieth annual conference at Lakewood-on-Chautauqua next July. This association, now twenty-one years old, has reached the position of being officially recognized as one of the great educational forces of our country.

I send herewith the first announcement of the committee having local arrangements in charge, and ask if you will be so kind as to make mention in your next issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of the coming conference, using such data as you wish from our greeting.

Your admirable paper (THE SATURDAY REVIEW) circulates so extensively among literary people and all interested in the library movement that many will see the notice and so be led to consider the advisability of attending the meetings. We will send you other printed matter from time to time, if you are willing to aid in the campaign. We would be most happy to welcome a representative of your paper at the conference, and extend a cordial invitation to you. With sincere appreciation of all that you will do to assist this great cause, believe me very truly yours,

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1898.

[The editor is always glad to receive early and authentic information concerning libraries and the work of librarians. The conference of the American Library Association will begin its session at Lakewood-on-Chautauqua on July 4, with the meeting of the Executive Board. The Post conference will continue through the following week. It is urged that members should reach Chautauqua on Friday, July 1, and remain until Monday, July 11, thus giving at least nine days for the work. A notable feature of the Chautauqua meetings will be a special library day, when the Chancellor, Bishop Vincent, will welcome the members and explain the methods, purposes, and extent of the Chautauqua school system, one of the greatest of all educational ideas. Communications in regard to the business of the American Library Association or travel or hotel arrangements are to be addressed to Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Chairman, at the Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.—ED.]

The Literature of To-day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a recent gathering of up-to-date readers a debate arose as to the character—i. e., originality, style, morality, &c.—of "the literature of to-day" as distinguished from the literature of formed periods.

The discussion had not proceeded very far when the debate abruptly ended, because of the difficulty of agreeing upon an acceptable definition of the subject.

Please explain in your ably conducted REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART what is generally accepted in the literary world as the literature of to-day. EJAB.

New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

["Ejab's" friends encountered a very natural obstacle, and the editor does not see a way to affording them much relief by answering his question. If by to-day were meant a period of five years, the answer would be one thing, and if the last half century were meant, it would be another. Many of the books of real note and success written in the last five years were certainly written by Stevenson, Kipling, Barrie, Mrs. Ward, Marion Crawford, Sienkiewicz, Hall Caine, Du Maurier, James Lane Allen, S. Weir Mitchell, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and Capt. Mahan. No list could leave them out. But there were others.—ED.]

"Books That Society Reads."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 22, Mrs. Sherwood has an article on "Books That Society Reads." Surely it is hard indeed upon Society's mental development that among all the books and authors mentioned Corelli and Ouida should appear to be the favorites. Nothing is said of Lovyett-Yeats, of Merriman, of Mrs. Steel, or Robert Chambers, or Gilbert Parker, or Jokai, or Agnes Repplier's delightful essays. Yet I happen to know that "On the Face on the Waters," "Pierre and his People," "In Kedar's Tents," "The Chevalier d'Auriac," "The Mystery of Choice," "The Black Diamonds," and "In Dozy Hours" are in constant and increasing demand.

Mrs. Sherwood speaks of "The Christian," which has been "flung down the very dirtiest lane in the neighborhood in disgust by most pure-minded women." Surely it is scarcely likely that if Society can stomach such poor food as Corelli and Ouida, tainted, though served with a cheap wine sauce, it should turn with nausea from "The Christian," which is meat, though not, to be sure, for babes. Again, Mrs. Sherwood says, "More women have committed Richard le Gallienne's translation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam to memory since it appeared than any other poem of the day." Is it possible that Society, which prides itself upon being up to date on all subjects, has waited all this time to learn of the Rubaiyat, and from a Le Gallienne? [illegible] some [illegible] Society. Where have you been—reading Corelli? Alas! Fitzgerald! such is fame. Again, who reads George Meredith? Certainly not those who read Ouida. Still there are many who read Meredith: yes, and understand him, and Hardy, as well, and yet claim recognition by Society. "Have we not hardened a little?" Yes, we certainly have—and softened also mentally—if what is said is true. Alas for Society! Surely there are some among you who enjoy a clever, strong novel, who turn with disgust from such poor food as is set before you. Try Meredith and Hardy and Ebers.

"And the nights will be full of music,
And the cares that infest the day
Will fold their tents like the Arabs
And as silently steal away."

New York, Jan. [illegible], 1898. H. W.

Napoleon's Second Wife, if You Please.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The experience of your Brooklyn correspondent in search of "David Copperfield" in a department store, who was asked by the attendant boy "What department is he in?" reminds me of a similar experience of my own in the picture department of a large department store in this city. Noticing a copy of that very familiar painting representing Queen Louise of Prussia descending a stairway, and having but recently heard a discussion as to just who she had been and when she had lived, I asked the young lady in charge if she could tell me. Without a moment's hesitation she replied: "Queen Louise of Prussia, Napoleon's second wife." As I looked evidently skeptical, she called to one of her associates, "Miss Smith, do you know who this Queen Louise was?" "Yes," replied Miss Smith; "she was Napoleon's second wife, the Empress of Russia."

What paper-covered novels could have supplied these confused biographical ideas?

WILLIAM M. CLARKE.

New York, Jan. 29, 1898.

Best Twenty in Two Hundred Novels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to The Publishers' Weekly there were published in 1897 in the United States 1,012 novels. Of these the compiler of the list herewith has read, say, 200. From these 200 the only possible 20 are included in the list. I have written this as one list, because of the 800 unread others every one may have touched the high-water mark of worth. The books are arranged in the list in the order of their merit:

Wilkins—"Jerome."
Grand—"The Beth Book."
Caine—"The Christian."
Brodhead—"Bound in Shallows."
Hobbes—"School for Saints."
Steel—"On the Face of the Waters."
Sienkiewicz—"Quo Vadis?"
Chambers—"Lorraine."
Howells—"The Landlord of the Lion's Head."
Thanet—"The Missionary Sheriff."
Wister—"Lin McLean."
Doyle—"Uncle Bernac."
Mitchell—"Hugh Wynne."
Merriam—"In Kedar's Tents."
Hope—"Phroso."
Parker—"The Pomp of the Levelettes."
Craddock—"The Juggler."
Lusk—"The Federal Judge."
Read—"Old Ebenezer."
Davis—"Soldiers of Fortune."

QUERCUS.

Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1898.

"First Editions of Lewis Carroll."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing in the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 22 that the original copies of Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," particularly those of 1866, with illustrations by John Tenniel, were much sought after, I thought I would ask with whom to correspond, as I possess such a copy and would be willing to dispose of it.

MARY C. LEGGETT.

East Orange, N. J., Jan. 30, 1898.

[Any dealer in first editions, for example, Dodd, Mead & Co., would probably buy this book. Or it could be disposed of at auction through Bangs & Co. of 91 Fifth Avenue.—ED.]

Where to Find "Baby's Shoes."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Lines a Woman Probably Wrote" one of your correspondents, writing from Montclair, N. J., inquires for the author of the verses beginning "Those Little Blue Shoes," &c.

The poem is entitled "Baby's Shoes," and was written by William C. Bennett, (English.) It may be found entire in Dr. Palmer's collection of "Folk Songs," a memorable anthology, published in 1861 by Charles Scribner. J. W. P.

New York, Jan. 31.

William Cox Bennett.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The author of the stanzas quoted by Mr. G. H. Smith was William Cox Bennett, who wrote many volumes of verse, and whose work was highly praised by Dickens, Miss Mitford, and others. He especially excelled in delineations of infant life.

I have sent Mr. Smith a complete copy of the poem, fearing you might not be able to find room for it among the delightful tid-bits of your Saturday issue, which is far and away the choicest literary weekly in America, "Critics," "Criticasters," and all included. CHARLES FRANCIS CARTY.

New York, Jan. 29, 1898.

Lines a Woman Did Not Write.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's paper (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART) George Hawthorne Smith of Montclair, N. J., writes asking for information concerning the following poem. I have copied it in full, with the name of the author. I do not know the music. V. N. L.

New York, Jan. 30, 1898.

BABY'S SHOES.

O, those little, those little blue shoes,
Those shoes that no little feet use!
O, the price were high
That those shoes would buy,
Those little blue unused shoes!

For they hold the small shape of feet
That no more their mother's eyes meet,
That, by God's good will,
Years since grew still,
And ceased from their totter so sweet.

And, O, since that baby slept,
So hushed, how the mother has kept,
With a tearful pleasure,
That little dear treasure,
And over them thought and wept!

For they mind her for evermore
Of a patter along the floor;
And blue eyes she sees
Look up from her knees,
With the look that in life they wore.

As they lie before her there,
There babbles from chair to chair
A little sweet face
That's agleam in the place,
With its little gold curls of hair.

Then, O, wonder not that her heart,
From all else would rather part
Than those tiny blue shoes
That no little feet use,
And whose sight makes such fond tears start!

WILLIAM C. BENNETT.

A Fortune for a Lost Artist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About twenty months ago there appeared in The Home Journal a short account of a Miss Ella Adams, an adept in the art of book repairing. I designate that sort of work as an art because about half a dozen French experts have made it so. Up to this time, although having diligently searched and inquired, I have failed to find the much-needed American artist who has a fortune before her if she will make herself known. She will be quite beyond the necessity of a tariff provision to protect her against foreign competition; i. e., if she is in reality skilled in the useful art of mending margins, worm holes, and making old leaves new.

I inclose the cutting from The Home Journal, which I hope you will kindly print in connection with this communication.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898. R. C. H.

Mrs. Hearst and California University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A curious blunder is perpetrated in a paragraph on page 66 of to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, where it is stated that "the Trustees of the Phebe A. Hearst University of California have issued an invitation to all architects," &c. There is no such university in California. Mrs. Hearst has recently proposed to begin the erection of a suite of buildings for the State University of California, and in the carrying out of the proposal has advanced the funds for such a competition in plans as chronicled by you. Her proposal having been accepted by the Board of Regents, Mrs. Hearst herself was lately appointed a member of that board.

It is reported that it is her intention to devote $4,000,000 to this undertaking, leaving it to the State in time to come to complete the full scheme of structures.

CALIFORNIA.

New York, Jan. 29, 1898.

A File and an Index.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to know whether there is any place in our city where your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is kept on file. Besides, I should like to know whether or not there is an index published which would give me the dates, &c., on which certain articles were published. The articles to which I have special reference are those of Mrs. Sherwood, some of which I am desirous of obtaining.

Trusting to hear from you in answer to this, I beg to remain,

ARTHUR A. FLEISHER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1898.

[Some library in Philadelphia may keep a file of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which would be found the several issues of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. Otherwise, we do not know that any public file exists in that city.

An index to THE NEW YORK TIMES has been printed regularly for many years. Since THE REVIEW was started (Oct. 10, 1896,) this index has embraced the contents of THE REVIEW. We should be glad to furnish our correspondent with any information he may wish concerning the dates of Mrs. Sherwood's articles.—Ed.]

Twenty Novels Recommended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take the liberty of addressing you, to be numbered among those who have expressed their appreciation at the pleasure which has naturally followed an acquaintance with your admirable REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

The publication is certainly filling a long-felt want, and that it may continue indefinitely its present grade of merit is the earnest wish of the undersigned.

Apropos of a list of twenty books of good reading, what would you say of the inclosed list of my selection? Having been for years a most ardent devourer of high-class fiction, I can certainly say with Emerson that when a new book comes out it is well to read an old one, for the productions of the masters of the last hundred years or so are undoubtedly much superior from any standpoint involving excellence to those of the present day.

I would like to see a review of "Under Two Flags" (Ouida) in your columns some Saturday, if possible.

HERBERT CLAIBORNE CALDWELL.

Baltimore, Jan. 29, 1898.

"Lorna Doone," by Blackmore; "Under Two Flags," by Ouida; "The Spy," by Cooper; "Dombey and Son," by Dickens; "John Bodewin's Testimony," by Foote; "The Silence of Dean Maitland," by Tuttiett; "Gabriel Conroy," by Bret Harte; "The Scarlet Letter," by Hawthorne; "The Prisoner of Zenda," by Anthony Hope; "John Halifax, Gentleman," by Miss Mulock; "Matrimony," by W. E. Norris; "Ivanhoe," by Scott; "An Enemy to the King," by Stephens; "Vanity Fair," by Thackeray; "Ben-Hur," by Lew. Wallace; "John Inglesant," by Shorthouse; "A Daughter of Fife," by Amelia E. Barr; "A Princess of Thule," by William Black; "Lucretia," by Lytton; "Surry of Eagle's Nest," by Cooke.

Samuel J. Smith Their Author.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 29 a correspondent asks to be informed of the authorship of lines beginning:

"O, books, books, books! it makes me sick
To think me how ye're multiplied," &c.

Before me lies an old volume in which the verses are found, published in Philadelphia, in 1836. Its author, Samuel J. Smith, was born in 1771, near Burlington, N. J., where he lived for many years. The verses quoted are part of a much longer poem, entitled "To A. B. C. & Co." L. W. B.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

Marion Crawford's Orthodoxy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a difference of opinion in regard to the orthodoxy of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's novels. A few weeks ago he lectured in Boston and was introduced by the Rev. Timothy Brosnahan, S. J., rector of Boston College, as a Catholic, and in his literary work a powerful champion of two things in whose defense the Papacy has stood out against the world from the beginning, but with especial significance since the days of Luther and Henry VIII.—the sanctity of the religious vows and the indissolubility of the marriage tie. Are Jesuits generally supposed to be ignorant of theology? L. C.

Somerville, Mass., Feb. 3, 1898.

Ik Marvel's New Title.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent's "David Copperfield" story reminds me of an incident occurring at one of our book stores Christmas time, when outside aid was called in to help in the rush. I asked for "Reveries of a Bachelor." The new clerk said, "'Revels of a Bachelor'? Yes, I think we have it." I could not but laugh and decline to take a book with that title, fearing it would not be interesting to a woman.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1898. M. C. S.

De Quincey's "Knocking at the Gate."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the works of De Quincey published by Shepard & Gill, Boston, in sixteen volumes, 1873, "F. L. J." will find "Knocking at the Gate," Page 192 in the thirteenth volume.

Speaking of "Quo Vadis," the other day a gentleman was asked the meaning of the word. He replied: "That depends. Out West it would mean, 'Where are you going at?' in New York, 'Where are you going?' and high-toned people would say, 'Whither goest thou?'"

Your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is a great success. SUBSCRIBER.

New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 30, 1898.

Kept Alongside "The Tatler."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say that your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is a positively refreshing and convincing delight to one jaded with the arrant trash in the way of literary news and criticism that our home market is flooded with. It lies always on my desk near a little 1709 edition of "The Tatler," and the quaint piquancy of the older seems most aptly complemented by the freshness and vigor of the younger.

One lack only I find in your columns, that is, (and it is a lack they share in common with every other periodical here published,) there is no review of the play considered as a purely literary feature. I have for years been trying for a recognition of the dramatic form in literature in the magazines, but with little success. Surely a weekly review of the most prominent play current, regarded as literature, not as theatrical output, would be in order and acceptable to many, would it not? F. A. M.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

Not to be Measured by Its Cost.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems quite superfluous, in view of the many commendatory letters you are constantly receiving, to write you in praise of your most excellent newspaper. But the enjoyment I have had from the perusal of THE TIMES, and especially of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, has been much more than something measured by so many cents paid for the paper.

GEN. PARKER HOLDEN.

Kingston-on-Hudson, Jan. 31, 1898.

Almost Independent Publications.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am delighted with the way in which you have developed the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART and the Monday FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT. They seem to be almost independent publications, they are so full of valuable material. Only this morning the editorials in THE TIMES appealed to me so forcibly that I thought I should like to express my appreciation to some one, and that is my reason for burdening you with this unnecessary communication. Believe me, yours most truly, PERCY S. GRANT.

New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

Found Valuable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper has been taken continuously by me for over twenty years, and I wish to compliment you for your great success in issuing THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, which I consider of great value. W. P.

New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

Articles That Were Liked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to congratulate you on the success which you have made of your weekly REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I am glad to have the opportunity of perusing the same every Saturday, and have recommended it to several of my literary friends, who have been similarly delighted. In these days, when we are overwhelmed with so much trash in the name of literature, it is refreshing to find a review of this kind which is edited so ably, and which contains matters so pertinent and interesting. For example, I might cite the admirable review of "Quo Vadis" by my friend Prof. Peck in your last issue.

I have also read with pleasure the synopsis of the history of "An Old-time Lawyer." The title struck me especially, as I had previously written of my grandfather, Peter Hawes. GILBERT RAY HAWES.

New York, Feb. 1, 1898.

Of All He Has Seen in Sixty Years.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your sample copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at hand, with THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I am familiar with both, and prize them very highly, especially THE REVIEW, which I acknowledge is superior to all other reviews that I ever saw, and I have seen many during my more than sixty years of literary labor. Very respectfully,

ABRM. H. CASSEL.

Harleysville, Penn., Jan. 26, 1898.

Liberally Quoted From.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to state that I have liberally quoted your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART in the course of some literary work thrust upon me which has resulted in at least a dozen inquiries within the month relative to your paper. So long as in my judgment its present standard is maintained, I can and will benefit you much.

EDWARD DINKELSPIEL,
Director Pennsylvania Tinplate Co.
New Kensington, Penn., Jan. 29, 1898.

Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The receipt of the specimen copy of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is hereby gratefully acknowledged. The copy reached me this evening. I have read it with interest, and my appreciation of its value may be readily inferred from my request to you to have THE REVIEW sent to me for one year, beginning with Jan. 1, 1898.

JOSEPH S. SHEFLOE,
The Woman's College, Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 24, 1898.

After Twenty Years a Convert.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is assuredly one of the best publications of its kind that I have seen. Authors, readers, and all book lovers are alike indebted to you and should not be backward in acknowledgment and repayment. Your reviewers seem to have actually read the books they discuss! I am giving up the paper which I have read for twenty years for the sake of having THE TIMES, with this supplement.

Wishing you well-deserved success, I am,
Yours cordially, THEO. F. WOLFE.
Succasunna, N. J., Jan. 31, 1898.

Good as Far as It Goes—And for $1 Per Year!

From Time and the Hour.

A word of praise is due to the entertaining supplement, the "Review of Books and Art," issued every Saturday by THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is really a literary weekly, not of the highest class, to be sure, but well filled with good reviewing and lively comment and information on current books and literary topics. For the last few weeks the Review has been running a series of articles, half essays and half reminiscence, by Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

Spoiled in the Retelling.

From The Oswego Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Saturday last has a communication under the above title from "A distinguished New York theologian, eminent in his own communion, and widely known outside of it," in which the futility and harmfulness of Elisabeth Stuart Phelps's recent book, "The Story of Christ," is set forth with somewhat startling effect. There is, and will never be more than one true life of Christ. It is written in the Book of Books. "That Sweet Story of Old" is spoiled in the retelling.

Washington in Newburg.*

The name of this pleasant romance was doubtless suggested by Col. Nicola's letter to Washington with the hint that "strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of King," which he conceived would be attended with some material advantages, and which the great General "viewed with abhorrence." The scene is laid at Newburg and a large part of the attractiveness of the volume is in the admirable original photographs of historic buildings in the neighborhood.

The legend is that of an attempt on the part of certain Tories and Indians to kidnap Washington at Newburg before the army arrived and while the Commander in Chief was comparatively alone. Some of the scenes that stand out against the familiar background are charmingly rendered. We see Mrs. Washington in her garden, directing two boys in the making of a flower bed. "'Dig deep,' she says, in her rich, full, Southern voice, that seemed in its kindly intonations to change orders into privileges; 'turn the sod and put in loam, for I want my tulips and marigolds and lavender to equal any that we grew at home.' She was so much in earnest that she was on the point of taking the spade from the unskilled hands of her assistant, when Capt. Ford, bowing low, addressed to her the usual formal compliments of the day. 'The same to yourself, Sir,' she responded, dropping a curtsy as low as any she had ever made in her drawing room. Her handsome quilted petticoat touched the muddy ground, and the April breezes played wantonly with her soft, white hair in a manner far from unbecoming." We have a morning scene in the Ettrick house that is full of homely associations:

"The room in which the Ettrick family were gathered this April morning was furnished with some degree of comfort, if not of elegance, and was considered by the more humble neighbors to contain half the treasures of the Old World. Many apocryphal stories, set afloat by the Orientalism of the fiction-loving negroes, gave credence to the general belief that the house boasted carved chairs from Holland, tapestries from France, cedar chests from India, silver, cut glass, and golden dishes from London; when in truth the round mahogany table, whose furnishings were of delft and pewter, was the sole substantial piece of furniture the room possessed. The only ornament of this table was a Wedgwood platter 'whereon blue lovers walked by the side of blue waters on whose blue shores blue deer lay down to rest in the shade of blue trees.' A fried fish lay full length on this grand dish, his dead eyes and supercilious smile adding a ghastly touch to the cerulean splendor about him. At the daughter's end there was a pewter pot, with an earthen cream jug; one of the sort yet to be found by china hunters in bric-à-brac shops. It was brown in color, of a fat, rotund form, from which bulged the round, jolly face of King George himself; a veritable Toby pitcher, meant to hold a liquid more stimulating than cow's milk. The floral decorations were more artistic, if simpler, than those seen on a previous evening at the Morris house; for Miss Margaret had been up betimes to gather a bunch of scentless blue violets—purple 'roosters' as the children call them—from the wet grass."

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There is a little weakness of construction; the red slayer thinks he slays and the slain thinks he is slain somewhat too easily for a cautious and watchful time; the conversations, too, lack reality, one sentence seeming to be taken bodily from the histories, and the next to be the product of a very modern mind. Nevertheless the book combines two elements not always found together—it is carefully studied and has charm.

Heaven and Boston as Rivals.

Letter to the Editor of The Boston Transcript.

Will you kindly inform me if these lines have ever been published, and if so, where to be found, and the author's name?

A TRUE BOSTONIAN.

A soul from earth to heaven went,
To whom the saints, as he drew near,
Said: "Sir, what claims do you present
To us, to be admitted here?"
In Boston I was born and bred,
And in her Schools was educated;
I afterward at Harvard read,
And was with honors graduated.
"In Trinity" a pew I own,
Where Brooks is held in such respect;
And the society is known
To be the cream of the select.
In fair Nahant, a charming spot,
I own a villa, lawns, arcades;
And last, a handsome burial lot
In dead Mount Auburn's hallowed shades.
St. Peter mused—and shook his head—
Then, as a gentle sigh he drew,
"Go back to Boston, friend," he said;
"Heaven is not good enough for you."

H. N. P.

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*KING WASHINGTON. A Romance of the Hudson Highlands. By Adelaide Skeel and William H. Brearley. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

[illegible]

Publication of Monuments of Music—Contest of Brahms's Will—Bust of Mark Twain.

VIENNA, Jan. [illegible].—Being aware that there are rich treasures of music written in Austria which are inaccessible because existing only either in manuscript or extremely rare editions, a number of friends of music in the year 1893 founded the Society for Publishing Monuments of Music in Austria. The editorship was intrusted to Dr. Guido Adler, Professor of Music at the German University at Prague. He is one of the most learned of living theorists, and it was largely owing to him that the Music and Theatre Exhibition held in Vienna in 1892 was such a marked success. He has the assistance of several well-known musicians. Most of the volumes are furnished with introductions, giving some account of the composer's life, with bibliographical appendices and critical notes. The existing texts have been carefully collated; this is not a modernised edition, but one which in all essentials restores the original text as nearly as possible.

Very wisely in some purely formal matters modern usage has been followed, as, for example, in the use of only the F and G clefs for instrumental music, so as to make it available as well for the professional as for the amateur. The ornaments, on the other hand, have not been written out in full, as they always admit of a certain license; yet a complete table of them is appended. Some of the works have a figured bass; but as few people can read it nowadays, it has been worked out; yet every player can adopt or reject this modern addition, as he likes, since it is printed in smaller type than the original notes. This part of the work has been executed by Herr Joseph Labor, Hanoverian Chamber Pianist, in a style in such intimate harmony with the spirit of the old compositions, with such delicate appreciation of the composer's intentions, that it may safely be said that hardly any other work of the kind equals and certainly none surpasses it. These "Monuments" include sacred and secular music, oratorios, masses, motets, chamber music, organ, piano, and violin solos. There are many illustrations consisting of portraits, fac similes of original manuscripts, &c., while the entire get-up is most handsome. Every year two or three folio volumes are issued, running from 300 to 400 pages. The collection is entitled Monuments of Music in Austria,* Published with the Assistance of Imperial Ministry for Public Instruction, Edited by Guido Adler. Vienna: Artaria & Co.

But before describing the various monuments already published, I will briefly mention another enterprise of a similar nature, under the same editorship, viz., "The Musical Works of the Emperors Ferdinand III., Leopold I., and Joseph I." They are issued on behalf of the same Ministry. It certainly is interesting to see how great monarchs passed their leisure hours, but that does not exhaust the interest of these works, for they have real musical worth and are truly representative of the age in which they were written.

The first volume of the "Monuments" was devoted to J. J. Fux, born in 1660 and died in 1741, and contains masses of his composing, while the third volume gives us motets, some of which are still sung. He is best known as the author of "The Gradus ad Parnassum," a treatise on counterpoint which was long the standard work on the subject and is still in partial use. George Muffat is represented by his "Florilegium," a series of most delightful dance pieces for five violins; it is of great historical importance. Johann Stadlmayr (1560-1648) occupies the fifth volume with his hymn. He was a prolific church composer.

Marc Antonio Cesti was Vice Chapel Master at Vienna and enjoyed great fame as an opera composer. His opera, "Il Pomo d'Oro," as far as still extant, has been selected for reproduction. His vocal and instrumental writing is both charming and characteristic. The volume contains twenty-five exact reproductions of the original scene illustrations.

Gottliev Muffat is represented by his "Componimenti Musicali per il Cembalo." These really are suites. In the dedication he says he enjoyed "through thirty years uninterruptedly the instruction of the highly celebrated and not enough to be praised Johann Joseph Fux." Haendel "borrowed" several pieces from him, particularly for his twelve grand concertos and his "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day." The fact that Muffat introduces a hornpipe into one of his suites has led to the belief that he must have known Purcell's fine "Lessons for the Harpsichord or Spinet," for otherwise we cannot explain how he became acquainted with that form of English folk song, of which no trace has been found among his Conti[illegible] poser.

Johann Jacob Froberger, Court organist at Vienna in the middle of the seventeenth century, was a pupil of Frescobaldi's, and in his music unites Italian grace and French elegance with German thoroughness. The present volume contains pieces for the organ or piano.

Heinrich Isaak first saw the light of the world in Flanders, but was for years musician to the Court of the Emperor Maximilian I. His "Choralis Constantinus," here published in score for the first time, contains specimens of the pure a capella style of undying worth.

F. H. Biber, born in Bohemia in 1644, died at Salzburg in 1704, left behind among other things some sonatas for solo violin with a figured bass accompaniment, which are of rare beauty and great contrapuntal skill. They well deserve to find a place in the répertoire of every violinist.

These "Monuments," which are to be continued, are well worth the attention of American musicians, not only professionals, but also those amateurs who have a cultured love of music. The subscription price is fixed at the extremely low figure of 17s. a year, but the volumes are also obtainable singly.

The property Brahms left behind him will be the cause of an action at law. The celebrated composer's fortune amounted to $100,000. The extensive library and the valuable collection of music will go to the Society of Friends of Music, in Vienna. But there are besides 600 letters from Wagner, Liszt, and other great artistic and scientific celebrities from all the countries in the world. The following heirs have entered their claims at the Wieden Court of Justice here: The Society of Friends of Music in Vienna, on the strength of an autograph codicil to the maestro's will, which will was subsequently found; further, the Franz Liszt Pension Union at Hamburg, his native place, and the Czerny Union. These two societies found their claims on the text of the original testament, which was also signed, whereas the codicil referred to is unsigned. But the three societies are opposed by twenty-two other claimants, whom the will does not even mention, relations of his, mostly on his mother's side, most of them now farmers in the United States. They have taken steps for protesting the will and claiming the whole property for themselves. The Wieden court will now examine the various claims and decide which hold good.

Recently the Vienna sculptor Ernest Hegenbarth completed a life-sized bust of Mark Twain. The celebrated American humorist, who so soon became popular in Vienna, who otherwise dislikes such things, despite his gouty pains, for a whole fortnight daily went all the way to the artist's studio, which is in the Prater, in order to sit to him for from two to three hours. The bust is a wonderful success, astonishingly true to nature, and most expressive. Hegenbarth has presented the original to the sitter himself.

JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

In connection with the foregoing letter it may be stated here that news comes from Europe of two collections of musical autographs and manuscripts, one of which has been recently exhibited at the Palais de l'Industrie in Paris. This is the collection formed with much care and taste by Charles Malherbe, who is said to live an almost retired life in the Pigalle quarter, and whose one ambition is to get as much treasure as possible, so that it can be left to France for the pleasure of other music lovers. Bach's is his oldest manuscript.

The celebrated Artaria musical collection at Vienna has been bought, it is announced, by the well-known amateur and millionaire, Dr. Erich Prieger of Bonn, on the Rhine. The exact price paid is not known, but it is said to be in the neighborhood of 100,000 Austrian florins, or about $45,000. This is much money, but the purchase is a very cheap one if the imposing number of manuscripts is considered. Among the 3,000 leaves of the collection not less than about 2,000 are from the hand of Beethoven, about 600 are by Haydn, 20 each by Mozart and Schubert, and the remainder are contributed by twenty-three composers of less renown and importance.

What makes the acquisition of this collection especially important for Germany in a musical sense is the fact that the manuscripts of the Ninth Symphony and of the Missa Solemnis are now here complete, though not as yet in the possession of one and the same party. The Berlin Royal Library owns the first parts only of both these works. Dr. Prieger acquired with Dominik Artaria's collection the final portions of them. Doubtless a way of uniting them will be found sooner or later. At any rate, both parts combined are now at the disposal of German musical research.

Audubon.

His Old Age Spent in This City—His Death Here in 1851.

Most New Yorkers have heard of Audubon Park; some New Yorkers have been there, and a few New Yorkers are familiar with the place and know its history. But Audubon's exact relations to this city are known to the average New Yorker very vaguely, when they are known at all. His old age was spent here; he died here and here he lies buried. In those remarkable journals of his—nine in number—which were published six weeks ago after they had been rescued in part from the back of an old secretary and in part from an old Staten Island barn, Miss Audubon gives a detailed account of her grandfather's life in New York, which readers will perhaps be glad to see reprinted here.*

In the late Summer of 1837, Audubon, with John and his wife—for he had married Maria, Dr. Bachman's eldest daughter—returned to England, his last voyage there, and remained abroad until the Autumn of 1839, when the family, with the addition of the first grandchild, once more landed in America, and settled, if such wanderers can ever be said to settle, in New York, in the then up-town region of 86 White Street.

The great ornithological work had been finished, absolutely completed, in the face of incredible delays and difficulties, and representing an amount of work which in these days of easy travel it is hard to comprehend. The "Synopsis" also was published in this year, and the indefatigable worker began at once the octavo edition of the "Birds," and the drawings of the quadrupeds. For this edition of the "Birds" Victor attended almost wholly to the printing and publishing, and John reduced every drawing to the required size with the aid of the camera lucida, Audubon devoting his time to the coloring and to obtaining subscribers.

Having fully decided to settle in New York City, and having advised friends to that effect, Audubon found he could not live in any city, except, as he writes, "perhaps fair Edinburgh"; so in the Spring of 1842 the town house was sold, and the family moved to "Minniesland," now known as Audubon Park, in the present limits of New York City. The name came from the fact that my father and uncle always used the Scotch name "Minnie" for mother. The land when bought was deeded to her, and always spoken of as "Minnie's land," and this became the name which the Audubons gave it, by which to-day those of us who are left recall the lovely home where their happy childhood was spent; for here were born all but three of the fourteen grandchildren.

No railroad then separated the lawn from the beach where Audubon so often hauled the seine; the dense woods all around resounded with the songs of the birds he so loved; many animals (deer, elk, moose, bears, wolves, foxes, and smaller quadrupeds) were kept in inclosures—never in cages—mostly about a quarter of a mile distant from the river, near the little building known as the "painting house." What joyous memories are those of the rush out of doors, lessons being over, to the little brook, following which one gathered the early blossoms in their season, or in the Autumn cleared out leaves, that its waters might flow unimpeded, and in Winter found icicles of wondrous shape and beauty; and just beyond its source stood the painting house, where every child was always welcome, where the wild flowers from hot little hands were painted in the pictures of what we called "the animals," to the everlasting pride and glory of their finder.

It was hoped that only shorter trips would now be taken, and a visit to Canada as far as Quebec was made in August and September of 1842.

But even in this home after his own tastes, where hospitality and simplicity ruled, Audubon could not stay, for his heart had always been set on going further west, and though both family and friends thought him growing too old for such a journey, he started in March, 1843, for St. Louis, and thence up the Missouri on the steamboat Omega of the American Fur Company, which left on its annual trip April 25, 1843, taking up supplies of all sorts, and returning with thousands of skins and furs. Here again Audubon speaks for himself, and I shall not now anticipate his account with words of mine, as the Missouri journal follows in full. He was accompanied on this trip by Mr. Edward Harris, his faithful friend of many years; John G. Bell as taxidermist, Isaac Sprague as artist, and Lewis Squires as secretary and general assistant. With the exception of Mr. Harris, all were engaged by Audubon, who felt his time was short, his duties many, while the man of seventy (?) had no longer the strength of youth.

November of 1843 saw him once more at Minniesland, and the long journeys were forever over; but work on the "Quadrupeds" was continued with the usual energy. The next few years were those of great happiness. His valued friend, Dr. Thomas M. Brewer of Boston, visited him in 1846. Writing of him Dr. Brewer says: "The patriarch had greatly changed since I had last seen him. He wore his hair longer, and it now hung down in locks of snowy whiteness on his shoulders. His once piercing gray eyes, though still bright, had already begun to fail him. He could no longer paint with his wonted accuracy, and had at last, most reluctantly, been forced to surrender to his [illegible] the task of completing his [illegible] as the 'Quadrupeds of North America.' Surrounded by his large family, including his devoted wife, his two sons with their wives, and quite a troop of grandchildren, his enjoyment of life seemed to leave him little to desire. * * * A pleasanter scene or a more interesting household it has never been the writer's good fortune to witness."

At this period one of his daughters-in-law speaks in her journal as follows: "Mr. Audubon was of a most kindly nature; he never passed a workman or a stranger of either sex without a salutation, such as, 'Good-day, friend,' 'Well, my good man, how do you do?' If a boy, it was, 'Well, my little man,' or a little girl, 'Good morning, lassie; how are you to-day?' All were noticed, and his pleasant smile was so cordial that all the villagers and work-people, far and near, knew and liked him. He painted a little after his return from the Yellowstone River, but as he looked at his son John's animals he said: 'Ah, Johnny, no need for the old man to paint any more when you can do work like that.' He was most affectionate in his disposition, very fond of his grandchildren, and it was a pleasant sight to see him sit with one on his knee, and others about him, singing French songs in his lively way. It was sweet too, to see him with his wife; he was always her lover, and invariably used the pronouns 'thee' and 'thou' in his speech to her. Often have I heard him say, 'Well, sweetheart! always busy; come sit thee down a few minutes and rest.'"

Of these years much might be said, but much has already been written of them, so I will not repeat. Many characteristics Audubon kept to the last; his enthusiasm, freshness, and keenness of enjoyment and pain were never blunted. His ease and grace of speech and movement were as noticeable in the aged man as they had been in the happy youth of Mill Grove. His courteous manners to all, high and low, were always the same; his chivalry, generosity, and honor were never dimmed, and his great personal beauty never failed to attract attention; always he was handsome. His stepmother writes from Nantes to her husband in Virginia: "He is the handsomest boy in Nantes, but perhaps not the most studious." At Mill Grove Mr. David Pawling wrote in January, 1805: "To-day I saw the swiftest skater I ever beheld; backward and forward he went like the wind, even leaping over large air-holes fifteen or more feet across, and continuing to skate without an instant's delay. I was told he was a young Frenchman, and this evening I met him at a ball, where I found his dancing exceeded his skating; all the ladies wished him as partner. Moreover, a handsomer man I never saw; his eyes alone command attention; his name, Audubon, is strange to me."

But "the gay young Frenchman who danced with all the girls" was an old man now, not so much as the years go, but in the intensity of his life. He had never done anything by halves; he had played and worked, enjoyed and sorrowed, been depressed and elated, each and all with his highly strung nature at fever heat, and the end was not far. He had seen the accomplishment of his hopes in the "Birds," and the "Quadrupeds" he was content to leave largely to other hands; and surely no man ever had better helpers. From first to last his wife had worked, in more ways than one, to further the aim of his life; Victor had done the weary mechanical business work; John had hunted and preserved specimens, taken long journeys—notably to Texas and California—and been his father's traveling companion on more than one occasion. Now the time had come when he no longer led; Victor had full charge of the publication of the "Quadrupeds," besides putting in many of the backgrounds, and John painted a large proportion of the animals. But I think that none of them regarded their work as individual—it was always ours, for father and sons were comrades and friends; and with Dr. Bachman's invaluable aid this last work was finished, but not during Audubon's life. He traveled more or less in the interests of his publications during these years, largely in New England and in the Middle States.

In 1847 the brilliant intellect began to be dimmed; at first it was only the difficulty of finding the right word to express an idea, the gradual lessening of interest, and this increased till in May, 1848, Dr. Bachman tells the pathetic close of the enthusiastic and active life: "Alas, my poor friend Audubon! The outlines of his beautiful face and form are there, but his noble mind is all in ruins. It is indescribably sad."

I wish to wholly correct the statement that Audubon became blind. His sight became impaired by old age, as is usually the case; he abhorred spectacles or glasses of any kind, would not wear them except occasionally, and therefore did not get the right focus for objects near by; but his far-sight was hardly impaired. That wonderful vision which surprised even the keen-eyed Indian never failed him.

Well do I remember the tall figure with snow-white hair, wandering peacefully along the banks of the beautiful Hudson. Already he was resting in that border land which none can fathom, and it could not have been far to go, no long and weary journey, when, after a few days of increasing feebleness, for there was no illness, just as sunset was flooding the pure, snow-covered landscape with golden light, at 5 o'clock on Monday, Jan. 27, 1851, the "pard-like spirit, beautiful and swift, * * * outsoared the shadow of our night."

In a quiet spot in Trinity Church Cemetery, not far from the home where Audubon spent his last years, the remains of the naturalist were laid with all honor and respect, on the Thursday following his death. Time brought changes which demanded the removal of the first burial place, and a second one was chosen in the same cemetery, which is now marked by the beautiful monument erected by the New York Academy of Sciences.

Now wife and sons have joined him; together they rest undisturbed by Winter storms or Summer heat; the river they loved so well flows past their silent home as in days long gone when its beauties won their hearts.

Truly the place where they dwelt shall know them no more, but "while the melody of the mocking-bird is heard in the cypress forests of Louisiana, and the squirrel leaps from its leafy curtain like a thing of beauty, the name of Audubon will live in the hearts of coming generations."

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*AUDUBON AND HIS JOURNALS. By Maria R. Audubon. With Zoological and other Notes. By Elliott Coues. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Quo Vadis" Again.

Other Books on the Rome of Nero—Letters to the Editor.

An effort has been made in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART to interest readers not only in "Quo Vadis," but in some other books: there indeed are others. But the book of the day continues to be Sienkiewicz's. Prof. Peck's article last week on the value of the book as history must have satisfied a very large curiosity. As the editor remarked in connection with that article, it was a satisfaction to learn from Prof. Peck that the thousands of readers who gained from this book their first knowledge of Rome under Nero had not been misinformed: in the main the picture was accurate. To-day THE REVIEW is able to print another article which many readers will probably be glad to see—one giving a series of references to historical literature bearing on the subject. Along with this are printed some other letters which the book has called out from our readers.

Historians of Nero's Time.

Many readers of "Quo Vadis" seem anxious to inquire into the historical accuracy of Sienkiewicz's narrative. For the benefit of such as are not versed in historical literature the following references are suggested:

The only original authorities are, practically, Tacitus, "Annals," Books XIII. to XVI., inclusive, and Suetonius, "Lives of the Twelve Caesars," Nero. Tacitus was born about A. D. 55, thirteen years before Nero's death. Unfortunately, the account of the last two years of this Emperor's life is lost. Tacitus ranks among the greatest of historians, and faithfully described his motives and method when he asserted: "This I conceive to be the principal function of history: to record meritorious actions and to restrain men from baseness in word or deed by dread of future infamy and reprobation." Suetonius was born about two years after Nero's death, and his compilation furnishes a rich collection of amusing and interesting but gossipy anecdotes. Both these writers have been repeatedly translated into English, Suetonius successfully; but the brevity and exaggerated conciseness of Tacitus present a perhaps insuperable barrier to the translator. Arthur Murphy's version—virtually a paraphrase—published in 1793, was once highly esteemed; but it has now been superseded. Murphy, who was "everything by starts, and nothing long," "supplied the lost portions by original compositions, and added interstitial books to connect and complete the whole." Bohn's revised edition of the Oxford translation is now in general use, and is probably the best known, though in some respects that of Church and Brodribb (1876) is preferable.

Of the modern historians the best for the purpose are Merivale, "History of the Romans under the Empire," (Chapter 52 to 55, inclusive,) and Duruy, "Histoire des Romains," (Chapter 75.) The former is comprehensive and detailed, writing in a graceful style, at once attractive and instructive. Chapters 52, 53, and 55 present a succinct history of the Emperor; Chapter 54 gives a peculiarly graphic picture of the Rome and the Romans of that period such as cannot fail to be of especial interest and service to any reader of "Quo Vadis." Duruy writes in even a still more "popular" style, and, by the profuse employment of elaborate illustrations, attracts readers who are apt to complain of the "dryness" and "heaviness" of most historical books. There is an English translation.

The famous sixteenth chapter of Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" must be mentioned. In fairness it should be read in the edition containing Milman's and Guizot's notes. Gibbon's sneers are in violent antithesis to the pious orthodoxy of "Quo Vadis"; but in spite of his unreasonable and provoking prejudice his history is unquestionably the greatest in our own—if not in any—language.

An excellent but condensed account will be found in the volume of the series of "Epochs of Ancient History," with the title of "Roman History: The Early Empire," by W. W. Capes, Page 99 to 122. (London and New York, 1893.)

De Quincey includes Nero in his "The Caesars," (Edinburgh, 1862, Page 75 to 92.) This is, of course, only a fragmentary comment, but written by a brilliant master of our language.

Baring-Gould's "The Tragedy of the Caesars" will be found interesting, and, besides its other merits, valuable for its portraits.

Those interested in the careers of Sts. Paul and Peter may profitably turn to Milman's "History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism." See especially Book II., Chapter 3. (London, 1863, Page 461 to 466.)

The subject of slavery, which constituted so important a factor of Roman life, may be both pleasantly and profitably studied in the unequaled and unrivaled "Histoire de l'Esclavage dans l'Antiquité," par Henri Alexandre Wallon, three volumes, 8vo, Paris, 1879. For our present purposes the reader should consult the first chapter of the third volume, (Volume III., Book I., Chapter 1, Page 1 to 46.)

This list is, of course, only suggestive and far from exhaustive. Any one who desires to pursue a more thorough investigation in any special direction will find ample aids and indications in the authorities quoted and cited by the authors above mentioned.

Readers of very limited leisure or opportunities are advised to read the fifty-fourth chapter of Merivale's "Romans Under the Empire.'"

Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (named later Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus) was born at Antium, Italy, Dec. 15, A. D. 37, and was made Emperor in the year 54. He died, ignominiously, at the villa of his freedman Phaon, four miles from Rome, June 9, 68, in his thirty-first year. He was grandson of Augustus and of Mark Antony, and the sixth and last of the Julian line of the Caesars. "His brief career, with its splendid opening and its tragic close, its fantastic revels and frightful disasters, acquired a firm hold over the imagination of succeeding generations. * * * Even in the Middle Ages, Nero is still the very incarnation of splendid iniquity, while the belief lingered obstinately that he had only disappeared for a time; and as late as the eleventh century his restless spirit was supposed to haunt the slopes of the Pincian Hill."

Readers of German may find pleasant and profitable information in H. Schiller's "Geschicte der Kaiserzeit" and in the same author's monograph, "Nero," and also in Lehmann's "Claudius und Nero."

F. R. HALSEY.

22 West Fifty-third Street, New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

Errors Not Due to Sienkiewicz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In that magnificent epitome of imagination and historical research which the gifted Polish writer has contributed to recent literature, and which no review cán do adequate justice, it is only fair to surmise that the translator, rather than the author, has erred in the archaeological sense referred to by Prof. Peck in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 29, where he mentions the case of Petronius's dwelling being styled "insula," instead of his more likely abode, or one more befitting his rank and wealth—"domus." So, too, the alteration in the orthography of the names quoted may have suffered in translation; in fact, the halting sentences in many pages of the work bear evidence of this, and it is inevitable with all translations of all works; there is a certain crudity, and necessarily so, for the English language, though, as we know, a polyglot from many sources, does not lend itself always to the subtleties of a foreign tongue.

This is manifest to any observant reader, and, to quote a case which appeals instantly to memory, the translations of George Sand's novels offer a striking example. For who that has read them in the original will admit that any translation does them justice? And while I, in common with thousands who have read and enjoyed "Quo Vadis," owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Curtin for having condensed this intellectual treat into English phrase for us, he will no doubt admit himself that translators have their limitations. RA. WILTON.

New York, Jan. 31, 1898.

The Point When He Had Had Enough

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the discussion of "Quo Vadis" is not closed, may I say that a reading of the first third of the book has convinced me that the author's main purpose was to touch the great and growing passion among readers for the sensational and the morbid, not to say unclean? How does the work differ in intent from the ably written but contemptible yellow newspapers of the day? Its worth from a moral, not to say religious, standpoint may be fairly judged from this comparison:

Twenty-five pages are given up to Nero's banquet with all details of debauchery, lust, and nameless evils, while to the first statement of Christian faith and Christian truth as made by the Apostle Peter a bare summary of eight lines.

At that point I dropped the worse than useless book.

HERBERT S. KEMPTON.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 29, 1898.

"Quo Vadis."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You seem to have evaded the question propounded by Mr. Van Horne as to the pronunciation of "Quo Vadis." This is not what readers expect to see in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. Can you not at least state what is the pronunciation most generally accepted in good quarters?

SCIPIO.

Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 29, 1898.

[Ought the editor of a modern, a very modern (born a year and four months ago) newspaper to undertake to instruct Scipio in the speech of Rome? Hardly. Indeed, the editor finds himself busy learning how to follow the changing fashions in the pronunciation of his own native language. But "Scipio" will certainly please many well-tuned modern ears if he says "Quo Vaadis" rather than "Quo Vaddis" or "Quo Vedis."—Ed.]

The Author's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform me of the proper pronunciation of a word now being attempted by so many tongues, i. e., Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis"?

INQUIRER.

Franklin, Penn., Jan. 31, 1898.

[Sinkiévitch.—Ed.]

Charles Lamb's Grave Newly Cared For

Some months ago a London newspaper correspondent called attention to the dilapidated condition of Charles Lamb's grave in the churchyard at Lower Edmonton. The matter was brought to the attention of the Christ's Hospital Club, and one of the members undertook at his own expense to put the grave into good order. This, it is announced, has now been done, and the untidy mound which marked the last resting place of "Elia" has been surrounded by a neat iron railing, while the lettering on the tombstone has been carefully restored and picked out. At the foot of the stone the following inscription has been added: "Restored by a member of the Christ's Hospital Club, Christmas, 1897." We understand that in future the club will be responsible for the care of the grave.

Auction Sales Here and Abroad.

There are apostle spoons and there are "rat-tailed spoons," and the latter are prized by collectors of old silver. There was a fine lot of old plate disposed of lately in London. The best pieces and the prices were as follows: A small, plain teapot, with dome lid, 1717, 11 ounces, at £2 per ounce; a small, plain cream jug, on foot, 1742, at 48s. per ounce; a plain, octagonal-shaped waiter, 1731, at 31s. per ounce; a centre basket, with an open ivyleaf border on a stand formed as three draped female figures holding wreaths, 9½ inches high, by Paul Storr, designed by Flaxman, 68 ounces, at 9s. 8d per ounce, all at the Guelph Exhibition; a Queen Anne porringer, répoussé, with corded band and spiral fluting, 4¼ inches high, by John Sutton, 1705, 10 ounces, at 53s. per ounce; a dozen rat-tailed tablespoons, temp. George I. and George II., 1721-7, nine rat-tailed dessert spoons, Dublin, 1715, six rat-tailed dessert spoons, 1716, and seven rat-tailed dessert spoons, 1735-59, £20; an octagonal-shaped sugar caster, richly chased, by W. Fawdery, 1720, 12 ounces, at £1; a Charles II. porringer, the lower part répoussé, with cherubs and large foliage and flowers, 1663, 11 ounces, at 81s. per ounce; eight Russian silver-gilt liqueur cups, partly fluted, eighteenth century, £7, and a pair of silver candalabra, on round faceted stems and feet, Sheffield, 1788, £35.

A remarkable collection of Greek coins in gold and electrum was disposed of in London. The most important pieces were a Croton stater, circa 420, head of Hera Lakinia nearly facing, in very fine condition, £45, and a Terina stater, B. C. 440-400, head of the nymph Terina, £39. Sicily—Agrigentum tetradrachm, B. C. 415-406, two eagles to right on supine hare upon rock, £71; two of the same period, but differing in details, £56 and £42; a Camarina didrachm, horned head of youthful river god Hipparis to left, £48 10s; Himera tetradrachm, B. C. 472-415, nymph Himera sacrificing at altar, Silenus bathing under a fountain, from the Villabrote find, £40 10s; Zancle drachm, sixth century B. C., dolphin to right within a sickle, extremely interesting type, the only example of an incuse coin issued in Sicily, found near Messina, £46 10s. Of twenty-four Syracuse tetradrachms there may specially be mentioned one by Phrygillos and another artist, B. C. 466-406, head of Persephone, £30; another of the same period and apparently by Phrygillos alone, femal head to right, £35. The other Syracuse coins were a gold piece of 100 litra or double dekadrachm, head of goddess to left, £32 10s. An electrum piece of the same amount, B. C. 345-317, head of Apollo laureate to left, £33 10s; a gold dekadrachm or medallion by Euainetos, head of Persephone to left, the finest specimen of the Santa Maria find, £141, and another dekadrachm or medallion of the same place and period, by Kimon, female head with hair in net, £65; a gold piece of six drachms of Carthage, B. C. 241-218, head of Persephone, £83. Of the three coins of the Kingdom of Bosporus, the most important was a stater of Asander, B. C. 47-16, diademed head of Asander to right, £27.

Many curious and desirable autograph letters and documents were sold recently in London. Among them was the original plan and survey made in the woods of Virginia by George Washington, when he was eighteen years of age; this was sold for £10; several letters of Byron realized from £1 8s. up to £10; a letter of the poet's mother in reference to the Newstead property, brought £2 4s., while two from his wife, one of which was written a week or two before she left Lord Byron, sold for £2 16s. and £2 12s., respectively. A letter on publishing and literary matters from Emerson to Carlyle, July 4, 1839, £3 10s.; the letters of W. H. Ireland, the Shakespearean forger, and the Duc de Joyeuse, the French Admiral, were each appraised at £2 4s.; a letter from Oliver Cromwell to Col. W. Howlett, June 24, 1648, £12, and another letter from the same to the Commissioners of the Admiralty requesting them to send to him a list of such ships of war as are in the Channel, Sept. 26, 1655, £12 10s; a letter from Lord Wentworth, afterward Lord Strafford, to the Earl of Leicester, dated from Dublin, May 24, 1635, £16 10s.; a letter from R. L. Stevenson to Alexander Ireland, in which he says, "I fear all publishers like the devil from legend and experience both," and "the best of the present French novelists seems to me incomparable Daudet," 3 guineas; a receipt of Thomas Gainsborough, the artist, Aug. 5, 1769, £3 14s.; four long and interesting letters from Landor to Mrs. Hodson, sold for prices which varied from £1 6s. to £1 13s. each; a fine letter of the great Duke of Marlborough to the Duke of Ormonde, Feb. 22, 1707, £9 5s.; a letter in Latin from Philip Melanchthon to Veit Dietrich referring to Luther and various matters, Feb. 12, 1539, £6 10s.; an early and interesting letter of L. Sterne, £12 10s.; a letter of the Earl of Clarendon, from The Hague, Oct. 11, 1648, 9 guineas; a letter from Elizabeth to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Feb. 15, 1569, £12 10s.; while letters of Louis XIII., Louis XIV., Salvator Rosa, John Wesley, and William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, sold for £5 5s., £6 6s., £4, £4, and £11 15s., respectively.

The only important prices at Bangs & Co.'s last week were the following:

Goodrich's "Picture of New York and Stranger's Guide to the Metropolis of the United States," New York, 1828, $23. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure. The "Picture of New York" has increased in value since the Brinley sale, where a copy, in Part II., brought but $3.50. It is the first descriptive guide to this city of any importance, and is valuable for the "Historical and Chronological Account of the Origin and Progress of the City," from Page 1 to Page 135.

Livingston's "Letter to the Lord Bishop of Landaff, occasioned by some passages in his Lordship's sermon, in which the American Colonies are loaded with great and undeserved reproach," New York, 1768. First edition. $14. Bought by Mr. Dixon. Livingston, whose "Letter" (printed by himself) was sold by Garrat Noel near the Coffee House, edited in New York, from Nov. 30, 1752, to Nov. 22, 1753, a weekly paper called "The Independent Reflecter."

"A Glance at New York," New York, 1837, $7.

German Calendar for 1784, with steel and colored plates, representing the Boston Massacre, &c., Leipsic, 1784, $14.25. Bought by "City."

Harrisse's "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima," New York, 1866; the same work, with additions, Paris, 1872. Two volumes. $15.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

The New York Times
Illustrated Weekly Magazine
Sunday, Feb. 6, 1898.

FEATURES:

A Famous Veteran
Portrait of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and review of the incidents of his life.

A London Beauty
Large portrait of Lady Grey Egerton, a former American girl.

Palace on Wheels
Picture of the new private car constructed for the use of the Prince of Wales.

Music
Portraits of Harry MacDonough, Stella Brazzi, Nicolaus Rothmuhl, Alexander Siloti, Maria V. Torrilhon, Marie Engel, Marie Mattfelt, Yvonne de Treville, and L. Viviani.

The Drama
Portraits of Louise Galloway, J. H. Benrimo, Fay Davis, Louie Freear, Mary Mannering, and Mrs. Whiffen in "The Tree of Knowledge"; Julia Nielson and H. B. Irving in "The Tree of Knowledge" at the St. James's Theatre, London; two scenes from "The Tree of Knowledge" at the Lyceum Theatre, New York; W. H. Crane as Major Fairfax in "A Virginia Courtship," Percy Haswell as Prudence Robert in "A Virginia Courtship," and a scene from "The Conquerors."

Our Navy
The reconstruction of the United States cruiser Chicago, with two pictures.

A Woman Who Won Her Way
Interesting story of Miss Adelaide J. Thorpe, famous as an artist's model, with numerous illustrations.

Tops of High Buildings
Series of pictures of the upper portions of New York's high structures, taken from the roofs of other high buildings.

A Church's Anniversary
The celebration on Sunday, Feb. 6th, and Monday, Feb. 7th, of the tenth anniversary of the West End Presbyterian Church. Portrait of John Balcom Shaw, the Pastor.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Books and Authors

A fourth edition of Jerome K. Jerome's "Sketches in Lavender, Blue and Green" has been called for. Mr. Jerome's book has been translated into most European languages.

Estes & Lauriat have in preparation Miss W. Allen Dromgoole's "The Valley Path." The incidents of the romance happen in Tennessee.

Lady Jackson's "Old Paris" and the "Old Régime," two notable books, are to be issued in a new uniform edition, and at a most reasonable price, by Henry Holt & Co.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church Review, a magazine published in Philadelphia, especially devoted to the interests, religious and social, of our colored citizens, contains matter not only instructive, but written in a plain and sensible manner. The last issue has a well-executed photogravure of H. O. Tanner, whose painting, "The Raising of Lazarus," purchased by the French Government, now hangs in the Luxembourg. In the same number there is an account of a visit to the Valley of Jehoshaphat, written by this artist. One article, "The Industrial Color Line in the North, and the Remedy," by James Samuel Stedmore, calls for special attention. It points out what is a crying injustice.

Mr. Alden has told us of the going of the Poet Laureate to Italy for the Winter months. Supposably he will write a sequel to "The Garden That I Love" and "In Veronica's Garden."

The wood blocks engraved after William Morris's designs have been presented to the British Museum.

The London Idler has been taken by Mr. Dent and new life put into it. Messrs. Anstey, Barre, Pain, Austin Dobson, and other good men are to be contributors.

Mr. Oscar Browning is at work with a "Life of Charles XII. of Sweden," and is to contribute to the new Cambridge History of Europe an article on the "Foreign Policy of Pitt."

The Funk & Wagnalls Company have ready "The New Dispensation," (The New Testament,) translated from the Greek by Robert D. Weeks. This volume will be found of great use to Bible and theological students.

Feist & Frankenthaler publish a patriotic song, "Miss Liberty," written for American school children. The words are by A. B. Sterling, the music composed by Harry Von Tilzer. President McKinley has accepted the dedication of the song.

A. C. Armstrong & Son have now nearly ready the concluding volume of Dr. George Adam Smith's "Expositor's Bible." The demand for the former volumes of this work has been large. A. C. Armstrong & Son also announce the early publication of J. H. W. Stuckenberg's "Introduction to the Study of Sociology." The "Introduction to the Study of Philosophy," by the same author, is now in its sixth edition.

Mr. Andrew Lang is now preparing for the press a work the title of which has not yet been fixed. As far as can be made out, it is a criticism on the anthropological scheme of the genesis. Taking our information from Literature, the history of religion is demonstrated to be "the secular corruption of theism by animism, till the former was purified by Israel, the latter by Christianity." There may be some differences, then, between Mr. Andrew Lang and Grant Allen.

Dr. Achilles Rose's "Christian Greece and Living Greek" is addressed to Philhellenes. Containing chapters on the history of modern Greece, the author deals with the acts of the "concert of the great powers" and present distressing conditions. The subject of the pronunciation of Greek is fully represented. The volume is issued by the Peri Helladoe Publishing Company of New York.

For the February Youth's Companion John Burroughs will write two papers, the first of which has for title "The Wit of the Duck." Prof. N. S. Shaler will contribute an article entitled "The Depths of the Earth."

In the Forthcoming American Catholic Quarterly Review there will appear Prof. Stockley's article "On the Manitoba School Question." The Rev. George McDermot writes about the "Irish University Question," the Rev. Hugh T. Henry on the "Mechanics of Tennyson's Poetry," the Rev. C. Widman on "Don Zeballac and the Jesuits," the Rev. Father Ming on Herbert Spencer's "Social Biography," and St. George Mivart's "What Forms Species?"

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish [illegible] of 150 [illegible] illustrations. The same house announces as ready "English and Scottish Popular Ballads." This work was completed by its originator, Prof. Child, before his death. It has been carried through the press by Prof. Kittredge. Some time this month the "Second Series of Letters of Victor Hugo" will be ready. The new fiction announced is "The King of the Town," by Miss Ellen Mackuben, and "An Elusive Lover," by Miss Virna Woods.

The Clarendon Press will publish King Alfred's Old English Anglo-Saxon version of "De Consolatione Philosophiae."

The National Portrait Gallery in London has acquired the portraits of Jane and Anna Maria Porter. Jane it was who wrote "The Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw." Anna Maria made books, but she is forgotten. Literary women of the time of the Misses Porter do not seem to have liked them, and Miss Mitford and Lady Morgan said "nasty" things about them. And yet "The Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus" are still read.

Alfred The Great.

FREDERIC HARRISON'S ADDRESS ON THE MILLENARY OF THE KING.

About two weeks ago Frederic Harrison delivered a lecture in London on "The Millenary of King Alfred in 1901." Mr. Harrison said that in an age which had an insatiable love of bigness, of numbers, of new things, it was profitable to turn back in thought upon some great epoch of old to remind ourselves that true grandeur is independent of size and of multitude, and to reflect how infinitely more precious is high quality than any quantity ever can be to man. On Oct. 26, 1901, a thousand years would have passed since the death of our greatest King—of him to whom England owed an incalulable debt of gratitude, and whom our best teachers described as the noblest Englishman recorded in our history. Alfred's name was almost the only one in the long roll of our national worthies which awakened no bitter, no jealous thought; which combined the honor of all.

Alfred represented at once the ancient monarchy, the army, the navy, the law, the literature, the poetry, the art, the enterprise, the industry, the religion of our race. Neither Welshman, nor Scot, nor Irishman could feel that Alfred's memory had left the trace of a wound for his national pride. No difference of Church arose to separate any who would join to do Alfred honor. No saint in the calendar was a more loyal and cherished member of the ancient faith, and yet no Protestant could imagine a purer and more simple follower of the Gospel. Alfred was a victorious warrior, whose victories had left no curses behind them—a King whom no man ever charged with a harsh act; a scholar who never became a pedant; a saint who knew no superstition; a hero as bold as Launcelot, as spotless as Galahad.

The commemoration of this glorious founder of our national unity—of a man so close to the very roots of the throne, so dear to the sympathies of the people, bound up with all our traditions and institutions, the inspiration of our early literature and language—such a commemoration should be a national, not a private concern. It should be taken out of the hands of self-nominated committees and self-advertising busybodies, and be taken in hand by the Government of the nation under the sanction of Parliament. The House of Commons might well vote the cost of a torpedo boat for the founder of our maritime power—for him to whom we largely owed it that there existed any England at all. If it were done it should be done royally, in a form at once magnificent and national. He did not presume to say what form it should take. When the time came he hoped that the Government would take counsel of the most competent advisers it could find. But in his daydreams he had imagined a grand mausoleum, dedicated to the memory of Alfred, and in manifold forms of art recording the great events of his life.

He used the word mausoleum in the true, the historic sense—which it derived from the monument which was erected to King Mausolus, in the fourth century B. C., and which was one of the triumphs and wonders of the ancient world. In his daydreams he had seen, rising in some conspicuous spot in Wessex, a shrine wherein could be worked out in marble, in mosaic, in bronze, and in enamel, scenes to recall to us the aspect and events of our hero's life—his terrific combats with the Dane on land and sea, his council hall, his midnight meditations, his studies, his prayers, his boyish experiences in Rome. Any fine works of art should, in our climate, be under a roof, and a covered building might contain not only the principal monument, but a museum, to which might be transferred Alfred's jewel at Oxford and any other genuine relic of his time. Or a simpler form would be a colossal statue, to be seen afar off, on the top of some historic down. How fitly might such a monument stand on the historic hill which looks down on college, Cathedral, and wall of Winchester, the Royal city of Alfred, where his bones still crumbled in their thrice desecrated tomb! A mausoleum which should combine a grand statue of the King with various illustrations of his life and deeds would open great opportunities to several artists in different arts; and it would be a narrow patriotism, indeed, which limited these artists to our own land.

HARPER & BROTHERS

HAVE PUBLISHED RECENTLY:

John Leighton, Jr.

A NOVEL

By KATRINA TRASK.

Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

This story of New York society has been so fully characterized in the reviews that the publishers have only to group together a few of these notices in order to show both the quality of the book and the exceedingly favorable disposition of the public towards it.

One of the notable books of the year. As a story it has a fascination peculiar to itself, a compelling charm from the first page to the last. . . . The book abounds in flashes of wit, in clean-cut satire, in sparkling, epigrammatic, temptingly quotable sayings. . . . A book of rare qualities; admirable in its artistic perfection, in the charm of its style, in the thoughts scattered upon every page, in its keen insight into character, in the power and pathos of the story.—*New York Times.*

Mrs. Trask easily wins an assured place of high rank by her very first novel. Her novel exhibits all that delicacy and refinement of literary method which belong distinctively to **the best American writing.**—*Review of Reviews*, N. Y.

A noteworthy addition to the fiction of the year. Mrs. Trask has treated a risky theme with great tact and delicacy. The book will attract attention by its charm of style as well as by the vigor and vividness of its portrayal of character. "John Leighton, Jr.," will give its author a high reputation, and **contains the promise of a notable literary career.**—*Charleston News.*

A very vigorous and forceful study of character. While it is noble, it is natural. It is a story that **will strengthen the moral fibre of every reader.**—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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